The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1897.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 2307.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

Intelligence having been received of the death of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARY-ADELAIDE-WILHELMINA-ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF TECK, on the 27th October, the Governor General in Council hereby directs that the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning until the 6th November.

The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

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No. 45.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 45.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

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By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1897.

No. 800.—The services of Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 806.—Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

No. 811.—Mr. E. P. Henderson has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th September 1897.

No. 816.—The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 5th November 1897.

No. 819.—Mr. R. Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 5th November 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 1361.—Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st October 1897, the date of retirement of Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross.

No. 1363.—Surgeon-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 1369.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of Bengal:

Surgeon-Captain Narendra Prasanna Sinha, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain J. T. Calvert, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

JUDICIAL.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 1446.—The services of Lieutenant W. F. C. Tayler, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th October 1897.

POLICE.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 601.—The services of Lieutenant A. T. Kirkwood, 13th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 447.—The Reverend C. H. Barlow, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 27th October 1897.

No. 449.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend W. P. G. Field, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th October 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Rangoon, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 366.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is pleased to extend so much of the undermentioned Acts as is shown in the last column of the list annexed hereto to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States:

Year.	No.	Short title.	Portion extended.
1887	IX	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887	The whole.
1892	VI	The Indian Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1892.	Section 1.
1893	IV	The Partition Act, 1893	The whole.
1894	III	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1894	Section 1 and sections 3 to 8.
"	VI	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1894	The whole.
"	VII	The Prisoners Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1894	
"	X	The Criminal Procedure Code (1882) Amendment Act, 1894.	Section 1.
"	XII	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894	The whole.
"	XIII	The Repealing and Amending (Army) Act, 1894	So much as relates to the Military Lunatics Act, 1877.
1895	IX	The Extradition (India) Act, 1895	The whole.
"	X	The Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895	
"	XV	The Crown Grants Act, 1895	
"	XX	*Ex*-King Thebaw's Act, 1895	
1896	V	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896.	
"	VI	The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1896	
"	IX	The Indian Railways Act (1890) Amendment Act, 1896	
"	X	The Indian Volunteers Act Amendment Act, 1896	
"	XIII	The Criminal Procedure Code (1882) Amendment Act, 1896.	
"	XV	The Glanders and Farcy Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896	
"	XVI	The Indian Post Office Act (1866) Amendment Act, 1896	
1897	I	The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act (1850) Amendment Act, 1897.	
"	VI	The Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Act, 1897	
"	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897	
"	XIII	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1897	
"	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897	
"	XV	The Cantonments Act, 1897	

F. C. GATES,

Secretary to the Government of Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1897.

No. 1690—123-7.—Veterinary-Captain W. R. Hagger, Principal, Ajmere Veterinary College, is granted furlough for one year, under Articles 340 (*b*) and 689-B., of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th November 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1691—123-7.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan, Professor, Lahore Veterinary College, is appointed to officiate as Principal, Ajmere Veterinary College, during the absence on furlough of Veterinary-Captain Hagger, or

GENERAL.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 3275—130-8.—The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 8th November 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 4097-*I. A.*—The services of Lieutenant V. de V. Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his famine duties in the Baghelkhand Agency.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 1582-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant S. D. B. Ketchen, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1584-*G.*—The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 19th October, 1897.

The 3rd November, 1897.

No. 1592-*G.*—Lieutenant L. C. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, held charge temporarily of the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, in addition to his own duties, from the 28th April to the 14th June, 1897, both days inclusive.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 1596-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Political Officer in charge of the *ex*-Amir, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th November, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1598-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1599-*G.*—Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, on being relieved of his appointment as an officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Alwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1600-*G.*—Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 1601-*G.*—Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

No. 1602-*G.*—Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1607-*G.*—The services of Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 8th October, 1897.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 4137-*I. A.*—The services of Lieutenant W. M. P. Wood, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer of the 19th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1219.—Lieutenant A. L. Tarver, Indian Staff Corps, 24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 23rd September 1897.

[Joined his appointment on the 23rd September 1897.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1220.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Calthrop, M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from 28th October 1897 whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., appointed Principal Medical Officer, Malakand Field Force.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1221.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant George Ross Deas Churchill, East Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—9th February 1896.

Lieutenant Stuart Girdlestone Halliday, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—7th October 1897.

Lieutenant Harold Adrian Holdich, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), officiating squadron officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—9th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Montagu Hennell, Hampshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—9th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Hennell will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 9th October 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), officiating squadron officer, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—13th October 1897.

Lieutenant William Ogilvie Grant, The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), officiating wing officer, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry,—17th October 1897.

No. 1222.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Digby Inglis Shuttleworth, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—3rd October 1897.

Henry Baliol Cheyne, officiating wing officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—12th October 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1223.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1143 of 1897, Lieutenant W. J. Ottley, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Transport Officer at the Base and Line of Communications, Malakand Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, in place of Lieutenant E. F. Macnaghten, who has been appointed Assistant to the Divisional Transport Officer of the Force.

TIRAH.

No. 1224.—The following alteration in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force is notified

Army Staff.

Field Intelligence Officer.	Lieutenant M. H. P. Barlow, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* Captain F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., wounded.

No. 1225.—The following officers are appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the dates on which they assume their duties:

2nd Brigade, 1st Division.

Provost Marshal—Lieutenant H. E. Raymond, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.

Signalling Officer—Lieutenant G. E. R. Kemick, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

1st Brigade 2nd Division.

Provost Marshal—Captain O. W. Carey, attached 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Signalling Officer—Lieutenant H. A. Mansel, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.

2nd Brigade, 2nd Division.

Provost Marshal—Captain A. P. Bateman-Champain, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Signalling Officer—Second-Lieutenant E. S. D'E. Coke, 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

The Kurram Moveable Column.

Provost Marshal—Lieutenant E. C. Massy, Royal Artillery.

No. 1226.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, Lieutenant A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., is appointed Assistant Field Engineer, Line of Communications, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E.

TOCHI.

No. 1227.—The following appointment to the Staff of the Tochi Field Force is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Colonel E. S. Brook, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, to command the 2nd Brigade of the Force, *vice* Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1228.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Captain H. A. Thompson, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, to be orderly officer to Brigadier-General E. S. Brook, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1229.—Captain C. H. Selwyn, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1230.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 12th October 1897, page 5559.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;

12th October 1897.

* * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry O. Woodhouse, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 15th September 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel James W. S. Butler is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 27th September 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ransford, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st October 1897.

PENSIONS.

No. 1231.—Conductor John Woods, Public Works Department, India; has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 1232.—Sub-Conductor Edward Hortan Battinson Willmott to be Conductor;

Sergeant John Richard Rishworth to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st August 1897, *vice* Conductor Joseph Kelly, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, BOMBAY COMMAND.

No. 1233.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Sebastin Rebeiro to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Augustus Xavier Dias to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

Second class Assistant Surgeon William John Neil to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon James Smith to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 12th February 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major W. Fearn, retired.

No. 1234.—Second class Assistant Surgeon William Baillie George to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Arthur Donald Roberts to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 14th March 1897, *vice* 1st class Assistant Surgeon J. W. Shephard, deceased.

No. 1235.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Easden to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Vincent Xavier Lobo to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Anthony Rodrigues to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon George Alexander Richardson to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from 1st May 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon Captain John Gallagher, retired.

No. 1236.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant William Church to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Gregory Deodata Lobo to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Cajetan Marie DeSouza to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon William Ernest Kirkpatrick to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 22nd June 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon Captain A. Mullen, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 1237.—Sub-Conductor John Robert Hudson, miscellaneous list, Bombay, employed in the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, is transferred as warrant officer on the establishment of the Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners, and promoted to the rank of Conductor, with effect from the 10th June 1897, in succession to Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary R. Dickie, deceased.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1238.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 919 of 1897, Second-Lieutenant J. D. Stirling will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 29th July 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1239.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1084 of 1897, Second-Lieutenant M. C. Nangle will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 4th September 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1240.—The promotion of Second-Lieutenant H. L. C. Turner to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th July 1897, notified in G. G. O. No. 988 of 1897, is hereby cancelled, that officer having since been promoted, in his British Regiment, to a Lieutenantcy with an anterior date.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1241.—*7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Mumtáz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ashraf Ali Khan, transferred to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, with effect from the 16th August 1897.

No. 1242.—*3rd Regiment of Madras Lan-*

Jemadar Saivid Nathar to be Subadar, Havildars Abdul-Ghafúr and Adam Beg to be Jemadars, in room of native officers borne on the strength of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

No. 1243.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse)*—

Ressaidar Fateh Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Sardar Shah Nawaz Khan, resigned, with effect from the 25th August 1897.

No. 1244.—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Shakir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mubarak Shah, promoted, with effect from 1st August 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1245.—Colonel William Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General, Madras Command, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th November 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1246.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Walford Meadows, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th June 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval. [G. G. O. No. 641 of 1897 is cancelled.]

No. 1247.—Captain B. Strachey, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmur Rifles), has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, subject to Her Majesty's approval, to take effect from the 7th December 1897.

REWARDS.

No. 1248.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, the promotion of the undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers, with effect from the 18th November 1896, for services with the Suakin Force

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

Conductor Thomas Legat, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary (supernumerary) with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Second class Assistant-Surgeon Vincent Edward Fernandez to be Assistant Surgeon, 1st class.

BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.

Sergeant Ronald Graham to be Sub-Conductor (supernumerary).

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 1249.—The Governor-General of India is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Nihál Singh, *Bahadur*, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Túlsí, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, deceased,—3rd October 1896.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Hanumán Singh Thápa, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Nurúl Hasan, late 6th Bengal Cavalry, deceased,—9th October 1896.

Subadar Fateh Singh Kathait, *Bahadur*, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Shaikh Pír Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deceased,—13th February 1897.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Subadar Abdullah Khan, *Bahadur*, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Jái Ram, *Sardar Bahadur*, late Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, deceased,—5th November 1896.

Subadar Sayyid Kasim, *Bahadur*, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Muhammad Yakúb, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry, deceased,—13th December 1896.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Rúpjí, *Bahadur*, Meywar Bhil Corps, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Pitambar, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch Battalion), deceased,—27th August 1896.

Subadar-Major Amír Khan, *Bahadur*, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to complete the establishment,—1st May 1897.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Mihr Khan, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Nihál Singh, *Bahadur*, late 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, deceased,—15th February 1896.

Subadar-Major Madho Singh Rána, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Bhagatbír Thápa, *Bahadur*, late 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha, (Rifle) Regiment, deceased,—15th September 1896.

Subadar-Major Arbela, 20th, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Súbadar-Major Nihál Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), promoted,—3rd October 1896.

Subadar-Major Kishanbír Rána, 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* Subadar, Major Gurditt Singh, *Bahadur*, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deceased,—7th October 1896.

Subadar Jangia Thápa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Murdun Ali Shah, *Bahadur*, late No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, deceased,—23rd April 1897.

Subadar Naráyan Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, admitted as a supernumerary in G. G. O. No. 864 of 1897, to absorb the vacancy caused by the death of pensioned Subadar Chambu Raot, *Bahadur*, late 4th Gurkha Regiment,—6th August 1897.

Subadar-Major Bishan Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to complete the establishment,—13th August 1897.

Subadar Bishn Singh, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to complete the establishment.—13th August 1897.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Subadar Satal Singh Bohora, 44th (Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Hanumán Singh Thápa, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, promoted,—9th October 1896.

Subadar Faizullah Khan, Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* Subadar-Major Fateh Singh Kathait, *Bahadur*, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, promoted,—13th February 1897.

Subadar-Major Síta Rám Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,—to complete the establishment,—1st May 1897.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Muzzaffar Khan, 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar Abdullah Khan, *Bahadur*, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), promoted,—5th November 1896.

Subadar-Major Jhanda Singh, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar Sayyid Kásim, *Bahadur*, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, promoted,—13th December 1896.

Subadar Aríf Khan, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Abdullah Khan, *Bahadur*, late 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry, deceased,—28th January 1897.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Subadar Haskelji Israil, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Rúp Singh, *Bahadur*, late 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, deceased,—2nd March 1896.

Subadar-Major Ganga Sewak Pánde, 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Gangnak Sajanak, *Bahadur*, late 12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, deceased,—12th July 1896.

Subadar Aziz Khan, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Severn de Rozario, *Bahadur*, late 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse), deceased,—13th July 1896.

Risaldar Hanumant Singh, Governor's Body Guard, Bombay, *vice* Subadar-Major Rúpjí, *Bahadur*, Meywar Bhil Corps, promoted,—27th August 1896.

Subadar Saddu, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ráoji Tewria, *Bahadur*, late 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), deceased,—22nd July 1897.

No. 1250.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 686 and 909 of 1897, the Governor-General of India is pleased in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign to make the following additional and temporary promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the 13th August 1897:

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

BENGAL COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Rulya Singh, *Bahadur*, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Subadar-Major Bakhan Sing Thákur, *Bahadur*, 44th Gurkha (Rifles) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Muhammad Sahib, *Bahadur*, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar-Major Haidar Khan, *Bahadur*, 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Rám Singh, *Bahadur*, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar Lall Mast, *Bahadur*, 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch Battalion).

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Subadar Gurdayál Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar Bhanga Singh, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Narrang Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Muhammad Sadik, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar-Major Hira Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Mansúr Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar-Major Jamit Singh, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar-Major Wazír Khan, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Nabibuksh Khan, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Yusuf Khan, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Arunachalam, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Narayánasami, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

Subadar Chaudhri Khan, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Jagannath Singh, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Subadar Daulat Rána, 10th Regiment (1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Perumálayya, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Daud Khan, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Risaldar-Major Bhagwán Singh, 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Risaldar-Major Lál Khan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Ganga Sahái, The 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers.

Subadar-Major Mirza Ibrahim Beg, 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry.

Subadar-Major Gyán Singh, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (G.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1251.—*Maulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Major Arthur Owen Evans, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, *vice* Thomas, transferred to the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

No. 1252.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Edward Stafford Steele, Esq., to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

William Robert Hosnahan, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1253.—*Poona Volunteer Rifles*—

William Thomas Plimmer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

MEDALS.

No. 1254.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 794 of 1897, *for* "Honorary A.D.C.," in the last line but two *read* "A.D.C."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 30th October and the 5th November 1897.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery . . .	Major A. Burton . . .	27th September 1897.	Peshawar		
1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.	Major R. D. Jennings Bramly.	18th October [illegible]	Darga		
1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment.	Captain (temporary Major) C. B. Judge.	20th October 1897.	Dargai		
2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.	Captain W. E. C. Smith .	20th October 1897.	Dargai		
1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.	Lieutenant A. Lamont . .	20th October 1897.	Darga		
18th Hussars . . .	2nd-Lieutenant M. Brotherhood.	21st October 1897.	Lucknow		
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	2nd-Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Cavendish.	22nd October 1897.	Rawal Pindi		
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	2nd-Lieutenant J. F. H. Kane	23rd October 1897.	Miranshah		
1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment.	Captain J. G. Robinson .	23rd October 1897.	Shinwari		
1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	Major M. W. Battye . .	24th October 1897.	Lucknow		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 30th October and the 5th November 1897.

On whose account.			Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Alfred Ernest Hunt (a)	2nd-Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.	12th July 1897	Believed to be intestate.	674 13 0	...	4th January 1898.

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Father.*—Captain Henry Hunt.

Address.—Milford Lodge, Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 454.—Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is on relief of his duties as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders

No. 455.—Mr. F. D. Couchman, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is on relief of his duties as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Godaveri Bridge Works.

No. 456.—The services of Major-General G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1897.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 457.—Major E. A Waller, R.E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. E. A. Dennys on privilege leave.

No. 458.—Mr. A. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to the charge of the Bombay-Sind Connection Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

No. 459.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, are posted as follows:

To Madras.

Mr. Richard William Formby.

To Bombay.

Mr. Rustam Framji Bhathena.

No. 460.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendents:

Mr. Edward Leonard Bagshawe.
" Bernard Charles Wernicke.
" Robert William Hodges.

No. 461.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Examiners, 1st Grade, and are posted as follows:

Mr. N. White to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. H. B. Learoyd to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 462.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in Class III, Grade 4, of that establishment, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:

Mr. Joseph William Gordon Bartlett.
" Alexander Watson.

No. 463.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has accorded sanction to an expenditure of Rs 12,51,142 for the construction of the Jammu and Kashmir Railway from Sialkot station on the North Western Railway to the left bank of the Tawi river, a distance of about 24½ miles.

The 3rd November, 1897.

No. 465.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 456, dated the 1st November 1897, Brevet Colonel S. L. Jacob, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1897.

No. 466.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Accountant General and Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December 1897, under the provisions of Article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 467.—The services of Captain R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

No. 468.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 147, dated 14th March 1896, Brevet Colonel M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., is confirmed in his appointment of Manager, North Western Railway, with effect from the 13th October 1897, the date on which Colonel G. F. O. Boughey, C.S.I., R.E., vacated the appointment, under the operation of Article 718 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 469.—Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey, with the rank of temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 470.—Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for twelve months and one day in extension of that sanctioned in Bombay Government Public Works Department Railway Notification No. 16 of the 9th April 1897.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 471.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Name			Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Walsh, A. R.	Assistant Engineer, Grade, 1st	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Temporary	5th July 1897.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant C. W., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, Grade, 1st	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Temporary	7th July 1897.
Furnival, F.	Assistant Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Assistant Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Permanent	15th July 1897.
Shelley, Captain A. D. G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Permanent	2nd August 1897.
Walton, Captain F. W., R.E.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Permanent	2nd August 1897.
Craster, Captain S. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Permanent	13th August 1897.
Woodside, J.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Permanent	
Couchman, F. D.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Permanent	
Beechey, W.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Permanent	24th August 1897.
Rose, Captain C. S., R.E.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Permanent	
Curie, H. A. F.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Permanent	
Reilly, F.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank, 3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Permanent	31st August 1897.
Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chunder.	Assistant Engineer, Grade, 1st	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Temporary	4th September 1897.
Muter, Lieutenant R. S., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, Grade, 1st	Executive Engineer, Grade, 3rd	Temporary	12th September 1897.
Roberts, R. W.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 1st	Permanent	23rd September 1897.
Trevor, A. S.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 1st	Permanent	
Tickell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 1st	Permanent	
Savory, H. G. S.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 1st	Permanent	
Macdonald, A. R.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 1st	Permanent	
Cole, C. J.	Executive Engineer, Grade, 2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade, 1st	Permanent	
Willcocks, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd	Executive Engineer, 1st	Permanent	24th September 1897.

No. 472.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 440, dated the 21st October 1897, *for* 11th October 1897 *read* forenoon of 19th October 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 464.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the officiating promotion of Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th October 1897, and until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th November, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XVI OF 1897.

An Act to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891; It is hereby enacted as follows:

XIV of 1891.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

XIV of 1891.

Amendment of section 4, Act XIV, 1891.

2. (1) In section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), after sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction and in the like manner, may also appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to exercise jurisdiction, as such Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the said Court."

(2) Sub-section (2) of the same section shall be re-numbered as sub-section (3).

Substitution of new section for section 5, Act XIV, 1891.

3. For section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:

Jurisdiction of Additional Judicial Commissioner and distribution of business.

"5. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

"(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not commenced, for hearing and disposal to his own file or to the file of the other Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

"(3) Where this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force requires a case to be heard by a bench of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and that Court for the time being consists of three Judges, the Judicial Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what two Judges shall constitute such bench."

Amendment of section 6, Act XIV, 1891.

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the word "the", where it occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner", the word "an" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7, Act XIV, 1891.

5. In section 7 of the said Act, sub-section (1) is repealed, and, in sub-section (2), for the first fourteen words the following shall be substituted, namely:

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and any such case as is referred to in section 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882,". X of 1882

Amendment of section 8, Act XIV, 1891.

6. In section 8 of the said Act, for the word "the", where it first occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner," the word "an" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together" the words "a bench consisting of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 9, Act XIV, 1891.

7. In section 9 of the said Act, for the word "Whenever" the following shall be substituted, namely:

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and".

Addition of new section after section 11, Act XIV, 1891.

8. After section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely:

Power to make rules as to judgments, evidence and affidavits.

"12. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to provide for—

(1) the recording of judgments, orders and sentences;

(2) the taking down of the evidence of witnesses; and

(3) the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits relate;

and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh shall, on the publication of any such rules, be bound thereby instead of by such parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Code of Civil Procedure, as relate to the mode of recording judgments, orders and sentences and of taking down the evidence of witnesses, and may, in accordance with such rules, permit the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters aforesaid."

X of 1882.
XIV of 1882.

Repeal of certain other parts of Act XIV, 1891.

9. (1) In section 1 of the said Act, the words and figures "and (3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891," are repealed.

(2) Section 2 and sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 11 of the said Act are repealed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 30th, 1897.

On the first day of the week under review a small but intense cyclone crossed the coast near Chittagong, occasioning heavy rain and severe gales over the north-east angle of the Bay and the surrounding coasts. When this storm disappeared the barometer rose everywhere, but more particularly over the area most directly affected by the storm. As this recovery proceeded the pressure rose to above the normal average everywhere, and this excess continued over a large part of the country up to the close of the week. It was most marked over the Peninsula, so that the pressure conditions were very unfavourable for the occurrence of the usual autumnal rains over the Madras Presidency. The weather in other parts of the country was, as is usual at this season of the year, fine and quiet, so that after the disappearance of the cyclone there was no disturbed weather in any part of the country. Owing to the absence of the usual rainfall the weather was warmer than usual over the Peninsula, but elsewhere the mean temperature was low.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 24th.*—The storm noticed over the Bay in the preceding summary had proceeded along a curved path which had carried it to the north-east angle of the Bay. The barometer was consequently falling briskly to rapidly over North-East India. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the storm and were blowing strongly at Saugor Island. Northerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain and variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was high over the Peninsula and the greater part of North-East India and of Burma, but was lower than usual elsewhere. Rain had fallen over Central and Upper Burma, and a few showers had been received in Lower Bengal and the Peninsula.

Monday, October 25th.—The storm noticed over the head of the Bay on the 24th had crossed the Chittagong Coast in the evening. It had since moved east-north-eastward and lay as a large shallow depression over Cachar and Upper Burma. The barometer had risen, except over the extreme North-East and North-West of the Indian region, the recovery having been rapid in Arakan. Westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic Plain and across Bengal, while southerly winds prevailed in Burma and north-westerly winds in Rajputana and North Bombay. Elsewhere the directions were variable. The mean temperature remained higher than usual over the Peninsula and a large part of North-East India, but was below the average elsewhere. At Cuddapah the variation was $+7^{\circ}\cdot5$ and at Negapatam $+6^{\circ}\cdot9$. Heavy rain had fallen at Chittagong (9·48 inches) and a few light showers at one or two stations in Upper Burma, Assam and the Peninsula.

Tuesday, October 26th.—Pressure had increased everywhere, the recovery having been rapid to very rapid over North-East India. The depression had disappeared, and barometric readings were uniform throughout the country, though rather higher over the central districts than elsewhere. The barometer read higher than usual all over Southern and Central India. The winds were westerly in the Gangetic Plain and north-westerly along the west coast of the Bay, but were variable in other places. The mean temperature remained high over the Peninsula and Lower Burma. The rainfall was light and unimportant.

Wednesday, October 27th.—The barometer had continued to rise everywhere. Pressure was higher than usual in all parts of the country, but particularly so over the east of the Peninsula. The winds were little changed. Temperature remained excessive over the Peninsula and part of Burma and below the normal elsewhere. Fine weather prevailed generally, with a few unimportant showers in Burma and Southern India.

Thursday, October 28th.—The barometer had fallen everywhere, but the change had been uniform and the general conditions of pressure were practically unaltered. The winds were light and were generally unaltered in direction. The mean temperature relatively to the normal was high in the west and south of the Peninsula and low elsewhere. A few showers had been received in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, but in general the weather was fine and quiet.

Friday, October 29th.—The barometer continued to fall. Barometric readings remained very uniform generally, though somewhat higher in the centre than elsewhere, but they were lower than usual over the north and north-east of India, though still high over Madras. The winds were northerly over the Bay, easterly along the west coast of the Peninsula and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low, except over the west and south of the Peninsula, Burma and Assam. The greatest deficiency was reported from West Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces and the northern half of Madras. Within this area the night temperatures had been very low. Showers had been received over Burma, the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Saturday, October 30th.—Pressure had risen again everywhere. The barometric readings were uniform and were higher than usual everywhere—most so in North and Central Madras. Northerly to westerly winds prevailed on the Madras Coast, north-easterly winds in Burma, easterly winds along the West Coast and variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature was low, except over North-West and North-East India and the west and south of the Peninsula. Local showers had been received over Burma, Malabar and South Madras.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has been generally in excess over the Peninsula and Burma and generally in defect elsewhere. The day temperatures have generally been about the normal, but the nights have been colder than usual, and on some occasions the minimum temperatures have been remarkably low.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	October 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	
				°	°	°		
Burma	+1·1	+1·1	—0·4	+0·6	+0·5	+1·2	+0·7	+0·7
Bengal and Assam	+0·9	—0·2		—2·3	—1·6	—1·2	—0·7	—1·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0·8	—1·0		—1·5	—1·5	—1·9	—0·2	—1·3
Punjab	—0·5	—1·0	—0·9	—0·7	—0·6	—0·2	+1·1	—0·4
Bombay	+2·9	+2·0	+2·2	+2·6	+1·9	+1·0	—0·3	+1·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·1	—1·0	—1·6	—1·2	—1·5	—1·9	—2·4	—1·4
Central India and Gujarat	—3·4	—3·0	—2·8	—1·2	—1·1	—1·3	—1·4	—2·0
Sind and Rajputana	—3·9	—4·2	—3·1	—1·5	—1·8	—1·3	+0·1	—2·2
Madras	+4·5	+4·0	+3·4	+2·3	+0·6	—1·3	—1·0	+1·8
Mean for whole of India	+0·1	—0·4	—0·	—0·3	—0·6	—0·8	—0·5	—0·5

On most days the mean temperature of the whole country has been very nearly normal, but the provincial returns exhibit considerable variations. In Burma there has been an excess for the week of 0°·7 and in Madras and Bombay of 1°·8, while in Gujarat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana there has been a deficiency of over 2° and in the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces and Bengal of over 1°. The coolest day was the 29th when only in Burma and Bombay was the normal temperature exceeded.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

October 24th	100°·3	at	Tinnevelly.
„ 25th	100°·3	„	„
„ 26th	98°·8	„	„
„ 27th	97°·5	„	Jacobabad.
„ 28th	95°·5	„	„
„ 29th	95°·0	„	„
„ 30th	96°·5	„	„

Rain.—During the week under review the rainfall has been confined to two localities. The first included all the rainfall divisions in the southern half of the Peninsula, where scattered showers generally of small amount were received more or less throughout the week, the second rainfall area included the Burma divisions, the Assam divisions and the east and deltaic divisions of Bengal. The greater part of the rainfall in the latter area was due to the disturbed conditions accompanying the cyclone of the first day of the week, and hence fell generally in the early part of the week. In all other parts of the country there was no rain, no less than thirty-six of the rainfall divisions reporting actually no rain, or else a total fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. Where effective rainfall was received the amounts ranged from 3·83 inches in Tenasserim, 2·86 inches in Arakan, 2·31 inches in Central Burma, 1·85 inches in East Bengal and 1·60 inches in South Madras, to 0·10 inch in Deltaic Bengal and 0·15 inch in Central Madras. In Burma, Assam and East and Deltaic Bengal, the rainfall as mentioned above occurred during the first four days of the week, while over the Peninsula the fall occurred as showers scattered throughout the week.

The total rainfall for the two weeks, October 17th to 30th, shows that the rainfall has been short over the Peninsula, where about the middle of the month fair rain is ordinarily expected, while the fall has been excessive over Burma and North-East India, where the weather has been unusually disturbed. In other parts of the Indian region the rainfall has been light and insignificant, but in these regions very little rain is anticipated at this season.

During the week under review the following largish totals were received:

Burma	Prome	3·46 inches.
	Moungdaw (Akyab)	6·33 „
Assam	Jorhat (Sibsagar)	3·11 „
Bengal	Chittagong	9·72 „
West Coast	Quilon (Travancore)	4·00 „
Madras	Mudakilathur (Madura)	4·58 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 30th, 1897.			Rainfall data from October 17th to 30th 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	3·83	1·08	+ 2·75	3·83	3·28	+ 168
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	1·33	0·94	+ 0·39	3·54	2·46	+ 44
	3. Central do.	2·31	0·96	+ 1·35	4·34	2·00	+ 117
	4. Upper do.	0·13	1·33	— 1·20	1·18	1·87	— 37
	5. Arakan	2·86	1·79	+ 1·07	7·08	3·05	+ 132
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1·85	1·15	+ 0·70	3·13	2·38	+ 32
	7. Assam Surma	0·65	1·07	— 0·42	2·02	2·28	— 11
	8. Do. Hills	0·50	1·25	— 0·75	2·82	2·64	+ 7
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·46	0·73	— 0·27	2·07	1·58	+ 31
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·10	0·86	— 0·76	1·81	2·00	— 10
	11. Central do.	0	0·58	— 0·58	2·13	1·73	+ 23
	12. North do.	0	0·80	— 0·80	0·38	1·91	— 80
	13. Bengal Hills	0	1·19	— 1·19	0·75	2·14	— 65
	14. Orissa	0·05	1·63	— 1·58	2·90	2·80	+ 4
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·60	— 0·60	1·64	1·08	+ 52
	16. South Bihar	0	0·61	— 0·61	2·41	1·04	+ 32
	17. North do.	0	0·42	— 0·42	1·49	0·84	+ 77
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·02	0·49	0·47	3·36	0·72	+ 367
	19. South Oudh	0	0·25	— 0·25	0·17	0·38	— 55
	20. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·02	0·25	— 92
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·11	0·17	— 35
	22. Do. West	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·36	— 0·36	0·89	0·73	+ 22
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·06	— 100
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·07	0·10	— 30
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·10	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·21	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·18	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·87	1·73	0·86	1·44	4·55	— 68
	34. Madras South-Central	0·31	1·33	— 1·02	0·38	3·25	— 88
	35. Coorg	0·94	1·87	— 0·93	1·10	3·76	— 71
	36. Mysore	0·23	1·13	— 0·90	0·33	2·37	— 86
	37. Konkan	0·20	1·07	— 0·87	0·22	2·20	— 90
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·42	1·05	— 0·63	0·86	2·13	— 60
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·51	— 0·51	0·20	1·43	— 86
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·43	1·25	— 66
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·52	— 0·52	0·89	0·92	— 3
	43. Do. do. Central	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·82	0·73	+ 12
	44. Do. do. East	0	0·48	— 0·48	2·02	0·71	+ 185
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·27	— 0·27	0	0·39	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·23	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0	0·02	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·11	0·23	— 52
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·25	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·05	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·23	1·77	— 1·54	2·42	3·62	— 33
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·86	— 0·86	1·35	2·24	— 40
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·36	0·65	+ 109
	54. Madras Central	0·15	0·96	— 0·81	0·35	2·41	— 85
	55. East Coast Central	0·25	1·68	— 1·43	1·04	4·16	— 75
	56. Do. South	0·20	1·87	— 1·67	0·21	3·95	— 95
	57. Madras South	1·60	1·46	+ 0·14	1·62	3·22	— 50

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *4th November, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Rainfall during the week slight or *nil* except in the extreme south. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is now required. Outturn of crops is middling to average. Pasture is generally sufficient; fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are fluctuating, but on the whole are slightly easier. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—3,721 men, 7,309 women, 1,977 children; total 13,007 in Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. All works have been ordered to be closed. Weavers—3,317 men, 2,531 women, 2 children; total 5,850 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan. Figures for Anantapur not reported. Total relief workers 18,857. Kitchen inmates: (dependants) in Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah—19 men, 27 women, 690 children; total 736. Others—in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam—87 men, 185 women, 801 children; total 1,073. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan—508 men, 1,631 women, 556 children; total 2,695. Total gratuitously relieved—4,504. Grand total on Government relief 23,361. Prices on which wages are calculated are—Kurnool 12½, Anantapur 16½, Cuddapah 16 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs. 5,556; figures for Anantapur not reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Rain slight in parts of Konkan, Karnatak, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in four talukas of Hyderabad; three of Ahmednagar; two of Thar and Parkar and Panch Mahals; and one of Broach and Belgaum, where they are damaged by locusts. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad, and sowings in Gujrat, Deccan, Karnatak, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in two talukas of Khandesh. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Sholapur; healthy elsewhere, except in Karachi and one taluka of Ratnagiri and Thana. Prices continue high in Shikarpur; are falling in Nasik and are stationary in Karachi and Ahmednagar. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 12½, Bijapur 12¾, Sholapur 9½, Ahmednagar 10, Poona 10, Nasik 13 1/40, Satara 10 11/20, and Dharwar 13 3/40 seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were—Bijapur 4,118, Sholapur 29,651, Ahmednagar 9,936, Poona 11,504, Satara 5,791, Belgaum 2,213, Dharwar 346; total 63,559, of whom 52,723 are relief workers and 10,836 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 7,378, including 1,174 in poor-houses; Sholapur 7,946, including 115 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 13,380, including 82 in poor-houses; Poona 11,927; Nasik 131; Satara 1,403; Belgaum 370; Dharwar 1,582; Kolaba 392; total 44,509. Total number on relief 108,068.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st November.*—There were a few scattered showers during the week, but no general rainfall. The weather is cool. Winter rice and other standing crops continue to promise well except as previously reported in the flooded tracts of Champaran and in Chittagong and the South Lushai Hills, where considerable damage has been done by the recent cyclone and storm wave; these also caused heavy loss of life in Kutubdia and Moiscal Islands off the Chittagong Coast. Some damage to the rice crop is also reported to have been done in Sandip Island in Noakhali by the cyclone. Damage from insects is reported from small areas in Midnapore and Balasore. The sowing of the spring crops is everywhere progressing satisfactorily. Jute steeping is still going on. There was a fall in the price of common rice in some districts. All Government relief operations have been finally closed in all districts, but in

Hazaribagh it is reported that 150 persons—men 46, women 34, and children 70 were in poor-houses on the 30th October. Relief is still being given from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in the following districts—Khulna 2,382, (men 144, women 1,536, children 702), Champaran 175 (men 14, women 15, children 146), Bhagalpur 933 (men 236, women 511, children 186), Sonthal Parganas 1,190 (men 162, women 321, children 707); total 4,680 against 6,229 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd November.*—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in active progress. Slight injury was caused by locusts in a few districts. In the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares 871 persons, including 266 relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, were in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 30th October. These were people who had received advance doles. All relief operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have now been closed. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are going on. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Unirrigated crops in Lahore and those irrigated by wells in Gujranwala are reported average; they are said to be below average on lands dependent on rain in the latter district. Canals are drying in Mooltan. Outturn of autumn crops is reported average in Rohtak, good in Delhi and Karnal; and yield of cotton is small and of maize and rice average in parts of Lahore. Cotton-picking is going on in most districts. Insects have damaged crops in parts of Ferozepore and Gujranwala; locusts passed over two tahsils in Umballa doing slight damage in one. Condition of cattle is reported fair in Delhi, Sialkot, and Gujranwala, and generally good elsewhere. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Gujranwala where it being scarce, sugarcane and maize are being used for fodder. Prices are generally high; rising in Mooltan, Umballa, and Lahore, falling in Dera Ismail Khan only; and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling at $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 13, gram 9 to 11, bulrush-millet $13\frac{3}{4}$ to 19, great millet 13 to 20, barley 15 to 17, maize 14 to 20 and rice 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Weather clear and cold. No rain. Some showers would be beneficial for spring sowings in Hoshangabad. Reaping of rice and other autumn crops is being actively prosecuted. Cotton-picking has commenced in Chhindwara and Wardha and cutting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Hoshangabad. Spring sowings in full swing and successful germination is reported from Saugor and Betul. Prospects continue most favourable but flights of locusts have caused some local damage in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chhindwara, and Hoshangabad; in the latter district the injury is alleged to amount to five annas in the rupee in some villages. Prices fluctuate somewhat but there is a marked tendency to decline in most districts and the quotations for rice have eased considerably. There is a further contraction of 37,000 in the number of relief workers; while the number of recipients of gratuitous relief has also fallen by 28,000. Numbers on relief works—Saugor 3,303, Damoh 1,527, Jubbulpore 1,587, Mandla 2,415, Seoni 663, Narsinghpur 1,146, Hoshangabad 3,394, Betul 5,671, Chhindwara 4,777, Nagpur 5,334, Bhandara 6,578, Balaghat 12,203, Raipur 29,741, and Bilaspur 30,271; total 108,610. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 28,148, Damoh 18,009, Jubbulpore 31,974, Mandla 24,723, Seoni 13,384, Narsinghpur 11,617, Hoshangabad 8,948, Nimar 2,309, Betul 17,436, Chhindwara 15,033, Wardha 2,360, Nagpur 6,658, Chanda 10,741, Bhandara 22,703, Balaghat 15,924, Raipur 38,413, and Bilaspur 70,531; total 339,111. Total number on relief 447,721. There were also 6,977 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 34,908, women 52,170, and children 21,532. Dependants—men 1,124, women 1,579, and children 11,242, with 1,320 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 2,873, women 3,264, and children 6,095. Otherwise relieved—men 49,316, women 104,920, and children 116,599, with 40,779 unclassed. Wage prices—Sambalpur 16, Bilaspur 12, Wardha and

Nagpur 11½, Chanda 11¼, Nimar 10¾, Mandla, and Bhandara 10½, Seoni and Raipur 10, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur 9, Saugor, Betul, and Chhindwara 8½, Hoshangabad 8 1/16, Damoh, and Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th October.*—In Lower Burma standing crops are everywhere in good condition and prospects are very good. Early paddy is being reaped in some districts. In Upper Burma good rain fell during the week in Thayetmyo, Minbu, and Magwe and fair rain in Meiktila, Myingyan, and Yamethin. Standing crops are now generally in good condition in all districts and a fair harvest may be expected. More rain is required in Gangaw and in a small portion of the Yamethin district. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon; slightly in Mandalay; while it has fallen considerably in Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya, Amherst, Minbu, and Shwebo; and slightly in Pegu and Thayetmyo; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 488, Myingyan 8,368. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 72, Myingyan 2,976. Total number on relief 11,904. Price of rice—Meiktila 11 seers 8 chittacks, and Myingyan 8 seers per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Weather seasonable. Floods are subsiding slowly. Prospects of late rice are fair in Goalpara and good elsewhere, except in parts of Nowgong where it has been damaged by floods. Slight damage done to late rice by insects in parts of Darrang. Sowing of pulses and mustard progressing. Tea doing well. Price—common rice—Silchar 8½, Sylhet and Sibsagar 10, Gauhati 9½, Tezpur 8, and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st November.*—MYSORE.—Good rain in Shimoga; slight in other parts of State. Standing crops in good condition. Prices have fallen in Kolar and Kadur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Tumkur, Kadur, and Chitaldroog districts.

COORG.—Rainfall one inch four cents. Rice crop thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st November.*—BERAR.—Weather clear. Days warm and nights cold. Monsoon crops are in a flourishing condition. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in ear and cotton in pod. Breaking up of land for the winter crop continues. Sowing operations well advanced and weeding in progress. Fodder and water-supply are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall. Relief workers—Buldana 320. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 36, Buldana 210. Total number on relief 566. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10½, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10½, Ellichpur 10¼ seers per rupee. Wun report not received.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 27 cents. Autumn harvest and spring sowings continue. Spring rice sowings commenced in Warangal district. Prospects everywhere continue favourable. Prices show a further fall, but are still high. Closure of relief works except at Parenda, Naldrug district, ordered. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda, 9,301. Prices in affected districts—7 in Gulburga and Mahbubnagar, 8¼ Raichur, 8¾ Naldrug, 9 Bir, 9½ Elgandal, 9¼ Lingsagar, and 10 seers per rupee in Nalgonda. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowari* 10 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st November.*—No rain fell in Central India during week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops have been slightly injured by locusts in parts of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices are falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Bhopawar; steady elsewhere. Opium land is being prepared in Malwa and Bhopawar agencies. The number of persons employed in Bundelkhand on famine relief works were 4,110 and on gratuitous relief 57 in Gwalior; 212 in Bhopal and 12,031 in Bundelkhand. Total number on relief 16,410. Prices not reported from Gwalior; in Bhopal 6⅜, in Bundelkhand 8 to 12½ seers per rupee. Report from Baghelkhand not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops continue generally. Standing crops are thriving. Prospects are good. Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Jhallawar, and Bikanir; considerable in parts of Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Ajmere, Kishengarh; slightly rising in Jeypore, Jaisalmere; fluctuating in Jhallawar, Pertabgarh, Kotah; falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief were—Marwar 23, Dholepore 87. Total number on relief 110.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Weather fine. Rice crop reapings going on. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowings for spring crops in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Rainfall *nil.* Weather pleasant, fine and seasonable. Lowland rice is being reaped. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	13,023	23,509	36,532	13,743	9,618	23,361	-13,171
Bombay . .	91,421	56,866	148,287	63,559	44,509	108,068	-40,219
Bengal . .	9,454	3,716	13,170		150	(a) 150	—13,020
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	8,664	8,664	...	605	(b) 605	— 8,059
Central Provinces	145,912	367,473	513,385	108,610	339,111	447,721	—65,664
	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	— 1,026
Berar . .	438	684	1,122	320	246	566	— 556
Hyderabad .	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301	...	9,301	— 756
Central India .	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	— 1,887
Rajputana .		154	154	...	110	110	— 44
TOTAL .	284,141	478,457	762,598	208,499	409,697	618,196	144,402

(a) Exclusive of 4,680 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
(b) Exclusive of 266 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop a Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns fro persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 189	
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Madras.											
1	Cuddapah	6,850	12,187	19,037	4,515	10,512	15,027*	1,544	8,980	10,524	266	7,369
2	Kurnool	45,950	17,987	63,937	31,159	9,906	41,065	22,940	7,672	30,612	9,979	7,844
3	Bellary	21,702	20,679	42,381	7,079	16,094	23,173	777	12,772	13,549	...	5,221
4	Anantapur	24,044	7,557	31,601*	16,942	4,998	21,940	11,741	4,158	15,899	2,778	2,224
5	Ganjam	2,873	11,235	14,108	2,156	4,688	6,844	192	2,309	2,441	..	851
6	Godavari	67	712	779	...	349	349	...	724	724	...	...
	TOTAL MADRAS	101,486	(1)70,357	171,843	61,851	(2)46,547	108,398	27,134	(3)36,615	73,749	13,023	(4)23,509
	Bombay.											
1	Bijapur	51,190	16,357	67,547	28,506	16,156	44,662	18,986	14,747	33,733	9,890	11,044
2	Sholapur	80,257	15,237	95,494	65,591	14,001	79,592	53,309	12,081	65,390	35,435	9,470
3	Ahmednagar	76,329	18,383	94,712	63,082	17,138	80,220	39,204	14,845	54,049	23,204	13,571
4	Poona	17,083	34,026	51,109	14,440	30,318	44,758	13,797	26,355	40,152	12,821	17,365
5	Nasik	2,924	817	3,741	1,984	704	2,688	700	540	1,240	371	229
6	Satara	10,393	5,580	15,973	7,409	4,660	12,069	6,231	3,582	9,813	6,106	2,069
7	Khandesh	1,476	703	2,179	1,141	258	1,399	458	128	586	346	...
8	Belgaum	13,655	945	14,600	7,562	501	8,063	5,124	870	5,994	3,606	641
9	Dharwar	3,038	1,208	4,246	515	738	1,253	475	499	974	427	1,101
10	Ratnagiri	33	...	33	32	...	32	33	...	33	...	...
11	Kolaba	252	2,724	2,976	288	2,982	3,270	209	2,406	2,615	68	1,376
	TOTAL BOMBAY	256,630	95,980	352,610	190,550	87,456	278,006	138,526	76,053	214,579	92,274	56,866
	Bengal.											
1	Champaran	606	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Patna	...	324	324	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...
3	Khulna	...	3,541	3,541	...	3,082	3,082	...	529	529	...	529
4	Manbhum	8,804	4,602	13,406	7,347	4,516	11,863	7,289	4,514	11,803	9,454	3,036
5	Hazaribagh	...	141	141	...	148	148	...	155	155	...	151
	TOTAL BENGAL	9,410	8,608	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716†
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.											
1	Agra	...	753	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Etawah	...	415	415	...	765	765	...	...	...	...	...
3	Banda	...	27,449	27,449	...	19,376	19,376	...	382	382	...	...
4	Cawnpur	...	1,351	1,351	...	867	867	...	428	428	...	37
5	Hamirpur	...	6,625	6,625	..	5,385	5,385	...	2,071	2,071	...	1,987
6	Allahabad	...	20,857	20,857	...	20,842	20,842	...	312	312	...	...
7	Jhansi	...	6,152	6,152	...	5,621	5,621	...	3,265	3,265	...	3,082
8	Jalaun	...	6,924	6,924	...	5,565	5,565	...	3,018	3,018	...	2,906
9	Jaunpur	...	2,535	2,535	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...
10	Lucknow	...	1,122	1,122	...	946	946	...	47	47	...	47
11	Unao	...	10,179	10,179	...	4,710	4,710	...	2,485	2,485	...	...
12	Rai Bareili	...	475	475	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	...
13	Hardoi	...	16,870	16,870	...	7,240	7,240	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes 30,862 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 18,994 " " " " " "
(3) " 17,491 " " " " " "
(4) Including 14,496 weavers relieved at their own trade.
* Incomplete.
† Exclusive of 6,229 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

ame of Province and District.	For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
rth-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
zapur	...	343	343	...	287	287	...	...	...	...	...	...
ifra	...	1,134	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hjahanpur	...	248	248	...	161	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
eri	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ehpur	...	5,546	5,546	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
mgarh	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nares	...	11,502	11,502	...	10,108	10,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
TAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	...	120,606	120,606	...	82,151	82,151	...	12,008	12,008	...	8,059*	†8,059
Punjab.												
lhi	...	623	633	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...
rnal	...	210	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PUNJAB	...	833	833	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.												
ugor	8,818	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,250	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925	4,549	29,851	34,400
moh	13,824	18,914	32,738	9,459	19,281	28,740	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768
balpur	23,539	34,999	58,538	17,848	34,217	52,065	9,137	33,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022
andla	9,457	24,806	34,263	8,384	24,629	33,013	6,819	24,972	31,791	4,707	25,630	30,337
oni	1,647	33,482	35,129	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	14,198	15,061
rsinghpur	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,249	15,482	21,731	3,968	14,360	18,328	2,416	13,278	15,694
oshangabad	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,974	9,044	29,018	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,341	7,861	11,202
mar	1,371	1,750	3,121	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647	...	2,415	2,415
tul	8,528	18,450	26,978	8,453	20,426	28,879	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,411
indwara	9,644	11,748	21,392	8,255	13,976	22,231	8,867	16,292	25,099	7,839	16,876	24,715
agpur	6,668	10,616	17,284	6,204	10,582	16,786	3,458	10,573	14,031	1,630	11,578	13,208
nanda	...	6,401	6,401	97	6,831	6,928	142	9,218	9,360	...	9,339	9,339
handara	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,945	37,525	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,699
alaghat	28,906	16,891	44,897	25,475	15,968	41,443	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091
aipur	45,068	39,735	84,803	44,538	42,897	87,435	44,778	40,976	85,754	41,434	37,336	78,770
ilaspur	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381	45,552	89,364	134,916	41,976	76,908	118,884
ambalpur	936	84	1,020	421	98	519	893	...	893	801	92	893
Vardha	1,158	464	1,622	949	4,136	5,085	963	3,490	4,453	960	3,352	4,312
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	262,985	391,867	654,852	231,286	385,713	616,999	191,394	373,414	564,728	157,218	352,003	509,221‡
Burma.												
leiktila	489	75	564	316	54	370	667	104	771	593	86	679
lyingyan	12,831	3,527	16,358	10,059	439	10,498	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,749	12,140
amethin	...	150	150	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	111	111
TOTAL BURMA	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930
Berar.												
Akola	...	...	...	...	2,190	2,190	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim	...	317	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	1,236	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566	...	458	458
Amraoti	112	384	496	...	248	248	...	412	412	...	108	108
Buldana	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569	438	118	556
TOTAL BERAR	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122

Exclusive of 8,415 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
Exclusive of 871 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 7,265 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Hyderabad.												
	Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naldrug	22,251*	182	22,433	19,485*	115	19,600	15,002*	99	15,101	8,799†	5	8,804
	Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Lingsagar	...	325	325	...	300	300	...	434	434	...	201	201
	Bir	..	677	677	...	340	340	...	19	19	...	401	401
	Mahbubnagar	...	376	376	...	355	358	...	344	344	...	263	263
	Elgandal	...	635	635	...	608	608	...	578	578	...	388	388
	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345	5,801	13,089	19,890	5,001	12,711	17,712
2	Baghelkhand	1,026	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719	217	2,581	2,798	(not	report	ed.)
3	Gwalior	1,077	216	1,293	50	187	237	(not reported.)	40	40	18	106	124
4	Bhopal	565	577	1,142	396	490	886	(not	reported.)		91	370	461
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297
	Rajputana.												
1	Marwar	...	339	339	...	189	189	...	91	94	...	54	54
2	Dholpur	75	75	150	1	178	179	...	116	116	...	99	99
3	Bhurtpur	...	43	43	...	38	38	...	15	15	...	1	[illegible]
4	Tonk	265	2,695	2,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Deoli	...	8	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bundi	...	157	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406	...	225	225	...	154	154
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,332	634,521	1,165,853	405,119	525,456	930,875	296,300	462,382	758,68[illegible]

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† " " " " " " " " and Nalgonda.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures howev[illegible] ctually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 6th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st August 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in August.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	4,845	3,302	8,345	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,845	3,302	8,345
N.-W. P. & Oudh	12,394	12,537	13,770	11,193	6,083	6,578	...	...	...	23,587	18,620	23,348
Panjab	1,440	2,704	1,840	2,632	1,051	3,936	2,912	4,746	3,304	6,984	8,501	9,080
Cent. Provs.	328	...	...	103	2,389	...	...	...	...	431	2,389	...
Bombay	...	...	...	72,175	77,593	21,886	...	...	...	72,175	77,593	21,886
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,233	8,291	5,835	14,233	8,291	5,835
Madras	...	...	...	8,992	20,600	...	...	...	...	8,992	20,600	...
Berar	...	350	...	1,010	1,117	804	...	...	...	1,010	1,467	804
Assam	209	986	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	986	741
Raj. & C. I.	1,143	1,011	937	15,129	21,762	21,344	...	...	...	16,272	22,773	22,281
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	6,635	8,463	843	...	...	...	6,635	8,463	843
Mysore	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	65	65
TOTAL	20,359	20,890	25,633	117,869	139,123	58,456	17,145	13,037	9,139	155,373	173,050	93,228
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	336	2,666	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	336	2,666
Bombay	*	10,112	8,797	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	10,112	8,797
Sind	*	...	...	*	7,811	17,583	*	...	...	*	7,811	17,583
Madras	*	5,230	...	*	2,500	3,895	*	...	...	*	7,730	3,895
Burma	*	...	929	*	165	...	*	...	...	*	165	929
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	402	2,820	*	...	...	*	402	2,820
Foreign countries	*	627	...	*	2,502	1,158	*	...	...	*	3,129	1,158
TOTAL	*	16,305	12,392	*	13,380	25,456	*	...	...	*	29,685	37,848
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	20,359	37,195	38,025	117,869	152,503	83,912	17,145	13,037	9,139	155,373	202,735	131,076
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	67,273	54,595	5,621	...	...	..	...	...	...	67,273	54,595	5,621
N.-W. P. & Oudh	72,505	68,010	135,672	2,992	...	70	...	...	...	75,497	68,010	135,742
Panjab	15,657	23,682	4,759	20,711	767	1,534	543,901	106,809	157,345	580,269	131,258	163,638
Cent. Provs.	...	21,851	...	3,193	7,573	12	...	...	...	3,193	29,424	12
Bombay	...	...	...	23,608	45,584	6,914	...	...	...	23,608	45,584	6,914
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	223,490	93,868	172,358	223,490	93,868	172,358
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	575	211	...	...	...	...	575	211	...
Assam	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	6,443	9,746	1,360	...	...	...	6,443	9,746	1,360
Nizam's Terr.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	155,435	168,138	146,284	57,522	63,881	9,800	767,391	200,677	329,703	980,348	432,696	485,877
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	317	...	*	317	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	112,732	317,647	*	...	...	*	112,732	317,647
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	86	*	...	...	*	...	86
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	186	*	...	...	*	...	186
Foreign countries	*	...	102	*	8,180	482	*	515	...	*	8,695	584
TOTAL	*	...	102	*	120,912	318,401	*	832	...	*	121,744	318,503
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	155,435	168,138	146,386	57,522	184,793	328,291	767,391	201,509	329,703	980,348	554,440	804,380

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

nd by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of August 1897, and from 1st January eriods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Imports from January to August, inclusive.												
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			Articles and whence exported.
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
51,431	55,405	93,492	...	...	12	...	...	...	51,431	55,405	93,504	Bengal
215,630	195,495	250,981	144,710	240,925	241,882	...	1	...	360,340	436,421	498,863	N.-W. P. & Oudh
54,007	31,850	61,075	61,462	69,061	61,398	121,743	270,847	294,979	237,212	371,758	417,452	Panjab
5,013	6,794	12,277	87,950	185,481	186,737	...	...	...	92,963	192,275	199,014	Cent. Provs.
...	38	5	2,086,885	2,246,943	1,707,002	...	...	...	2,086,885	2,246,981	1,707,007	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	237,722	193,797	178,317	237,722	193,797	178,317	Sind
...	...	...	36,666	65,070	19,342	...	...	...	36,666	65,070	19,342	Madras
14,702	55,683	47,125	618,462	890,152	741,072	...	...	...	633,164	945,835	788,197	Berar
12,746	13,704	15,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,746	13,704	15,482	Assam
28,012	11,711	34,953	665,458	565,140	801,502	...	...	...	693,470	576,851	836,455	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	26,120	26,548	27,401	...	...	...	26,120	26,548	27,401	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	57	200	234	...	...	...	57	200	234	Mysore
381,541	370,680	521,390	3,727,770	4,280,520	3,786,582	359,465	464,645	473,296	4,468,776	5,124,845	4,781,268	Total
												By Sea—
*	9,699	18,310	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	9,699	20,484	Bengal
*	89,743	51,858	*	59,118	38,039	*	...	...	*	148,861	90,797	Bombay
*	...	...	*	185,511	107,482	*	...	...	*	185,511	107,482	Sind
*	16,365	1,441	*	6,212	6,623	*	...	...	*	22,577	8,064	Madras
*	8,873	6,620	*	2,559	561	*	...	...	*	11,432	7,181	Burma
*	...	...	*	1,100,841	556,881	*	1	...	*	1,100,842	556,881	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	3,884	1,357	*	65,392	28,422	*	...	...	*	69,276	29,679	Foreign countries
*	128,564	79,495	*	1,419,653	741,073	*	1	...	*	1,548,198	820,568	Total
381,541	499,244	600,885	3,727,770	5,700,153	4,527,655	359,465	464,646	473,296	4,468,776	6,673,043	5,601,836	Total of Imports
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
531,862	304,591	107,446	...	...	222	...	...	...	531,862	304,591	107,668	Bengal
1,269,480	693,722	772,662	567,843	8,585	71,188	...	...	...	1,837,323	702,307	843,850	N.-W. P. & Oudh
158,038	93,686	47,500	741,798	15,256	19,500	5,162,000	1,134,590	828,631	6,061,836	1,243,532	895,700	Panjab
19,514	62,979	26,854	667,054	631,037	23,148	...	...	...	710,568	694,016	49,993	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	826,854	1,041,990	171,910	...	...	...	826,854	1,041,990	179,910	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631,327	648,635	587,125	1,631,327	648,635	587,125	Sind
...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	Madras
47	5,046	...	51,043	33,630	152	...	...	...	51,090	38,676	152	Berar
2,470	78	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	232	Assam
...	...	278	338,798	561,901	48,315	...	...	...	338,798	561,901	48,593	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	4,598	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	...	Mysore
1,981,411	1,160,102	954,972	3,224,748	2,208,029	342,521	6,793,327	1,783,225	1,415,756	11,999,486	5,241,356	2,713,249	Total
												By Sea—
*	804	75	*	4,650	9	*	822	...	*	6,285	84	Bengal
*	...	...	*	415,228	5,051	*	1,177	...	*	416,405	5,051	Bombay
*	...	...	*	380,896	769,229	*	...	35	*	380,896	769,264	Sind
*	...	...	*	...	86	*	...	...	*	...	86	Madras
*	...	...	*	130,717	...	*	22	...	*	130,739	...	Burma
*	2	...	*	38,500	12,204	*	21,256	...	*	59,848	12,204	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	...	82,254	*	26,556	52,552	*	5,592	1,216	*	32,142	136,022	Foreign countries
*	806	82,329	*	1,005,640	839,131	*	28,869	1,251	*	1,035,315	922,711	Total
1,981,411	1,160,908	1,037,301	3,224,748	3,303,669	1,181,652	6,793,327	1,812,094	1,417,007	11,999,486	6,276,671	3,635,960	Total of Imports

atement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st August 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in August.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	228,215	325,349	289,332	...	...	..	...	...	...	228,215	325,349	289,332
N.-W. P. & Oudh	39,593	90,850	122,890	1,768	2,995	6,919	...	...	...	41,361	93,845	129,809
Panjab	678	...	...	190	...	...	1,742	251	143	2,610	251	143
Cent Provs.	4,533	...	...	14,028	5,920	11,414	...	...	...	18,561	5,920	11,414
Bombay	...	...	...	10,988	13,426	6,723	...	...	...	10,988	13,426	6,723
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	55
Berar	...	...	...	3,279	8,171	6,049	...	...	...	3,279	8,171	6,049
Assam	1,704	1,092	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,704	1,092	5,217
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	4,244	2,770	6,519	...	...	...	4,244	2,770	6,519
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	4,635	10,926	2,537	...	...	...	4,635	10,926	2,537
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	274,723	417,291	417,439	39,132	44,208	40,216	1,742	251	143	315,597	461,750	457,798
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	...	597	*	...	...	*	...	597
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	684	*	...	...	*	...	684
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	...	465	*	...	...	*	...	465
Total	*	...	...	*	...	1,746	*	...	...	*	...	1,746
Total of Imports	274,723	417,291	417,439	39,132	44,208	41,962	1,742	251	143	315,597	461,750	459,544
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	73	26	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	26	39
N.-W. P. & Oudh	...	51	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	25
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	249	271	90	249	271
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	78	169	377	...	...	...	78	169	377
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	771	401	494	771	401
Madras	...	...	...	20	50	29	...	...	...	20	50	29
Berar	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	..
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	20
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	45	48	...	...	...	...	45	48
Mysore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	73	77	64	100	284	474	584	1,020	672	757	1,381	1,210
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	..	...	*	538	507	*	...	...	*	538	507
Madras	*	...	...	*	8	...	*	...	...	*	8	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	..	*	...	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	3	...	*	...	...	*	3	...
Total	*	...	...	*	549	507	*	...	...	*	549	507
Total of Imports	73	77	64	100	833	981	584	1,020	672	757	1,930	1,717

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of August 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Imports from January to August, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River—
1,655,519	1,732,344	1,511,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655,519	1,732,344	1,511,299	Bengal
698,111	479,824	561,909	35,971	15,271	36,629	1,710	1,229	...	735,702	496,324	598,535	N.-W. P. & Oudh
1,180	469	...	3,586	25	...	23,520	11,227	2,386	28,286	11,721	2,386	Panjab
59,724	84,420	1,439	327,496	303,557	92,460	...	...	...	387,220	387,977	93,899	Cent. Provs.
...	194	...	1,132,232	1,383,303	80,327	...	...	...	1,132,232	1,383,497	80,327	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	18	...	215	18	Sind
...	...	...	55,066	96,863	103	...	...	...	55,066	96,863	103	Madras
2,088	63,755	4,229	450,894	676,224	39,361	...	...	...	452,982	739,979	43,590	Berar
9,416	30,314	30,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,416	30,314	30,001	Assam
3,318	...	7	206,123	186,081	90,639	...	...	...	209,441	186,081	90,646	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	371,597	550,030	32,713	...	...	...	371,597	550,030	32,713	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	416	164	...	...	...	...	416	164	...	Mysore
2,429,356	2,391,320	2,108,881	2,583,381	3,211,518	372,232	25,230	12,671	2,404	5,037,967	5,615,509	2,483,517	Total
												By Sea—
*	433	...	*	175	...	*	...	...	*	608	...	Bengal
*	...	...	*	1,116	1,641	*	70	16	*	1,186	1,657	Bombay
*	...	...	*	2,729	924	*	...	...	*	2,729	924	Sind
*	208	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	208	...	Madras
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	Burma
*	...	...	*	19,609	5,216	*	...	...	*	19,609	5,216	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	...	...	*	1,021	5,588	*	...	...	*	1,025	5,588	Foreign countries
*	4	...										
*	645	...	*	24,650	13,365	*	70	16	*	25,365	13,385	Total
2,429,356	2,391,965	2,108,881	2,583,381	3,236,168	385,601	25,230	12,741	2,420	5,037,967	5,640,874	2,496,902	Total of Imports
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
16,388	13,288	16,411	3	...	...	...	...	...	16,391	13,283	16,411	Bengal
5,287	2,509	3,009	18	6	...	...	...	...	5,305	2,515	3,009	N.-W. P. & Oudh
1,427	...	308	19	5	70	2,882	5,153	2,697	4,328	5,158	3,075	Panjab
9	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	14	...	8	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	408	1,987	966	...	...	...	408	1,987	966	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,939	6,085	2,352	3,639	6,085	2,352	Sind
...	...	...	673	538	84	...	...	...	673	538	84	Madras
...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
...	...	...	294	243	187	...	...	...	311	243	187	Raj. & C. I.
17	...	...	10	127	48	...	...	...	10	129	48	Nizam's Terr.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...										
23,128	15,799	19,728	1,430	2,926	1,303	6,521	11,238	5,049	31,079	29,993	26,080	Total
												By Sea—
*	11	...	*	22	...	*	...	...	*	33	...	Bengal
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	42	178	*	42	178	Bombay
*	...	...	*	4,533	2,450	*	...	...	*	4,533	2,450	Sind
*	3	...	*	20	25	*	...	...	*	23	25	Madras
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	Burma
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	3	...	*	3	...	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	...	...	*	253	...	*	...	...	*	253	...	Foreign countries
*	14	...	*	4,828	2,475	*	45	178	*	4,887	2,653	Total
23,128	15,813	19,728	1,430	7,754	3,778	6,521	11,283	5,227	31,079	34,850	28,733	Total of Imports

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 4th November 1897.

No. 4956-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Customs.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 6th November, 1897.

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 during the year 1896-97:

From the Government of Bengal, No. 148-T. F., dated the 28th June 1897.
From the Government of Burma, No. 4—1-T.—25, dated the 1st July 1897.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 6815, dated the 11th September 1897.
From the Government of Madras, No. 794-A., dated the 17th September 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The reports from Bombay and Madras were much later than the prescribed date of 1st of August.

2. The number of detentions during the year (1,556) was smaller than in the preceding year (1,622) by about 4 per cent. In Bengal there was a decline in cases under clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Act which requires piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths, the total number of cases having been 134 compared with 181 in 1895-96. The decline in Bombay, (679 against 918 in 1895-96), was chiefly in cases under clause (*e*), and is ascribed to the fact that the prescriptions of the law as regards the indication of the country of origin are more generally known and the necessity of compliance therewith more fully realised. But as against this view it is observed that the number of such cases at Karachi largely increased (213 against 136 in the previous year), and the increase is attributed to a stricter observance of the law which requires origin to be shewn on the same label on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer, or the description in English, appears. In Madras and Burma there was also an increase, particularly in Madras where the number of detentions was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Here, however, this relatively large increase is said to be due not to increased disregard of the law by importers but to the much larger number of packages opened by the Customs authorities. It is remarkable that the number of cases in Burma should be so much smaller than at Madras or Karachi.

3. The following table shews the number of detentions at each port at which detentions were made in the last five years:

Ports.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
				With fine.	Without fine.		
Calcutta ...	1892-93 ...	344	8	285	48	2	342
	1893-94 ...	334	4	302	23	1	333
	1894-95 ...	285	...	244	37	...	285
	1895-96 ...	393	...	321	49	1	392
	1896-97 ...	373	11	218	133	7	366
Madras, Godavari, Tanjore, Malabar	1892-93 ...	29	1	14	14	...	29
	1893-94 ...	21	1	9	11	...	21
	1894-95 ...	54	3	23	26	...	54
	1895-96 ...	101	3	63	35	...	101
	1896-97 ...	204	5	157	42	...	204
Rangoon, Moulmein	1892-93 ...	23	1	21	2	...	23
	1893-94 ...	45	2	40	3	...	45
	1894-95 ...	41	...	37	4	...	41
	1895-96 ...	74	...	55	19	...	74
	1896-97 ...	87	...	51	36	...	87
Bombay ...	1892-93 ...	447	4	357	86	...	447
	1893-94 ...	647	4	593	50	...	647
	1894-95 ...	352	...	321	30	2	350
	1895-96 ...	918	...	818	100	2	916
	1896-97 ...	679	8	602	69	...	679
Karachi ...	1892-93 ...	365	1	167	197	...	365
	1893-94 ...	240	...	102	138	...	240
	1894-95 ...	223	...	104	119	...	223
	1895-96 ...	136	...	86	50	...	136
	1896-97 ...	213	...	128	85	...	213
Total ...	1892-93 ...	1,208	15	844	347	2	1,206
	1893-94 ...	1,287	11	1,046	225	1	1,286
	1894-95 ...	955	3	729	216	2	953
	1895-96 ...	1,622	3	1,343	253	3	1,609
	1896-97 ...	1,556	24	1,150	365	7	1,549

4. Of these cases in 1896-97, there were 758 or nearly 49 per cent detained under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act, for counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions; in 1895-96 there were 755 such cases, being 47 per cent of the whole.

There were 444 cases under clause (*e*) of the same sub-section (1), non-description or false description of origin, against 494 in 1895-96, the proportion being about 29 per cent of the whole in 1896-97, and 30 per cent in 1895-96.

Under clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 10, stamping of length on piece-goods, there were 354 cases, or between 22 and 23 per cent of the whole, while in 1895-96 there were 373 such cases, or about 23 per cent of the whole.

5. Confiscation followed detention in only 24 cases, this number being, however, much larger than in previous years. Fines were imposed in 74 per cent of the cases; in 22 cases permission was given to re-ship the detained goods, a fine being imposed at the same time in 19 of the cases. In 12 cases the goods were destroyed, and in the remaining cases the goods were passed merely with a warning.

6. The question of the test for the measurement of yarns, mentioned in the reports from Bengal, has been referred for the opinions of the Manchester and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce.

7. In the opinion of the Government of India the cases to which reference is made in the letter from the Government of Burma, were treated with unnecessary leniency. Every package of mixed or adulterated paint should be marked in accordance with the practice in Calcutta and Bombay, and descriptions on a package indicating that the contents are lead or zinc when there is practically no lead or zinc in the package should undoubtedly be treated as false and fraudulent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BENGAL.

No. 148 T. F., dated 28th June 1897.

From—H. H. Risley, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of the Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 295 S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 452 B., dated 8th June 1897, and its enclosure, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, in the port of Calcutta during the year 1896-97. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collector of Customs at Chittagong, Narainganj or the Orissa ports during the year.

2. The correspondence referred to in paragraph 4 of the Board's letter relates to the complaint made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of the insufficiency of the test of measurement applied by the Calcutta Custom House to imported yarns in the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act. A complete report on the subject was submitted to the Government of India with my letter No. 30 F., dated the 4th May 1897.

No. 452 B., dated 8th June 1897.

From—H. Luson, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the instructions of the Government of India, enclosed in the letter from your office No. C. 1A 16, dated the 8th December 1890, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, with the following remarks, copy of a report received from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, No 303, dated the 13th April 1897, on the working of the Indian Merchandize Marks Act IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

2. The following table contains particulars of the number of detentions at the Calcutta Customs House for infringement of the Act during the past five years :

Years.	Number of cases in which detention was made.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine	Without fine.		
			Rs.	Rs.		
1892-93	344	8	285	48		342
1893-94	334	4	302	23		333
1894-95	285	...	244			285
1895-96	93	...	321	49	1	392
1896-97	373	11	218	133	7	366

The total number of cases in which goods were detained under the Act during the past year was 373, as compared with 393 in 1895-96, showing a decrease of 20 cases, or 5 per cent. The falling off was entirely in the number of cases coming under clause (*f*) of section 10 of the Act, which requires that the length should be stamped on piece-goods. These cases are gradually diminishing, but it is, as the Collector observes, remarkable that they are still so numerous. The number of detentions under clause "*d*" which relates to goods bearing counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions, is on the other hand increasing, the figures for the past three years, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97, being 91, 201 and 227, respectively. The number of cases dealt with under clause "*e*" relating to non-description or false description of origin bears, as usual, a very small proportion, *viz.*, 3 per cent, to the total number of detentions. Their number increased from 11 to 12 during the past year. In 133 cases, as compared with 49 in 1895-96, the goods were released without fine, while the number released with fine fell from 321 to 218 in the year of report. The amount of fines realised considerably increased, *viz.*, from Rs. 6,790 in 1895-96 to Rs. 15,945 in 1896-97, owing to the imposition of heavy penalties on certain fraudulent importations of Bombay yarn.

3. The importations of reduced white lead in kegs bearing no marks, noticed in paragraph 5 of the Collector's report, points to a defect in the law, which will, the Board presume, have to be remedied if such instances become more frequent.

4. The action taken by the Collector of Customs in regard to paint, oil, turpentine, &c., as reported in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter seems judicious, and meets with the Board's approval. As regards the short reeling and testing of yarn alluded to in paragraph 6, a full report was submitted to Government with the Board's letter No. 100B., dated the 18th February 1897.

5. No proceedings were taken under the Merchandise Marks Act by any of the Collectors of Customs at outports.

No. 303, dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1897.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Officiating Collector of Customs,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the year 1896-97. The attached statement shows the number of cases dealt with during the year under each of the clauses D, E and F of section 10 of the Act and the manner in which they were disposed of.

2. The total number of cases was 373, as compared with 303, during the previous year, the decrease being entirely among cases under clause (F), relating to the stamping of piece-goods, which numbered 134 against 181. The provisions of the law in regard to the stamping of lengths on piece-goods are well known in the trade, and it is rather remarkable that instances of infringement continue so numerous.

3. Of the 227 cases under clause D, 27 related to importations of dry white and red lead, white zinc and paints of those materials; and 15 related to turpentine and linseed oil. The trade has not yet fully adapted itself to the ruling finally laid down in Customs Circular No. XXII of 1896, and the argument is not infrequently put forward that the words "Red lead" on a keg are a correct description of an adulterated article, the absence of adulteration being denoted by the use of the word "Genuine." Similarly, attempts are made to defend the use of the description "Crystal turpentine" as denoting turpentine which is not commercially pure. These contentions are always rejected; and the use of the words "reduced" or "adulterated" is invariably insisted on.

4. In order to give full effect to the Government orders,* and with reference to a complaint made by Messrs. Blundell Spence and Company, of London, forwarded to this office by Board's No. 233-B., dated 22nd April 1896, I have caused a list of minimum prices for each *genuine* description of paint, oil, turpentine, &c., to be made, and the appraisers have instructions to detain every consignment which is invoiced at a lower rate, (*i.e.*, if the article purports to be pure) and to submit samples to the Chemical Examiner. Samples are also taken in all other cases and submitted for analysis, but in such cases the goods are not detained.

* No. 2407, dated 17th April 1896.

5. I regret to notice that occasional instances have occurred in which reduced white lead has been imported in kegs bearing no marks whatever. In such cases the Customs authorities can do nothing, even though there may be reason to suspect that it was intended to mark the goods before placing them on the market.

6. Under clause "D" there were 27 cases relating to the importation from Bombay of yarn, of which the count was falsely described, and which reeled short of 840 yards to the hank and seven others of similar yarn falsely labelled and bundled. The circumstances under which these cases were dealt with, are described in the correspondence ending with my letter No. 104, dated 4th February 1897. A vigorous effort had been made in 1895 to stop the importation of short-reeled yarn from Lancashire, and this was extended in 1896 to Bombay yarn, in respect of which the practice of short reeling seems to have been more deliberate than in the European article. In the 34 cases dealt with in the year under report, heavy penalties aggregating Rs. 9,805-15 were imposed, as compared with Rs. 1,912-3, in the previous year. In seven of the worst cases reshipment was ordered in addition to the payment of a fine.

7. Seven cases occurred in which consignments of German imitations of brandy, whisky, gin, port and other liquors were dealt with. These were usually got up in imitation of the bottles and labels of the genuine article. In some cases the labels bore the words "Made in Germany," but the corks and capsules were not branded with the country of origin. One case, in which a consignment of 150 cases of German "whisky," which involved an undoubted fraud on the public, was confiscated, occasioned a good deal of local interest and a number of well-known firms wrote to the papers to disclaim any connection with the importation.

8. In seven cases goods were detained as exhibiting counterfeit trade marks. One of these related to a consignment of umbrella cloth, in which the "Balloon" ticket and No. 9000, employed by Messrs. Barlow and Company, were imitated by a Marwari firm. The latter were fined Rs. 500. In four other cases the "pagoda" mark employed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on a certain description of grey drills was the subject of imitation. In these cases, however, the *bona fides* of the later importer was established, and the goods were passed without a penalty, after the counterfeit mark had been defaced. The two other cases related to importations of blacking, in which the "two-boot" mark of Botlow and Company was imitated. The goods were reshipped without a penalty.

9. Twenty-two cases related to consignments of woollen shawls of German and Austrian make, labelled with the English words "all wool," with no indication of the country of origin.

10. In one case a shipment of cotton shawls was imported from Germany by Messrs. _____. The goods were got up to closely resemble wool, and ticketed with the English words "all wool" and bore labels marked with sizes which were largely in excess of the actual measurements. The explanation given by the importers was not satisfactory; and as it was a bad case of fraud, and the importers had been penalized on 19 previous occasions during the past two years, a heavy penalty of Rs. 500 was imposed.

11. Two cases occurred of infringement of copyright. A work called "Webster's Encyclopædic Dictionary" printed in America, was found to contain matter taken from an

English copyright work. One consignment was inadvertently passed, but on notice being given, the importer brought back 80 unsold copies to the Custom House, which were eventually confiscated. In the other case, which related to the same work, the books, 48 in number, were seized, and are now under detention.

12. Under clause E there were 12 detentions. These consisted chiefly of shawls from Germany ticketed with the names of British Indian traders in English and the vernacular, with no mention of the country of origin.

13. The number of detentions under clause F was 134. These were consignments of cotton and woollen piece-goods from both British and continental ports, either wholly unstamped or with the lengths stamped in numerals only, or on strips almost severed from the body of the piece, or with chalk or other effaceable material.

14. In 11 cases confiscation was adjudged. These included one consignment of red lead, two of printed books, seven of imitation whisky and other liquors, and one of matches.

15. In seven cases reshipment was ordered on payment of a penalty, and in three cases without penalty.

16. In 218 cases the goods were released on payment of penalties and after due compliance with the law.

17. In 133 cases the importers were warned and the goods passed after being marked or stamped in accordance with the law.

18. The penalties imposed amounted in all to Rs. 15,945-3, as compared with Rs. 6,790 in the previous year. This large increase is entirely due to the heavy penalties imposed on certain fraudulent importations of Bombay yarn, referred to in paragraph 6.

19. With the exception of seven cases, in which information was received from interested parties, all the other detentions were made by the appraising staff.

20. One or two decisions of interest were come to during the year. A medical practitioner and dispensing chemist of Calcutta imported a number of glass medicine phials having his name and address engraved on them. The phials were made in Germany, and bore no indication of the country of origin; and it was found that the previous practice of the Calcutta Custom House had been to treat such cases as a breach of clauses (D) and (E). I held that as the phials were not ordinarily sold apart from the medicine they contain, the words engraved on them would be taken by purchasers, to refer, not to the phials themselves, but to the contents, in which case there was no false trade description. I accordingly passed the goods; and this view was upheld on a reference to the Board of Revenue.

21. A similar decision was arrived at in respect of a consignment of cardboard folding boxes and paper wrappers imported by the North-West Soap Company, Limited, for doing up their soap in packets for sale. The wrappers and boxes, which set forth the name and advertisement of the Company were made in Germany, and bore no indication of the country of origin, and it was ruled with the Board's approval that no breach of the law was involved.

22. The question arose during the year whether the use of the English letters K. S. on Japanese copper ingots, unaccompanied by any indication of the country of orgin, constitute a breach of the law. The Bombay Customs House ruled that it did: and required all such ingots to be stamped with the words "Made in Japan." Feeling unable to accept this view, I referred the matter to the Board, and it was eventually ruled* by the Government of India that as the letters of the Roman alphabet did not pertain exclusively to the English language, their use could not be held to suggest an English origin for the goods, and that no breach of the law was involved.

* Orders of the Government of India, No 3734-S.R., dated the 5th September 1896, enclosed in the Bengal Government order No. 339-T.—F., dated the 10th idem.

23. During the year the system of registering trade marks, which had been introduced in 1895, was abolished by order of the Bengal Government. The system was regarded with distrust by the mercantile community, and though it might have been of advantage had it been applied universally throughout India and worked by an adequate and organised staff, in the absence of these conditions its abolition is not to be regretted.

24. Good work was done during the year by the Head Appraiser, Mr. C. C. Bonnaud and by Mr. H. Erskine Girard, who has been specially in charge of yarn-testing operations

Number of cases in Calcutta under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1896-97.

Under what section detention ordered.	Number.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release with or without fine: With fine.	Detention followed by release with or without fine: Without fine.	Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.	Reshipment allowed: With fine.	Reshipment allowed: Without fine.	Abandoned by the [illegible]	Pending.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Section 10, clause D	227	11	95	110	7	220	3	3	...	[illegible]	
Ditto E	12	...	10	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	
Ditto F	134	...	113	21	...	134	...	...	...	[illegible]	
Total ...	37[illegible]	11	2[illegible]8	133	7	3[illegible]6	7	3	...	[illegible]	

BURMA.

No. 4—1-T-25, dated 1st July 1897.

From—C. G. Bayne, Esq., Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India a copy of letter No. 84-8, dated the 4th May 1897, from the Chief Collector of Customs to the Financial Commissioner, reporting on the working of the Merchandize Marks Act in Burma in the year 1896-97.

2. The only cases which call for notice are those connected with paints of which 14 occurred. As is mentioned in the Collector's report the offence committed in these cases consisted in the importation of adulterated paints under false trade descriptions which stated or implied that the paints were pure. In all these cases fines were imposed by the Chief Collector whose orders were upheld by the Financial Commissioner. The importers appealed to the Local Government. On examination of the cases it appeared that they fell into three classes—

(*a*) cases in which the quantity of pure material (lead or zinc) exceeded 50 per cent;

(*b*) cases in which the quantity of pure material was less than 50 per cent. but was still considerable;

(*c*) cases in which the quantity of pure material amounted to only 3 or 4 per cent. or did not exist at all.

From enquiries made it was ascertained that the practice of importing these adulterated paints with false trade descriptions of the kind mentioned had existed for many years. It appeared therefore, to the Chief Commissioner that it would be a harsh measure to impose penalties, without previous warning to the importers, at any rate in cases of the two classes (*a*) and (*b*). Accordingly in the cases of these two classes he remitted the penalties and authorised the importation of the consignments on the conditions prescribed in Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 4146 S-R., dated the 30th September 1896.

3. In the case of the consignments of class (*c*) the Chief Commissioner caused enquiries to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the trade of importing paints which contained practically no lead or zinc was a fraudulent one, in other words whether the persons who bought these paints were imposed upon or whether they were aware when they bought the paints that they contained practically no lead or zinc. The result of the enquiry was to show that the persons who bought these paints were aware of the adulteration to which they were subjected and that no fraud was practised on them by the importers. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant Governor remitted the penalties and permitted the importation of the consignments on the condition that the proportion of lead or zinc contained in each drum was marked on it.

No. 84-8, dated 4th May 1897.

From—G. C. Knoch, Esq., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in Burma for the official year 1896-97 with a statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during that period.

1. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year was 87 of which 84 occurred at Rangoon and 3 at Moulmein, against 74 detentions (all at Rangoon) in the previous year.

2. There were 28 detentions during the year under section 10, sub-section 2, clause (*f*), of the Act which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths, while in the preceding year there were 47 such detentions. Shippers are gradually becoming more careful to comply with the provisions of the law.

In 22 cases moderate fines were imposed on the importers and the goods were released after having been duly stamped under Customs supervision. In the majority of these cases the goods had come from the United Kingdom. In the remaining 6 cases the goods, which were continuation shipments of goods on which fines had already been imposed, were passed with a warning after the requirements of the law had been carried out.

3. Under the head of "false trade descriptions" there was an increase from one detention in 1895-96 to 17 detentions in 1896-97. Of the latter year's cases, three were consignments of cotton thread on cards from Calcutta. All of these cases occurred at Moulmein. The thread was held to be falsely described in regard to length, because each card was marked with the figures "8" and "50," the former believed to be intended to represent the quality and the latter the number of yards of thread on the card, although neither the word "warranted" nor the word "yards" appeared on the card as in an instance which occurred in 1895-96 at Rangoon, whereas the thread was found on measurement to average from 6 to 10 yards in the first consignment, from 17 to 21¼ yards in the second, and from 8 to 10¼ yards

in the third. Penalties of Rs. 72, Rs. 48 and Rs. 100, respectively, were imposed on the importers, with a redemption fine in each case of Re. 1 in lieu of confiscation. In the first case the penalty and fine were paid and the goods were released after the ends of the cards had been cut off under Customs supervision. In the second case also the penalty and fine were paid but the goods are still lying in the Customs warehouse at Moulmein, while in the third case the penalties have not been paid and the goods are consequently still under detention. The remaining 14 cases were consignments of paints, the descriptions of the kegs containing which were held by the Rangoon Custom House to be false trade descriptions. These paints were branded and declared as "red lead," "white lead," and "white zinc" paints, it being thereby inferred that the contents were pure lead or zinc, but on analysis by the Chemical Examiner they were found to contain very varying and in some instances almost infinitesimal percentages of red lead, white lead, and white zinc, respectively, the balance being described as composed, for example, of so much sulphate of barium or (in one case) of an "organic colouring matter and brick dust." Ten of the consignments were subjected to penalties ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 and to redemption fines in lieu of confiscation ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,930, and the orders of the Chief Collector of Customs imposing these penalties were upheld on appeal to the Financial Commissioner as Chief Customs authority. The penalties were paid in each case. Subsequently, however, certain of the consignments were allowed to be dealt with under the ruling of the Government of India contained in Customs Circular No. XXII of 1896, and on the importers causing the description on the kegs to be altered in accordance with the terms of that circular, under customs supervision, the goods were released and the penalties were remitted by order of the Chief Commissioner except in one case where the importer of the goods had in the meantime been allowed to re-ship them to Europe. The whole of the lots of paint that were allowed to be passed contained a fair percentage of the genuine article. In a few cases in which the percentage of foreign matter was very high, the final orders of the Local Government have not yet been received (*vide* correspondence ending with my letter No. 931-5, dated the 15th March 1897). In four cases towards the end of the year no fines were imposed and the goods were passed after being correctly labelled in accordance with Customs Circular No. XXII of 1896.

4. There were 42 cases of detention under section 10, sub-section 1, clause (*c*), of the Act against 26 cases in 1895-96 for non-description or false description of place of origin. In 26 of the cases, as some attempt had been made to comply with the law, no penalty was imposed and the goods were released after having been duly stamped with the name of the country of origin. In the remaining 16 cases fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 were inflicted on the importers, and the goods were passed after the requirements of the Act had been complied with except one instance where re-shipment was allowed to the Straits Settlements.

5. None of the detentions of goods during the year were due to information received from importers or consignees. All of them were made by the Customs appraisers in the ordinary course of their duty.

6. The fines imposed for breaches of the Act during the year amounted to Rs. 8,544 of which sum Rs. 5,832 8-0 were realized. After deducting the amount of fines remitted, namely, Rs. 1,455 the fines actually realized amounted to Rs. 4,377-8-0 against Rs. 1,435 in 1895-96.

Number of cases in Burma under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

	NUMBER OF CASES—HOW DISPOSED OF.											
	Detention was ordered.		Detention was followed by confiscation.		Detention was followed by release. With fine.		Detention was followed by release. Without fine.		Detention was ordered on information.		Detention was ordered without information.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Without stamp under Section 10, sub-section 2 ...	47	28	...	...	41	22	6	6	...	...	74	87
False trade description under Section 10 ...	1	17	...	...	1	13	...	4	...	...		
The place of manufacture not given or correctly given under Section 10. ...	26	42	...	...	13	16	13	26	...	...		
TOTAL ...	74	87	...	...	55	51	19	36	...	...	74	87

BOMBAY AND SIND.

No. 6815, dated 11th September 1897.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. J. MONTEATH, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India a copy of the papers noted in the margin containing the reports received from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97, together with a copy of the Resolution No. 6794, dated 10th September 1897, recorded on the reports by this Government,

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2647, dated 21st May 1897, and its accompaniments.
Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 3923, dated 19th August 1897, and its accompaniments.

No. 2647, dated 21st May 1897.

From—The Acting Commissioner in Sind,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Submitted to Government.

2. The total number of cases in which detention was ordered was appreciably more than in the past year (1895-96) but less than in the three preceding years, the increase being wholly due to the greater number of detentions under clause E. Those under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) were less than in 1895-96. The large proportion of cases released without fine noticed by the Government of India still continues, but the Acting Commissioner has no reason to think that detentions are not made with due care.

No. 2004, dated 3rd May 1897.

From—R. N. COGHLAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.

I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

2. From the attached statement it will be observed that the cases adjudicated during the year were as follows: 90 cases under clause D, 114 cases under clause E, 9 cases under clause F, of Section 10, against 102 cases under clause D, 17 cases under clause E, 17 cases under clause F, in the preceding year.

On a comparison of the figures it will be noticed that, whilst the number of cases under clauses D and F has fallen, the increase under clause E is considerable.

3. Of the 90 cases under clause D in 43 the goods were released on payment of fines, the others being passed with a warning after compliance with the law, as imposition of fine did not appear to be called for. The goods in these cases either bore English descriptions unaccompanied by indication of foreign origin, or false trade descriptions.

4. The 114 cases under clause E were either of omission of origin, or of irregular indication of origin on goods bearing the names of British or British Indian dealers. Eighty-two of these were permitted to be cleared on payment of fines, whilst the others were passed with warnings after the goods were duly marked.

The large increase under this head is due to a stricter observance of the law which, as pointed out in the Government of India Resolution No. 2914-S.R., dated 6th July 1896, requires origin to be shewn on the *same label* on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer on the description in English appears.

5. There were only nine infringements of clause F. These were in respect of piece-goods not marked with lengths at all, or marked with some easily effaceable material. Fines were imposed in three cases and the goods in all the cases were allowed to be passed after they had been properly marked.

6. There were no noteworthy features connected with any of the above cases which call for special mention.

7. There were no appeals during the year under report against the decisions passed.

8. All the detentions were made by Customs Officers in the ordinary course of their duty.

Number of cases in Karachi under the Merchandise Marks Act, during 1896-97.

Number of cases detained.	Clause and Section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	Section 18, clause D* ...	*Nil*	43	47	*Nil*	90
114	„ 18, „ E ...	*Nil*	82	32	*Nil*	114
9	„ 18, „ F ..	*Nil*	3	6	*Nil*	9
213			128	85		213

* These include 28 cases which also infringed clause E and 2 cases which infringed clause F.

No. C—14357, dated 16th August 1897.

From—The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

To—The Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the seventh Annual Report on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the official year 1896-97.

2. Statement A. The statement marked A has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department. No. 8960, dated the 15th December 1890. It shows that the total number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year under report was 679 against 918 in 1895-96, showing a total decrease of 239 over last year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the provisions of the Act as regards the indication of origin of merchandise are more generally known and the necessity of compliance therewith more fully realized.

3. During the year under report 348 infringements under clause (*d*), 204 under clause (*e*), and 127 under clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by Section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act were detected. Fines and confiscations were adjudged in 610 cases out of the total number of detected cases. In the remaining 69 cases the goods under detention were passed without penalties after such qualifications as seemed necessary as the requirements of the Act were held to have been partly complied with. In one case the goods are still under detention under an injunction of Her Majesty's High Court.

4. Except 23 cases which infringed both clauses (*d*) and (*e*), all the cases adjudicated were under clauses (*d*), (*e*) or (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act as amended by Section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act.

5. One case relating to cigarettes imported with a label alleged to be an infringement of another importer's trade mark and falling under clause (*d*) is still pending in Her Majesty's High Court. Several other cases of false trade descriptions under clause (*d*) of section 18 were detected chiefly as regards place of manufacture, material, number, weight or measure. Other false trade descriptions consisted of the application to goods of descriptive expressions in languages (mostly in English) other than those of the country of origin.

6. The 127 cases under clause (*f*) arose chiefly out of omissions to stamp piece-goods with their length, cognizance being taken of some cases in which a pretence of stamping was made. In all except four cases fines were adjudged and the goods passed, on the pieces being conspicuously stamped with their length at the Custom House.

7. Statement B. shows that of the total number of cases, 679, during the year under report, 38 were adjudicated by the Collector, the fines amounting to Rs. 2,197, 9 by the First Assistant Collector, the fines amounting to Rs. 46, and 632 by the First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House, the total of the fines levied by him amounting to Rs. 6,655.

8. In only 11 out of the 679 adjudicated cases were the decisions appealed against, two appeals being made to the Commissioner against the orders of the Collector, and nine to the Collector against the orders of the First Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock. The result of these appeals was that in one case the fine of Rs. 20 imposed by the First Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock was reduced to Rs. 10 by the Collector. In the remaining ten, the order passed in each case was confirmed by the appellate authority. The total recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 8,242, showing an increase of Rs. 693 over the last year's realizations which amounted to Rs. 7,549.

9. Statement C. During the year under report, 33,609 packages of different kinds of goods, 3,131 bundles and plates of steel and iron, 288 bars of iron and 5,155 bars of steel were detained. The Statement C shows in detail the disposal of the detained packages.

10. With the exception of those noted below, none of the cases adjudicated during the year under report presented any features of special interest or importance.

(1) Messrs. * * * * * imported some corn flour from Singapore on which free entry was claimed on the ground that the flour was manufactured in Bombay. When the goods were examined, the tins were found to bear a label as follows:

G. H. & Co.'s
Patent Corn Flour,
Odessa
Victoria Garden Road,
Royal Starch Works,
Duncan Road.

The importers, on being informed that if the corn flour was Indian the above label constituted a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, thought it advisable to exonerate themselves by alleging that the flour was Russian, thus foregoing the claim to free entry. The allegation was *primâ facie* incredible and further inquiry conclusively showed that the flour was manufactured and packed at Bombay. The corn flour was confiscated subject to a substantive redemption penalty which was not paid. The corn flour was therefore sold after destroying the labels, and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

(2) Several merchants imported separate consignments of grey dhotis manufactured in England and stamped in rough Gujarati characters "Bengali," "Padampore," and "Radhanagore," the object in applying these stamps being undoubtedly to induce purchasers to believe that the goods were hand-made Indian cloths of well known makes. All the consignments were confiscated subject to redemption on payment of substantial penalties, and the importers were required to stamp on the cloths the words "manufactured in England" in the same language as that of the fraudulent marks.

(3) A third case is more or less typical of the methods of certain manufacturers and importers of German goods. Messrs. * * * * imported a consignment of German made clinical thermometers, marked with the words "5 minutes," "1 minute," or "1½ minutes." On being tested, the thermometers were found not to register the temperature of the human body in the time stated, and the marking was held to constitute a false trade description. Furthermore the name "F. B. Foster and Sons" was cut into the glass, while the country of origin was so indicated as to be readily effaceable. That this difference in the method of marking was not accidental, and that the indication of origin was intended to be removed, was conclusively established by the fact that the invoice description of the goods contained a statement to the effect

made in Germany
washable.

A substantial fine was levied, and the thermometers were confiscated subject to redemption for reshipment to Germany on payment of a penalty. As the redemption penalty was not paid, the thermometers were destroyed in due course.

11. As in previous years, the bulk of the work of adjudication fell upon the First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge of the Prince's Dock Custom House, Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhai Framjee. The small number of appeals lodged against his decisions, and the fact that in every instance the latter were upheld, amply testify to the intelligence and care with which that officer administered the Act. The appraising, gauging, and inspecting staff performed their duties on the whole satisfactorily.

STATEMENT A.

Number of cases under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in Bombay in 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release		Detention on information.	Detention without information.	Remarks.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1895-96	431	383	104	918	...	818	100	2	916	
1896-97	348	204	127	679*	8	602	69	...	679	* These include 23 cases which infringed both the clauses (d) and (e).

STATEMENT B.

Disposal of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act by officers exercising powers under Section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.

Year.	Cases disposed of by			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Total penalties under clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act.	Total Fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act.	Remarks.
	The Collector of Customs, &c.	The First Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium.	The First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge P. Dock Custom House.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.		
1895-96 ...	55	5	858	918	5,591	2,008	
1896-97 ...	38	9	632	679*	6,182	2,110	* These include 69 cases disposed of without the infliction of a penalty.

In 12 cases the importers did not redeem the goods on payment of penalties adjudged in lieu of confiscation amounting in all to Rs. 361. In four cases the goods were sold by public auction, and in 8 the articles were destroyed.

STATEMENT C.

Packages detained under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Year.	Number of packages.	PACKAGES HOW DISPOSED OF.						Confiscated.	Packages not redeemed on payment of redemption penalty.	REMARKS.
		PASSED.				RE-SHIPPED.				
		With qualification and with fine.	Without qualification and with fine.	With qualification and without fine.	Without qualification and without fine.	With fine.	Without fine.			
1895-96	40,353	36,395	200	2,796	718	220	15	...	9	
	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 3,857	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 3,683	...	...	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 174	...	...	...	...	
	Bars of iron 497	Bars of iron 497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Steel bars 4,682	Steel bars 4,467	...	Steel bars ... 215	...	...	...	...	...	
1896-97	33,609	24,867	325	5,096	2,910	302	20	67*	22†	* These have been destroyed. † These have been sold by public auction.
	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 3,131	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 3,031	...	Bundles of steel and iron ... 100	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bars of iron 288	Bars of iron 238	...	Bars of iron 50	...	...	..	...	...	
	Bars of steel 5,158	Bars of steel 4,654	...	Bars of steel 504	...	...	...	...	...	

Qualification means an addition to or alteration in the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them into accordance with requirements of the law.

No. 3923, dated 19th August 1897.

Endorsed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The number of detentions under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year under report was 679 as against 918 in the previous year, and 352 in 1894-95. The decrease in 1896-97 is due to the fact that the provisions of the Act regarding the indication of origin are more generally understood and complied with.

3. Fines and confiscations were adjudged in 610 cases, and the total recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscations were Rs. 8,292 compared with Rs. 7,599 in the previous year.

4. In every case in which appeals were preferred, the decisions appealed against were upheld. This fact testifies to the efficient working of the Act.

5. The appraising, gauging and inspecting staff worked well, and Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge of the Prince's Dock Custom House, on whom the bulk of the work falls, fully deserves the high encomium bestowed on him by the Collector.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 6794, dated 10th September 1897.

READ the following—

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2647, dated 21st May 1897.—Submitting a report No. 2004, dated 3rd idem, from the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 3923, dated 19th August 1897.—Submitting a report No. C.—14357, dated 16th idem, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.—In the year under report 892 cases of breaches of provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act were dealt with at Bombay and Karachi as compared with 1,054 cases in the preceding year. There was an increase of 77 in the total number of cases dealt with at Karachi, principally in those falling under clause (*e*) of section 18 of Act VIII of 1878, as amended by section 10 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. This increase is attributed to a stricter enforcement of the law which requires origin to be shown on the *same label* on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer or the description in English appears. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 239 in the number of cases dealt with at Bombay, which is mainly due to the fact that the provisions of the Act as regards the indication of origin of merchandise are now generally understood and

complied with. In Karachi no appeals were preferred during the year under report. In only 11 of the 679 cases adjudicated in Bombay were appeals preferred, and in all these cases the decisions appealed against were upheld.

2. Government notice with pleasure the praise bestowed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari on the appraising, gauging and inspecting staff and specially on Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, on whom the bulk of the work of adjudication fell.

3. A copy of the papers and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No., 794-A., dated 7th September 1897.

Read the following letter :

From W. B. AYLING, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, dated 17th May 1897, No. 2250-Rev.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97. A statement in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 29, dated 30th January 1891, showing the cases disposed of during the year is enclosed.

2. In the year under report, there was only one case of infringement of the provisions of the Act against two in the previous year, two cases containing 400 pieces of cambric which were imported into Negapatam from Penang were detained, as none of the pieces was stamped with the length thereof in standard yards (section 10, sub-section 2 (*f*) (*i*). As that was the first mistake of the importer which came to notice, the consignment was allowed to be cleared after stamping the pieces with their lengths in English numerals.

3. During the year, there was no instance of importation of goods bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description.

4. The working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory.

Read also the following letter :

From J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, dated 18th June 1897, No. 4027-G.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) at this port during the year 1896-97, and to enclose the usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during the year.

2. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of detections during the year, the total being 203 cases against 99 detected last year, or an increase of 104 cases due to the larger number of packages opened, which were 8,775 as against 3,711.

3. No outside information was received which lead to the detections of any case.

4. The cases brought to light are classified as follows :

	Cases.
Under section 10, clause (*d*)	76
" " " (*e*)	72
" " " (*f*)	55

and involved provisions, paper, paints and oils, turpentine, dry colours, medicines, lametta, gilt thread, glassware, hardware, clocks and watches, beer, wine and spirits, piece-goods, yarn, &c. I shall now proceed to detail some of the most important of them.

5. In all the cases dealt with, confiscation was ordered, but in three the goods were destroyed, in twelve they were permitted to be reshipped, and in one they were abandoned and sold on behalf of Government. Twenty-two importations of foreign yarn were reeled with the following result. In eighteen cases the average lengths of the hanks were found to be correct, but in four cases they were considerably short of that required by the Government of India Notification. Two of these were grey yarn from Ceylon and two Turkey red yarn from Germany. The former were confiscated, but allowed to be reshipped on payment of penalties, and of the latter one has been confiscated and directed to be reshipped (April 1st), while the other is still pending.

6. Of the cases under clause (*d*), seven were in respect of turpentine imported with the words "turpentine" or "genuine turpentine" stencilled on the drums. The oils were tested and found to be adulterated and confiscation ensued with the usual redemption penalties which

were paid and the goods were then passed into town with the drums marked with the word "adulterated." The penalties amounted to Rs. 750—

(1) Six importations of what was declared to be linseed oil were marked "double boiled oil" or "raw oil" on the drums. The oil was tested and found mainly to contain mineral oils with little or no linseed in them. They were confiscated but allowed to be removed after the word "adulterated" had been marked on the drums while fines amounting to Rs. 550 were inflicted.

(2) Nine consignments of white zinc powder had the casks marked "white zinc." The powders were found to be adulterated and were confiscated but allowed to be stamped "adulterated" and passed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs. 600.

(3) A consignment of white zinc powder was stencilled with the words "white zinc powder reduced." The powder was found to be impure and the term "reduced" not being at that time considered a sufficient qualification, the word "adulterated" was stamped on the casks *without* penalty and the powder passed.

(4) The description "white zinc paint" on two consignments of 400 kegs was objected to, as the paint was, on analysis, found to be adulterated. The kegs were ordered to be marked with the word "adulterated" and passed, fines amounting to Rs. 150 being inflicted.

(5) A parcel of labels marked "white zinc paint" intended to replace defaced labels on the above kegs of adulterated paint and imported with the paint was abandoned by the importer, and destroyed, as the importer declined to qualify them with the term "adulterated".

(6) The kegs in a consignment of red lead were stencilled with the words "red lead" and the article was found, on analysis, to be adulterated. The kegs were marked "adulterated" before removal from the Custom-house on a penalty of Rs. 57-8-0.

(7) Two consignments of white lead were found marked "white lead reduced," the qualification being considered to be insufficient, the word "adulterated" was ordered to be stampted on the casks without penalty before removal from the Custom-house.

(8) In seven importations of lemon chrome the colours were found to be impure. The labels on the packets contained in four of the consignments were found marked "lemon chrome." The word "adulterated" was stamped on the packets and the goods passed on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 60. In the remaining three cases, the labels were printed with the words "best lemon yellow," on the outer side and "best lemon chrome," inside so that the wrappers had only to be reversed for the description "best lemon chrome," to be seen. The wrappers were ordered to be stamped "adulterated" on both sides and the goods passed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs. 35.

(9) Subsequent to the disposal of the above cases, the decision of the Government of India on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) on packages containing adulterated goods, such as oils turpentine and paints was received, and the term "reduced" is now accepted as signifying adulteration.

(10) In two consignments, the wrappers used in packing gilt lametta and wire were printed with the descriptions "gold lametta" and "goldwire", respectively. The descriptions on the wrappers were qualified with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" and small penalties imposed.

(11) The reels in two other consignments of gilt lametta were stampted "1,000 yards" while on reeling them, they were found to be from 40 to 160 yards short of the lengths marked on them. In one case the description was removed and the goods passed on payment of a fine of Rs. 125. In the other case, the goods were reshipped at the request of the importer and on payment of a penalty of Rs. 75 for the importation.

(12) The paper wrappers of gilt thread packets in four consignments were printed with the description "gold thread" which was false. They were stamped with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" before being passed. Small penalties were levied in two cases and the others were passed with a warning.

(13) One consignment of gilt thread was stamped with the words "silver thread on silk deep gold." The Chemical Examiner having certified that there was no gold and that the thread was composed of silver alloy and copper coiled round silk, the packets were stamped "imitation" and the description "deep gold" removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 20.

(14) Strips of paper printed with the words "gilt silver" were pasted over the words "best gold" on the wrappers on packets in three consignments of gold thr...

strips were capable of being easily removed by the application of a little moisture when the original objectionable description "best gold" would be left, the wrappers were stamped "silver gilt" and fines to the extent of Rs. 93-10-0 imposed. In one of the cases an appeal was made to the Board which was rejected.

(15) In six consignments of gilt thread, the English description used was quite correct, but two others in Tamil and Telugu were printed at both ends of the wrappers described the article as "best gold thread on silk"; these descriptions were removed and the importers fined Rs. 307-12-0.

(16) In five consignments, the wrappers put on gilt thread packets bore the words "best gold thread" printed in large and conspicuous letters, but with the word "silver" in very small and indistinct type between "gold" and thread." The word "gold" was removed and "silver gilt" stamped on the packets before the goods were passed and fines amounting to Rs. 366-3-0 imposed.

(17) In three consignments of dyes (roccaline), the vernacular description on the labels pasted on the tins described the contents as "fast sticklac dye for colouring silk." Analysis proved, however, that the article was not a sticklac, but an aniline dye. The objectionable description was removed and penalties of Rs. 325 imposed.

(18) The labels on the bottles of two importations of sandalwood oil were printed with the words "Oleum santali." On analysis proving that the oil was not genuine, it was confiscated. In one case, the oil was allowed to be mixed with ordinary hair oil under customs supervision on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50. In the other case, the oil was destroyed and the importer fined Rs. 20.

(19) There were eight importations of olive oil, all of which were found to be impure. As the labels on the bottles bore the false descriptions "fine sublime olive oil" they were orders to be removed or stamped with the word "adulterated" as the importer desired, and small penalties imposed.

(20) In a consignment of note paper put up in packets purporting to be ream-packets examination disclosed that the inner packets contained only 100 sheets each, but with the words "quarter ream" printed on them. As each quarter ream was short by 20 sheets, the words "quarter ream" were removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 125.

(21) Another importation of note paper had the packets distinctly labelled "one ream" each, while each really contained 400 sheets only. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be passed into town on payment of a penalty and on removal of the words "one ream."

(22) There were two consignments of 50 bales of grey yarn from Ceylon. Hanks from these were tested in accordance with the Government of India Notification with the result that they were found shorter than the standard length. The goods were confiscated but allowed to be reshipped to the port of original shipment on payment of a penalty.

There were 72 infringements under clause (*c*).

(23) A consignment of German tobacco bore English descriptive words with the name of the German town of manufacture instead of the country of origin on the labels. The words "made in Germany" were permitted to be stamped on the labels on payment of a nominal penalty.

(24) The labels on the ream packets of two consignments of Belgium note paper bore English descriptions without the required indication of the country of origin which was ordered to be stamped on the imposition of a penalty of Rs. 5 in each case.

(25) A consignment of Italian foolscap paper was imported with the sheets bearing a representation of Britannia on one side and the words "extra strong" on the other without the country of origin. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be reshipped on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50.

(26) The sheets in a consignment of Belgium-made note paper were water lined on the left hand top corner with the words "under quarter tola" without any indication of the country of origin. The case was ordered to be reshipped on payment of a small fine.

(27) Three consignments of Dutch cheese were imported with English descriptive labels. The country of origin was allowed to be stamped on them on payment of small penalties. A fourth consignment in which ball cheese of German origin but intended to imitate Dutch cheese bore an English description on the labels, without the name of the country of origin to qualify it. This consignment was permitted to be reshipped and a penalty of Rs. 15 imposed.

(28) Two consignments of Dutch margarine and butterine bore English words without any indication of the country of origin. The tins were similar to those in which butter

is usually sent out. They were ordered to be stamped with the words "Margarine" and "Butterine", respectively, and "made in Holland" on payment of a small penalty in each case.

(29) In two consignments of German lavender water, the bottles were moulded with the English words "lavender water" without any indication of the country of origin. The consignments were reshipped to the port of shipment on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 50.

(30) Boxes of Italian cards and envelopes contained in a case were printed with English descriptive words without any indication of the country of manufacture. The words "made in Italy" were ordered to be stamped on them on payment of a small penalty.

(31) There were five consignments of Belgium sheet and silver plate glass, and the boxes which contained them were stamped with English words but without the required indication of the country of origin. This was ordered to be done on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 45-8-0.

(32) Two importations of Belgium-made crown glass bore English descriptions and the words "made in France" to show the country of origin. As this would have enabled the importers to sell inferior Belgium glass as French glass, which is a superior article, they were fined and allowed to pass the consignments on removing the words "made in France" and stamping the name of the country of origin conspicuously alongside the English descriptions.

(33) Thre were two importations of foreign made glass bottles, one moulded with the name of a British Indian dealer, and the other with the words "not to be taken" but without any indication of the country of the origin. The former consignment was reshipped on a penalty of Rs. 20 and in the latter the bottles were destroyed.

(34) In a consignment of Japan made clocks, the labels on the back boards were in the English language without any indication of the country of origin. The words "made in Japan" were allowed to be stamped on them on payment of a nominal penalty.

(35) There were two importations of Swiss watch dials and Geneva watches with the names of British Indian dealers on the dials, but without the required indication of country of origin. In the former case, the goods were confiscated, but the importer was allowed to redeem and reship them on payment of a penalty of Rs. 5. This penalty not having been paid, the goods were destroyed at the request of the importer. In the other, the works only were passed to the importer who elected to return the dials to the shippers to have the name of the country of origin engraved on them. This was allowed on a small penalty.

(36) * * * * *
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* * *

(37) The labels on two consignments of German beer bore English words in large characters and the country of origin in very small ones. They were allowed to be stamped conspicuously with the words "made in Germany" on payment of a small penalty.

(38) The bottles contained in a case of Italian brandy bore two separate labels—one with English words and the other with the country of origin. The country of origin was ordered to be stamped on the main label with a warning.

(39) In a consignment of ordinary French brandy, the capsules were marked with the name of a British Indian dealer without the required indication of country of origin. The capsules were removed and the goods passed with a waraing.

(40) Another consignment of 50 cases of German brandy had the words Vieux Cognac and La Esmeralda on the corks without any qualification as to the country of manufacture. A penalty of Re. 1 per case was charged for the importation and the goods were, at the request of the importers, permitted to be reshipped.

(41) In a consignment of wines of German manufacture, the labels on the bottles were printed with English words but without any indication as to the country of origin. The labels were qualified with the words "made in Germany" without penalty.

(42) In a consignment of 25 cases port wine and 5 cases sherry of German origin, there were two labels on each bottle—one bore English descriptive words and the other, which was a detached slip, showed the country of origin to be "Germany." The main label was stamped with the words "made in Germany" and the goods passed on payment of Re. 1 per case.

(43) Fifteen cases of German whisky bore only English words on their labels without the indication of the country of origin. The labels were stamped "made in Germany" on payment of a fine of Rs. 2 per case, it being the second offence against the importer.

(44) The bottles in ten cases of Belgium gin had labels with English words only printed on them. The words "made in Belgium" were stamped on payment of a fine of Re. 1 per case.

(45) Three cases of samples of German liquors were imported with English labels on the bottles. The goods were confiscated and the importer fined for the importation and an option allowed him to redeem them. He failed to do this and they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

There were 55 cases under clause (*f*)—

(46) In 33 of these the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the other 22 the stamping was insufficient. In all these cases the lengths were allowed to be stamped on payment of small penalties in fifteen cases without penalty in the others.

(47) The usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the different clauses of section 18 of the Act is attached.

Number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act in Madras during the year 1896-97.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
Under section 18, clause (*d*).	Under section 18, clause (*e*).	Under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
76	72	55	203	5	* 157	41	...	203

* In twelve of these cases, reshipments were made.

Resolution—No. 328, dated the 5th August 1897.

The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the Collector of Tanjore on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year under report was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Of these, 76 were cases of false trade descriptions under section 18 (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 72 were under section 18 (*e*) which requires the country of manufacture to be stated on the labels of certain goods, and 56 were under section 18 (*f*) which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. The following statement shows the particulars of detention:

Districts and ports.	Detention ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	203	5	157	41	...	205
Tanjore (Negapatam) ...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	204	5	157	42	...	204

The number of cases in which goods were detained under the Act in the port of Madras was 203 against 99 in the previous year, the large increase being reported to be due to the larger number of packages opened. Of these cases, 76 were of false trade descriptions and referred chiefly to importations of turpentine, paints, oils, dry colours and gilt thread. Prior to the receipt of the decision of the Government of India communicated in G. O., No. 530, Revenue, dated 19th October 1896, on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Act to packages containing adulterated goods, the term "reduced" was not accepted at this port as equivalent to "adulterated." Penalties were imposed in 66 cases of false trade descriptions; three consignments were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in five cases either no penalty was imposed or a warning was considered sufficient and in two others the goods were destroyed.

3. In 72 cases detention was ordered under clause (*e*) of imported liquors, glassware, provisions and sundry goods on the ground that, while they had been made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, the labels on them were in English either without any, or with insufficient, indication of the country of origin. Fines were imposed in most cases and the goods were passed after being properly stamped; in seven cases the goods were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in two cases the goods were destroyed and in two others the consignments were passed with a warning. In three cases the importer having failed to redeem the goods, they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

4. The remaining 55 cases of detention in Madras were under clause (*f*). Of these, 33 were cases in which the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the remaining 22 cases the stamping was insufficient. Small fines were imposed in 15 cases and the goods were passed after being stamped with their lengths.

5. Only one case is reported from Tanjore under clause (*f*). It related to a consignment of cambric imported from the Straits Settlements into Negapatam; the goods were passed after they had been properly stamped.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	Week ending 24th October 1896.			Week ending 23rd October 1897.			Earnings from 1st July to 24th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 23rd October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,25,974	649	1,737	11,55,000	665	1,52,05,013	1,69,24,000	17,18,987	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	20,662	165	125	25,600	205	3,39,297	3,78,000	38,703	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	95,791	111	862	84,000	97	13,96,208	13,44,000	...	52,208
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,21,235	161	752	1,08,000	144	15,04,231	17,52,000	1,87,769	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	2,240	107	21	3,300	157	39,050	51,300	12,250	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	1,152	128	9	1,000	111	26,133	19,300	...	6,833
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,92,664	216	1,815	3,47,000	191	51,23,469	52,36,000	1,12,531	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	722	42	17	400	24	8,601	7,800	...	791
South Indian	161	1,042	1,75,781	169	1,042	1,91,000	183	27,36,008	28,45,000	1,08,992	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	6,933	128	54	4,500	83	82,268	84,000	1,732	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,65,219	142	1,165	1,23,000	106	19,32,785	23,34,000	4,01,215	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	43,070	146	296	34,800	118	4,86,022	6,28,000	1,47,978	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	756	1,00,872	133	815	1,01,000	124	14,75,494	15,62,000	86,506	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	15,813	79	200	13,200	66	1,53,805	1,[illegible]8,000	...	5,595
Assam-Bengal	57	159	10,034	63	266	20,200	71	1,54,008	2,22,000	67,992	...
Burma	145	886	1,06,703	120	888	1,29,000	145	17,[illegible]	20,18,000	2,61,001	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	23,84,865	241	10,084	23,41,000	232	3,25,04,171	3,55,83,300	30,79,329	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	7,38,000	256	80,59,494	1,06,46,000	25,86,506	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,61,357	202	875	1,50,000	171	21,75,000	22,68,000	93,000	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	423	814	4,04,624	497	817	3,91,000	479	55,11,336	49,41,000	...	5,70,336
East Coast	89	500	33,678	67	538	38,000	71	7,03,306	9,46,000	2,43,694	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	25	2,491	100	25	1,800	72	36,891	27,300	...	12,591
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,27,726	235	5,148	13,18,800	257	1,64,88,027	1,88,28,300	23,40,273	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,400	5,25,425	353	1,[illegible]	4,28,000	287	74,87,192	70,70,000	...	4,58,192
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,01,914	568	461	2,38,000	516	35,41,843	35,49,000	7,157	...
Madras	248	840	2,39,614	285	840	2,78,000	208	34,07,969	3[illegible],70,000	2,62,004	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	10,26,953	368	2,732	8,91,000	310	1,44,37,031	1,44,[illegible]8,000	...	1,80,031
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,477	45,39,544	260	18,014	45,50,800	253	6,34,29,229	6,80,59,800	52,30,571	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	28,047	175	160	33,000	206	3,88,552	5,05,000	1,16,448	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,375	290	22	5,000	227	86,5[illegible]	81,200	...	5,391
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	10,535	160	66	12,000	182	1,27,259	1,43,000	15,741	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	6,653	185	36	6,800	189	1,05,0[illegible]6	99,300	...	5,766
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,801	151	78	15,200	195	1,90,823	2,52,000	61,177	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	42	3,300	79	...	32,000	32,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,721	308	51	16,000	314	2,36,362	2,35,000	...	1,362
TOTAL	174	413	79,132	192	455	91,300	201	11,34,6[illegible]3	13,47,500	2,12,847	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	2,162	29	74	1,500	20	31,021	20,600	...	10,421
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,042	79	114	6,900	61	1,55,478	84,700	...	70,778
Nágdá-Ujjain	49	34	1,880	55	35	1,200	34	(i)23,370	19,100	...	4,270
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	67,116	202	334	63,600	190	9,20,569	10,65,000	1,35,434	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,[illegible]07	124	13	700	54	18,719	15,100	...	3,619
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	11,588	107	108	9,600	89	2,70,195	1,71,000	...	99,195
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,812	351	10	4,100	410	57,270	66,800	9,530	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	6,472	98	66	7,500	114	84,579	1,11,000	26,421	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	65	93	5,215	56	93	6,500	70	83,152	85,900	2,748	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,130	75	29	1,500	52	33,329	31,000	...	2,329
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,153	58	79	3,600	46	46,829	5[illegible],600	8,171	...
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	3,600	3,600	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,829	83	22	1,200	55	17,719	11,200	...	6,519
TOTAL	115	968	1,16,762	121	996	1,0[illegible],100	109	17,54,227	17,43,000	...	11,227
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	84	334	27,298	82	334	28,000	87	3,88,073	3,91,000	2,927	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,496	76	46	3,400	74	56,833	57,200	6,367	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,[illegible]	37	...	36,200	36,200	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	61	364	22,666	62	364	15,400	42	3,07,857	3,21,000	13,143	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,188	36	60	2,[illegible]	42	40,800	35,700	...	5,190
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,860	73	94	8,000	85	1,08,415	1,08,[illegible]	5,585	...
TOTAL	70	898	61,538	70	949	60,100	63	8,90,968	9,49,100	58,132	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	47,07,976	243	20,414	48,10,300	236	6,72,05,977	7,26,99,400	54,90,323	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 24th October 1896.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 4th November, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVIII OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 24th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 24th October 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 24th October 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 23rd October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 23rd October 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 23rd October 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
ate lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	11,25,074	649	1,737	11,55,000	665	2,80,76,766	3,17,94,000	37,17,334	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	20,662	165	125	25,000	205	5,47,384	6,03,000	55,616	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	95,791	111	862	84,000	97	29,64,184	30,10,000	45,816	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,21,235	161	752	1,08,000	144	29,26,999	33,88,000	4,61,001	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,240	107	21	3,300	157	76,003	85,100	9,097	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,152	128	9	1,000	111	42,926	35,700	...	7,226
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,92,664	216	1,815	3,47,000	191	1,09,17,664	1,03,68,000	...	6,09,664
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	732	42	17	400	24	29,682	21,900	...	7,782
South Indian	165	1,042	1,75,781	169	1,042	1,91,000	183	51,70,248	52,95,000	1,24,752	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	6,933	128	54	4,500	83	1,51,737	1,55,000	3,263	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,65,210	142	1,165	1,23,000	106	39,88,664	44,71,000	4,82,336	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	43,070	146	296	34,800	118	8,81,847	11,45,000	2,56,153	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	1,00,872	133	815	1,01,000	124	30,87,720	34,02,000	3,14,280	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	15,813	79	200	13,200	66	4,16,644	4,40,000	23,356	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	10,034	63	286	20,200	71	3,05,884	4,61,000	1,55,116	...
Burma	175	886	1,66,703	120	888	1,29,600	145	36,18,478	42,62,000	6,43,522	...
TOTAL	232	9,804	23,84,805	241	10,084	23,41,000	232	6,32,07,820	6,88,74,700	56,90,880	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	7,35,000	256	1,56,73,419	1,78,53,000	21,79,581	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,61,357	202	875	1,50,000	171	45,17,980	46,93,000	1,75,020	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,04,624	497	817	3,91,000	479	84,17,875	78,24,000	...	5,93,875
East Coast	94	500	33,978	67	538	38,000	71	13,63,357	16,39,000	2,75,643	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	25	2,491	100	25	1,800	72	51,838	53,800	...	6,038
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 8,058	(*i*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,27,726	235	5,138	13,16,800	257	3,00,37,527	3,20,67,000	20,29,473	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,400	5,25,425	353	1,410	4,28,000	287	1,72,87,630	1,44,91,000	...	27,96,630
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	3,61,324	563	461	2,85,000	510	75,04,673	70,30,000	...	5,28,673
Madras	283	840	2,30,014	275	840	2,35,000	268	62,34,000	66,71,000	4,37,000	...
TOTAL	397	2,701	10,20,763	378	2,792	8,91,000	319	3,20,86,303	2,81,98,000	...	28,88,303
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	45,36,544	240	18,014	45,50,800	253	12,53,31,650	13,01,39,700	48,08,050	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	28,047	175	160	33,000	206	7,18,895	8,52,000	1,33,105	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,375	290	22	5,000	227	1,78,536	1,75,000	...	3,536
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	10,535	160	66	12,000	182	2,71,774	2,51,000	...	20,774
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	6,053	185	36	6,800	189	1,61,920	1,58,000	...	3,920
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	11,801	151	78	17,200	105	3,54,270	4,55,000	1,00,730	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	43	3,300	79	...	(*k*) 48,400	48,400	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,721	308	51	16,000	314	4,68,323	4,43,000	...	25,323
TOTAL	176	413	79,132	192	455	91,300	201	21,70,448	23,79,400	2,08,982	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,102	29	74	1,500	20	54,776	53,500	...	1,276
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,042	76	114	6,900	61	2,73,752	1,85,000	...	88,752
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,850	55	35	1,200	34	(*l*) 23,370	55,600	32,230	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	67,116	202	334	63,600	190	17,53,082	19,10,000	1,53,918	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,607	123	13	700	54	77,568	37,000	...	40,568
Rájpura-Bhatinda	159	108	11,588	107	108	9,600	89	6,05,647	3,92,000	...	2,13,647
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,512	351	10	4,100	410	91,738	1,14,000	22,262	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	6,472	98	66	7,500	114	1,56,097	1,85,000	39,903	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	5,215	56	93	6,500	70	3,80,000	1,22,000	...	67,750
Kolhápur	70	29	2,180	75	29	1,560	52	60,338	62,000	...	4,338
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,153	88	72	3,600	49	1,32,300	1,27,000	...	5,306
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	200	11	...	(*m*) 3,600	3,600	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,820	83	22	1,200	55	36,734	28,000	...	7,734
TOTAL	125	968	1,10,762	121	667	1,05,100	101	35,24,667	33,10,400	...	1,77,907
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	27,598	82	334	28,000	87	9,04,448	9,46,000	...	48,448
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,496	76	46	3,400	74	1,09,518	1,11,000	8,482	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,900	37	...	(*n*) 66,200	66,200	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	22,666	62	364	15,400	42	6,37,633	6,61,000	23,367	...
Oodeypore-Chiter	42	60	2,188	36	60	2,500	42	74,152	67,100	...	7,052
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,890	73	94	8,000	85	2,21,148	2,17,000	...	4,148
TOTAL	82	898	62,538	70	949	60,100	63	20,30,109	20,68,300	38,101	...
GRAND TOTAL	230	10,756	47,07,076	243	20,414	48,10,300	236	13,30,36,134	13,7[illegible],33,800	48,97,466	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 23rd October 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 24th October 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 23rd October 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 23rd October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 4th November, 1897.*

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th November, 1897:

No. 19 OF 1897.

A Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886, It is hereby enacted as follows:

XII of 1886.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1897; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

XII of 1886.

Substitution of new definition of "petroleum" in section 3, Act XII, 1886.

2. In section 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1886, for clause (1) the following shall be substituted, namely:

'(1) "petroleum" includes also—

(a) the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline and benzine;

(b) any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any product of petroleum; *and*

(c) *any liquid or viscous mixture with other substances of any of the liquids aforesaid:*

but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:.

Addition of new sub-section to section 4, Act XII, 1886.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be added, namely:

"(3) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, alter or add to the schedule to this Act by prescribing new or varied tests, and directions for preparing and using them; and all references in this Act to the schedule, when altered or added to, shall be construed as referring to the schedule as so altered or added to for the time being."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE necessity for taking precautions to meet the case of the importation, possession or transport of paints, varnishes and other similar substances containing inflammable material has been brought to the notice of the Government of India and formed the subject of correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It is in consequence now proposed, by clause 2 of this Bill, to make the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1886 (XII of 1886), apply to such substances by extending the definition of "petroleum" so as to include any liquid or viscous mixture with other substances of any of the liquids already referred to therein. The opportunity has, it will be observed, been taken to improve the form of the whole definition, but the only material alteration consists in the addition of the words which have, for the sake of convenience, been italicised.

2. Experience has also shown that there are tests and apparatus, other than those prescribed by the Schedule to the Act, which might with advantage be used in certain cases. The addition to section 4 contemplated by clause 3 of the Bill is, therefore, designed to enable the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, to alter or add to that Schedule.

The 27th October, 1897.

C. M. RIVAZ.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th November, 1897:

No. 20 OF 1897.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

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The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3. Chapter II.—Privilege and Protection of the Government.—Section 4.)

[*The marginal references to the "Eng. Bill" are references to the English Post Office Consolidation Bill.*]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Post Office in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title extent, application and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and it applies also to—

(*a*) all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India;

(*b*) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and

(*c*) all servants of the Queen, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the day of , 1898.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "Director General" means the Director General of the Post Office of India:

[New.] (*b*) the expression "inland," used in relation to a postal article, means—

(i) posted in British India and addressed to any place in British India or to any place for which a post office is established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India; or

(ii) posted at any post office established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India and addressed to any place for which any such post office is established or to any place in British India:

[New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 88.] (*c*) the expression "mail bag" includes a bag, box, parcel or any other envelope or covering in which postal articles in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such article:

[New.] (*d*) the expression "mail ship" means a ship regularly employed for carrying mails, whether under contract or not, by the Government of India or Her Majesty's Government or the Government of any British possession or foreign country:

[New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 88.] (*e*) the expression "officer of the Post Office" includes any person employed in any business of the Post Office or on behalf of the Post Office:

(*f*) the expression "postage" means the duty chargeable for the transmission by post of postal articles: [New. *Cf.* *ibid.*]

(*g*) the expression "postage stamp" means any stamp provided by the Governor General in Council for denoting postage or other fees or sums payable in respect of postal articles under this Act, and includes adhesive postage stamps and stamps printed, embossed, impressed or otherwise indicated on any envelope, wrapper, postcard or other article: [New.]

(*h*) the expression "post office" includes every house, building, room, carriage or place used for the purposes of the Post Office, and every letter-box provided by the Post Office for the reception of postal articles: [New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 88.]

(*i*) the expression "postal article" means a letter, postcard, reply postcard, newspaper, book, pattern or sample packet, parcel, and every article or thing transmissible by post: [New. *Cf.* "definition of postal packet" in *ibid.*]

(*j*) the expression "Post Master General" includes a Deputy Post Master General or other officer exercising the powers of a Post Master General: and [New.]

(*k*) the expression "the Post Office" means the department presided over by the Director General of the Post Office. [New.]

Meanings of "in course of transmission by post" and "delivery".

3. For the purposes of this Act,—

(*a*) a postal article shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post from the time of its being delivered to a post office to the time of its being delivered to the addressee [New. *Cf.* 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 19; and Eng. Bill, cl. 89.]

(*b*) the delivery of a postal article of any description to a letter-carrier or other person authorized to receive postal articles of that description for the post shall be deemed to be a delivery to a post office: and

(*c*) the delivery of a postal article at the house or office of the addressee, or to the addressee or his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorized to receive the article according to the usual manner of delivering postal articles to the addressee, shall be deemed to be delivery to the addressee.

CHAPTER II.

PRIVILEGE AND PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Exclusive privilege of conveying letters reserved to the Government.

4. Wherever within British India posts or postal communications are established by the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting sending, despatching and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say: [*Cf.* XV of 1866, s. 5; 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict., c. 36, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, 34 (2).]

(*a*) letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, to be delivered by

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter II.—Privilege and Protection of the Government.—Sections 5-6. Chapter III.—Postage.—Sections 7-10.)

him to the person to whom they are directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them;

(*b*) letters solely concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose; and

(*c*) letters solely concerning goods or property, sent either by sea or by land to be delivered with the goods or property which the letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize any person to make a collection of letters excepted as aforesaid for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized.

[*Cf.* XIV 1866, s. 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict., c. 33, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, cl. 34 (3) (i), (ii).]

Certain persons expressly forbidden to convey letters.

5. Wherever within British India posts or postal communications are established by the Governor General in Council, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver letters, or to receive letters for the purpose of carrying or delivering them, although they obtain no hire, reward or other profit or advantage for so doing, that is, to say:

common carriers of passengers or goods, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods in their carts or carriages; and

owners and masters of vessels sailing or passing on any river or canal in British India, or between any ports or places in British India, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods on board, and except as regards postal articles received for conveyance under Chapter VIII.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 65.]

Exemption from liability for loss, misdelivery delay or damage.

6. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not incur any liability by reason of the loss, misdelivery or delay of, or damage to any postal article in course of transmission by post, except in so far as such liability may in express terms be undertaken by the Governor General in Council as hereinafter provided; and no officer of the Post Office shall incur any liability by reason of any such loss, misdelivery, delay or damage, unless he has caused the same fraudulently or by his wilful act or default.

CHAPTER III.

POSTAGE.

[New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 2.]

Power to fix rates of inland postage.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix the rates of postage and other sums to be charged in respect of postal articles sent by the inland post under this Act, and may make rules as to the scale of weights, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so fixed shall be charged:

Provided that the highest rate of postage, when prepaid, shall not exceed the rates set forth for each class of postal articles in the first schedule.

(*2*) Unless and until such notification as aforesaid is issued, the rates set forth in the said schedule shall be the rates chargeable under this Act.

Power to make rules as to packets, and payment of postage or fees in certain cases.

8. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to book, pattern and sample packets, the prepayment of postage, and the payment of postage or fees on the redirection and "express delivery" of postal articles. [*Cf.* of 1866, 19 and & 4 Vi 96, s. 43 Eng. B 2 (2) (4).]

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what packets may be sent by the inland post as packets within the meaning of this Act;

(*b*) require the prepayment of postage on inland postal articles or any class of inland postal articles, and the manner in which prepayment shall be made;

(*c*) prescribe the postage to be charged on inland postal articles when the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid;

(*d*) provide for the redirection of postal articles, and the transmission by post of articles so redirected, either free of charge or subject to such further charge as may be specified in the rules; and

(*e*) prescribe the fees to be charged for the "express delivery" of postal articles, in addition to, or instead of, any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act.

Explanation.—"Express delivery" means delivery by a special messenger or conveyance.

Power to make rules as to registered newspapers.

9. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules providing for the registration of newspapers for transmission by inland post as registered newspapers. [New. Eng. Bil 20.]

(2) For the purpose of such registration, every publication, consisting wholly or in great of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to the following conditions, namely:

(*a*) that it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days; and

(*b*) that it has a *bonâ fide* list of subscribers.

(*2*) An extra or supplement to a newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith, shall be deemed to be part of the newspaper:

Provided that no such extra or supplement shall be so deemed unless it consists wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper and has the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section or in the rules thereunder shall be construed to render it compulsory to send newspapers by the inland post.

Power to declare postage rates for foreign postal articles.

10. Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession or foreign country, for the transmission by post of postal articles between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession or country, the Governor General in Council may, in conformity with the provisions of such arrangements, declare what postage rates and other sums shall be charged in respect of such postal articles, and may make rules as to the scale of weight, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so declared shall be charged. [New.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter III.—Postage.—Sections 11-15. Chapter IV.—Postage Stamps.—Sections 16-17. Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Sections 18-19.)

XIV 1866, s.

Liability for payment of postage.

11. (1) The addressee of a postal article on which postage or any other sum chargeable under this Act is due, shall be bound to pay the postage or sum so chargeable on his accepting delivery of the postal article, unless he forthwith returns it unopened.

(2) If the postal article is refused or returned as aforesaid, or if the addressee is dead or cannot be found, then the sender shall be bound to pay the postage or sum due thereon under this Act.

XIV of 6, s. 28.]

Recovery of postage and other sums due in respect of postal articles.

12. If any person refuses to pay any postage or other sum due from him under this Act in respect of any postal article, the sum so due may, on application made by an officer of the Post Office authorized in this behalf by the written order of the Post Master General, be recovered for the use of the Post Office from the person so refusing, as if it were a fine imposed under this Act, by any Magistrate having jurisdiction where that person may for the time being be resident; and the Post Master General may further direct that any other postal article, not being on Her Majesty's service, addressed to that person shall be withheld from him until the sum so due is paid or recovered as aforesaid.

Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 67.]

Customs-duty paid by the Post Office to be recoverable as postage.

13. Where a postal article on which any duty of customs is payable, has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India and the duty has been paid by the postal authorities at any customs-port or elsewhere, the amount of the duty shall be recoverable as if it were postage due under this Act.

New. *Cf.* 10 & 11 Vict., c. 85, ss. 13 and 14; 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, s. 8; and Eng. Bill, cl. 8.]

Post Office marks *primâ facie* evidence of certain facts denoted.

14. In every proceeding for the recovery of any postage or other sum alleged to be due under this Act in respect of a postal article,—

(a) the production of the postal article, having thereon the official mark of the Post Office denoting that the article has been refused, or that the addressee is dead or cannot be found, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the fact so denoted; and

(b) the person from whom the postal article purports to have come, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender thereof.

[New. *Cf.* 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, s. 8; and Eng. Bill, cl. 9.]

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

15. The official mark on a postal article denoting that any postage or other sum is due in respect thereof to the Post Office of British India or to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of any British possession or foreign country shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the sum denoted as aforesaid is so due.

CHAPTER IV.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, ss. 36, 38.]

Provision of postage stamps and power to make rules as to them.

16. (1) The Governor General in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided of such kinds and denoting such values as he may think necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the supply, sale and use of postage stamps.

(3) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) fix the price at which postage stamps shall be sold;

(b) declare the classes of postal articles in respect of which postage stamps shall be used for the payment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act;

(c) prescribe the conditions with regard to perforation, defacement and all other matters subject to which postage stamps may be accepted or refused in payment of postage or other sums;

(d) regulate the custody, supply and sale of postage stamps;

(e) declare the persons by whom and the terms and conditions subject to which postage stamps may be sold; and

(f) prescribe the duties and remuneration of persons selling postage stamps.

[*Cf.* 1866 and XL

Postage stamps to be deemed to be stamps for the purpose of revenue.

17. Postage stamps provided under section 16 shall be deemed to be stamps issued by the Government for the purposes of revenue within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, shall be used for the prepayment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act, in respect of postal articles, except where the Governor General in Council directs that prepayment shall be made in some other way.

CHAPTER V.

CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

[*Cf.* 1866, s

Redelivery to sender of postal article in course of transmission by post.

18. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by rule, provide for the redelivery to the sender, without reference to the consent of the addressee and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be deemed fit, of any postal article in course of transmission by post.

(2) Save as provided by any rules that may be made under sub-section (1), the sender shall not be entitled to recall a postal article in course of transmission by post.

[*Cf.* 1866, and 4 Vict., 4.]

Transmission by post of anything injurious prohibited.

19. (1) Except as otherwise provided by rule and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed thereby, no person shall send by post any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, any sharp instrument not properly protected, or any living creature which is either noxious or likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office.

(2) No person shall send by post any article or thing which is likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Sections 20-27.)

[New. *Cf.* 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 4; and Eng. Bill, cl. 16.]

Transmission by post of anything indecent, obscene, seditious, defamatory or grossly offensive prohibited.

20. No person shall send by post any indecent or obscene printing, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or any postal article having thereon, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, defamatory or grossly offensive character.

[New. *Cf.* 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, ss. 3, 4; and Eng. Bill, cl. 12.]

Power to make rules as to transmission by post of postal articles.

21. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission by post of postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) provide for the granting receipts for, and the granting and obtaining certificates of posting and delivery of, postal articles, and the sums to be paid, in addition to any other postage, for such receipts and certificates; and

(*b*) regulate covers, form, dimensions, maximum weight and enclosures, and the use of postal articles, other than letters, for making communications.

(*3*) Postal articles shall be posted and delivered at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

[New. *Cf.* 33 & 34 Vict., c. 79, s. 17; and Eng. Bill, cl. 15.]

Power to postpone despatch or delivery of certain postal articles.

22. (*1*) Where the despatch or delivery from a post office of letters would be delayed by the despatch or delivery therefrom at the same time of book, pattern or sample packets and parcels, or any of them, such packets or parcels, or any of them, may, subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, be detained in the Post Office so long as may be necessary.

(*2*) Where separate parcel posts are established, parcels may be forwarded and conveyed by them, being detained, if necessary, in the Post Office for that purpose.

[New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 17.]

Power to deal with postal articles posted in contravention of Act.

23. (*1*) Any postal article sent by post in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act may be detained and either returned to the sender or forwarded to destination, in each case charged with such additional postage (if any) as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct.

(*2*) Any officer in charge of a Post Office or authorised by the Post Master General in this behalf may open or unfasten any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet, in course of transmission by post which he suspects to have been sent by post in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act.

(*3*) Any postal article known or suspected to be sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20 may, if necessary, be opened and the article itself or its contents destroyed under the authority of the Post Master General.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 60; 3 & 4 Vict., c. 96, s. 65; and Eng. Bill, cl. 18.]

Power of dealing with postal articles containing goods contraband or liable to duty.

24. Where a postal article, suspected to contain any contraband goods or anything liable to duty, is received for delivery at any post office, the officer in charge of the post office shall send a notice in writing to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the post office, and shall in the presence of the addressee or his agent, or, if the addressee or his agent fails to attend as aforesaid, then in his absence, open and examine the postal article:

Provided, first, that, if the Director General so directs in the case of any post office or class of post offices, the officer in charge of the post office shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he opens a postal article in the absence of the addressee or his agent:

Provided, secondly, that in all cases a postal article, after being opened under this section, shall be delivered to the addressee, unless it is required for the purpose of any further proceeding under this or any other law or enactment for the time being in force, and that the opening of the postal article and the circumstances connected therewith shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General:

Provided, thirdly, that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of parcels, received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, at the customs-port or other place at which they are received, and the opening of parcels so received by the Customs-authorities for the purpose of levying any duty of customs.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 60. VIII of 18

Special power to intercept notified goods during transmission by post.

25. Where a notification has been published under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in respect of any goods of any specified description, any officer of the Post Office empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council may search, or cause search to be made, for any such goods in course of transmission by post, and shall deliver all such goods found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and such goods may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

[New. XIII of 18 s. 5.]

Power for the Government to order interception of postal article.

26. (*1*) On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government, or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, may, by order in writing, direct that any postal article or class or description of postal articles in course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof mentioned in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(*2*) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency, or as to whether any act done under sub-section (*1*) was in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive proof on the point.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 66.]

Power to deal with postal articles from abroad bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.

27. (*1*) Where a postal article is received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India-

(*a*) bearing a fictitious postage stamp, that is to say, any facsimile or imitation or representation of a postage stamp; or

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Registration, Insurance and Value-payable Post.—Sections 28-34.)

(*b*) purporting to be prepaid with any postage stamp which has been previously used to prepay any other postal article;

the officer in charge of the post office at which the postal article is received, shall send a notice to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the post office to receive delivery of the postal article.

(*2*) If the addressee or his agent attends at the post office within the time specified in the notice and consents to make known to the officer in charge of the post office the name and address of the sender of the postal article and to redeliver to the officer aforesaid the portion of the postal article which bears the address and the fictitious or previously used postage stamp, or, if the postal article is inseparable from the stamp, the entire postal article, the postal article shall be delivered to the addressee or his agent.

(*3*) If the addressee or his agent fails to attend at the post office within the time specified in the notice, or, having attended within that time, refuses to make known the name and address of the sender or to redeliver the postal article or portion thereof as required by sub-section (*2*), the postal article shall not be delivered to him, but shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "postage stamp" includes any postage stamp for denoting any rate or duty of postage of any part of Her Majesty's dominions or of any Native State or foreign country.

CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION, INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 25; 3 & 4 Vict., c. 96, s. 39, and 18 Vict., c. 29, s. 3.]

Registration of postal articles.

28. The sender of a postal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, have the article registered at the post office at which it is posted, and require a receipt therefor; and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, in addition to any postage chargeable under this Act, such further fee as may be fixed by the notification shall be paid on account of the registration of postal articles.

Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 26.]

Power to make rules as to registration.

29. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the registration of postal articles and shall be delivered, when registered, at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare in what cases registration shall be required;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which the fees for registration shall be paid; and

(*c*) direct that twice the fee for registration shall be levied on the delivery of a postal article required to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

(*3*) Postal articles shall be made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being registered,

Insurance of postal articles. [New.]

30. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct—

(*a*) that any postal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be insured at the post office at which it is posted, against the risk of loss or damage in course of transmission by post, and that a receipt therefor shall be granted to the person posting it; and

(*b*) that, in addition to any postage and fees for registration chargeable under this Act, such further fee as may be fixed by the notification shall be paid on account of the insurance of postal articles.

Power to require insurance of postal articles. [New.]

31. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare in what cases insurance shall be required, and direct that any postal article containing anything required to be insured, which has been posted without being insured, shall be returned to the sender or shall be delivered to the addressee, subject to the payment of such special fee as may be fixed by the notification:

Provided that the levy of such special fee as aforesaid shall not impose any liability upon the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the postal article.

Power to make rules as to insurance. [New.]

32. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the insurance of postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what classes of postal articles may be insured under section 30;

(*b*) fix the limit of the amount for which postal articles may be insured; and

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the fees for insurance shall be paid.

(*3*) Postal articles shall be made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being insured, and shall be delivered, when insured, at such places and times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

Liability in respect of postal articles insured.

33. Subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, prescribe, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable to pay compensation not exceeding the amount for which a postal article has been insured, to the sender thereof for the loss of the postal article or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post:

Provided that the compensation so payable shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused.

Transmission by post of value-payable postal articles.

34. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the payment of fees at such rates as may be fixed by the notification, a sum of money specified in writing at the time of posting by the sender of a postal article shall be

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Registration, Insurance and Value-payable Post.—Sections 35-36. Chapter VII.—Undelivered Postal Articles.—Sections 37-39. Chapter VIII.—Ship Letters.—Section 40.)

recoverable on the delivery thereof from the addressee, and that the sum, so recovered, shall be paid to the sender:

Provided that the Secretary of State for India in Council shall not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for recovery, unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

Explanation.—Postal articles sent in accordance with the provisions of this section may be described as "value-payable" postal articles.

[New.] Power to make rules as to value-payable postal articles.

35. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission by post of value-payable postal articles.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) declare what classes of postal articles may be sent as value-payable postal articles;

(b) direct that no postal article shall be so sent unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him;

(c) limit the value to be recovered on the delivery of any value-payable postal article; and

(d) prescribe the form of declaration to be made by the senders of value-payable postal articles, and the time and manner of the payment of fees.

(3) Postal articles shall be made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being sent as "value payable", and shall be delivered, when so sent, at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

[New.] Power to give effect to arrangements with other countries.

36. (1) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession, Native State or foreign country, for the transmission by post of registered, insured or value-payable postal articles between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession, State or country, the Governor General in Council may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(a) the form of declaration to be made by the senders of such postal articles as aforesaid; and

(b) the fees to be charged in respect thereof.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDELIVERED POSTAL ARTICLES.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, ss. 29 (1) and 30.] Power to make rules as to disposal of undelivered postal articles.

37. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the disposal of postal articles which for any reason cannot be delivered (hereinafter referred to as "undelivered" postal articles).

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may-

(a) prescribe the period during which undelivered postal articles at any post office shall remain in that office; and

(b) provide for the publication at post offices of lists of undelivered postal articles, or of any class of undelivered postal articles.

(3) Every undelivered postal article, after being detained at a post office for the period prescribed by rule under the foregoing provisions of this section, shall,—

(a) if the name and address of the sender is known, be forwarded, free of further charge, to the post office at which it was posted, for return to the sender; or,

(b) if the name and address of the sender is not known, be forwarded to the office of the Post Master General.

Disposal of undelivered postal articles at office of Post Master General. [Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 29 (2).]

38. (1) Every postal article received at the office of the Post Master General under sub-section (3) of section 37 shall be dealt with as follows.

(a) if practicable, it shall be redirected and forwarded by post to the addressee; or,

(b) if it cannot be redirected and forwarded as aforesaid, it shall be opened by some officer appointed by the Post Master General in this behalf and bound to secrecy, in order to ascertain the name and address of the sender.

(2) If the name and address of the sender is so ascertained, it shall be returned by post to the sender, free of further charge or subject to such further charge as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct.

Final disposal of undelivered postal articles. [Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 29 (3).]

39. Undelivered postal articles which cannot be disposed of under the foregoing provisions, shall be detained in the office of the Post Master General for such further period (if any), and shall be dealt with in such manner, as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct:

Provided that—

(a) letters and post-cards shall be destroyed;

(b) money or saleable property, not being of a perishable nature, found in any undelivered postal article, shall be detained for a period of one year in the office of the Post Master General, and, if on the expiration of that period no person has established his right thereto, shall, if money, be credited to the Post Office, and, if saleable property, be sold, the sale-proceeds being credited to the Post Office.

CHAPTER VIII.

SHIP LETTERS.

Duty of master of ship, departing from any port in British India and not being a mail ship, to convey mail bags. [Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 34; and Eng. Bill cl. 26.]

40. The master of a ship, not being a mail ship, about to depart from any port in British India to any port within, or any port or place beyond, British India, shall receive on board any mail bag tendered to him by any officer of the Post Office for conveyance, granting a receipt therefor in such form as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, prescribe, and shall, without delay, deliver the same at the port or place of destination.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Ship Letters.—Sections 41-42. Chapter IX.—Money Orders.—Sections 43-48.)

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 31; and Eng. Bill cl. 3]

Duty of master of ship arriving at any port in British India in respect of postal articles and mail bags on board.

41. (1) The master of a ship arriving at any port in British India shall, without delay, cause every postal article or mail bag on board, which is directed to that port and is within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, to be delivered either at the post office at that port or to some officer of the Post Office authorized in this behalf by the Post Master General.

(2) If there is on board any postal article or mail bag which is directed to any other place within British India and is within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the master shall, without delay, report the fact to the officer in charge of the post office at the port of arrival and act according to the directions he may receive from such officer, and the receipt of such officer shall discharge him from all further responsibility in respect of the postal article or mail bag.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 33 and Eng. Bill, cl. 31.]

Allowance of gratuities for conveyance of postal articles by ships other than mail ships.

42. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what gratuities shall be allowed to masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles conveyed or to be conveyed by them on behalf of the Post Office; and the master of a ship, not being a mail ship, about to leave any port in British India as aforesaid shall, if he receives on board a mail bag for conveyance, be entitled to demand and obtain immediately the amount of the gratuity payable under this section in respect of the mail bag and its contents.

CHAPTER IX.

MONEY ORDERS.

[New. Cf. 11 & 12 Vict., c. 88, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, cl. 23.]

Power to maintain money order system and to make rules as to remittances thereby.

43. (1) The Governor General in Council may provide for the remitting of small sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and may make rules as to such remittances.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe

(a) the limit of amount for which money orders may be issued; and

(b) the rates of commission or the fees to be charged thereon or in respect thereof.

[New.]

Power of remitter to recall money order or alter name of payee.

44. (1) Subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may, by rules made under section 43, prescribe in respect of the levy of additional rates of commission or fees or any other matters, a person remitting money through the Post Office by means of a money order may require that the amount of the order, if not paid to the payee, be repaid to him, or be paid to such person other than the original payee as he may direct.

(2) If neither the payee nor the remitter of a money order can be found, and if within the period of one year from the date of the issue of the order no claim is made by such payee or remitter, the amount of such order shall become forfeited to the Government.

[New. Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. 24.]

Power to provide for the issue of postal orders.

45. The Governor General in Council may authorize the issue in such form as may be suitable, of money orders, to be called postal orders or by such other designation as may be deemed appropriate, for certain fixed amounts, and may make rules as to the rates of commission to be charged thereon and the manner in which, and conditions subject to which, they may be issued, paid and cancelled:

Provided that no such order shall be issued for an amount in excess of ten rupees.

[New.]

Power to give effect to arrangements with other countries.

46. (1) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession, Native State or foreign country, for the issue and payment through the Post Office of money orders between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession, State or country, the Governor General in Council may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(a) the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, such orders may be issued and paid in British India; and

(b) the rates of commission to be charged thereon.

[New.]

Recovery of money order paid to the wrong person.

47. If any person, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, neglects or refuses to refund the amount of a money order paid by an officer of the Post Office to him instead of to some other person to whom it ought to have been paid, the amount shall be recoverable by any officer of the Post Office authorized by the Post Master General in this behalf from the person so neglecting or refusing as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from him.

[See 1 of 18 s. 5.]

[New. Cf. & 12 Vic 88, s. ; Eng. Bill, 23 (4).]

Exemption from liability in respect of money orders.

48. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of the Post Office in respect of—

(a) any thing done under any rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Chapter; or

(b) the wrong payment of a money order caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee: provided that, as regards incomplete information, there was reasonable justification for accepting the information as a sufficient description for the purpose of identifying the payee; or

(c) the payment of any money order being refused or delayed by, or on account of, any accidental neglect, omission or mistake, by, or on the part of, any officer of the Post Office, or for any other cause whatsoever, other than the fraud or wilful act or default of such officer.

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(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 49-58.)

CHAPTER X.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Offences by Officers of the Post Office.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 47; and Eng. Bill, cl. 56.]

Penalty for misconduct on the part of letter-carriers and postmen.

49. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post,—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication while so employed; or

(*b*) is guilty of carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid is endangered; or

(*c*) loiters or makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid; or

(*d*) does not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[New.]

Penalty for withdrawal from duty of letter-carrier without permission or notice.

50. Whoever, being employed to carry any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post, withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given one month's previous notice in writing, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making false entry in postman's register.

51. Whoever, being employed to deliver any postal article in course of transmission by post and required while so employed to keep any register, makes, or causes or suffers to be made, any false entry in the register with intent to induce the belief that he has visited a place, or delivered a postal article, which he has not visited or delivered, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 48; and Eng. Bill, cl. 54.]

Penalty for stealing, misappropriating, secreting, destroying or throwing away postal articles.

52. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, steals or, for any purpose whatsoever, misappropriates, secretes, destroys or throws away any postal article in course of transmission by post or anything contained therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

[New. *Cf.* 7 Will. IV and 1 Vict., c. 36, s. 25, and Eng. Bill, cl. 55.]

Penalty for opening, detaining or delaying postal articles.

53. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, contrary to his duty opens, or causes or suffers to be opened, any postal article in course of transmission by post or wilfully detains or delays, or causes or suffers to be detained or delayed, any such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both:

[New. *Cf.* XIII, 1885, s. 26; and Eng. Bill, cl. 55, Proviso.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to the opening, detaining or delaying of any postal article under the authority of this Act, or in obedience to the order in writing of the Governor General in Council.

Penalty for fraudulently marking postal articles.

54. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office,— [*Cf.* of 186 49.]

(*a*) fraudulently puts any wrong mark on a postal article; or

(*b*) fraudulently alters, removes or causes to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any postal article; or

(*c*) fraudulently uses or places with or upon any postal article any stamp which has been removed from any other postal article; or,

(*d*) being entrusted with the delivery of any postal article, demands or receives any sum of money in respect of the postage thereof which is not chargeable under this Act;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for fraudulently preparing, altering, secreting or destroying Post Office documents.

55. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, fraudulently prepares the document incorrectly, or alters or secretes or destroys the document, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine. [*Cf.* X of 1866, 50.]

Penalty for fraudulently sending unstamped postal articles.

56. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, sends by post or puts into any mail bag any unstamped postal article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed by this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine. [*Cf.* XI of 1866, 51.]

Punishment of offences committed in India, outside British India.

57. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office employed in any place in India beyond the limits of British India in which posts are established by the Governor General in Council, or being appointed to sell postage stamps in such place, commits therein an offence punishable under this Act, shall be punishable either in the place where the offence was committed by any Court or officer duly empowered by the Governor General in Council to take cognizance of offences committed in that place, or in any part of British India by any Court of competent jurisdiction, as if the offence had been committed in that part. [*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 59.]

Other Offences.

Penalty for breach of provisions of section 4.

58. (*1*) Whoever— [*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 46.]

(*a*) conveys, otherwise than by post, a letter within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4; or

(*b*) performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by post, any letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid; or

(*c*) sends, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, otherwise than by post, a letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid; or

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(*d*) makes a collection of letters excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by post;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(*2*) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 46.]

Penalty for breach of provisions of section 5.

59. (*1*) Whoever carries, receives, tenders or delivers letters, or collects letters in contravention of the provisions of section 5, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(*2*) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, ss. 39 & 41.]

Penalty for breach of rules under section 16.

60. Whoever, being appointed to sell postage stamps,—

(*a*) takes from any purchaser for any postage stamp or quantity of postage stamps a price higher than that fixed by any rule made under section 16, sub-section (*3*), clause (*a*), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; or

(*b*) commits a breach of any other rule made under section 16, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, ss. 42; 27 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 4; and Eng. Bill, cl. 62.]

Penalty for sending articles by post in contravention of section 19 or 20.

61. (*1*) Whoever sends, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, by post any living creature or anything in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) The detention in the Post Office of any postal article on the ground of its having been sent in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20, shall not exempt the sender from any proceedings which might have been taken if the postal article had been delivered in due course of post.

[New. Cf. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 3; and Eng. Bill, cl. 60 (2).]

Penalty for defiling or injuring letter-boxes.

62. Whoever places in or against any post office letter-box any fire match or light, any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, or any fluid, or commits a [illegible] in or against any post office letter-box, or does anything likely to injure any post office letter-box or its appurtenances or contents, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.

New. Cf. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 5; and Eng. Bill, cl. 61.]

Penalty for affixing without authority thing to, or painting, tarring or disfiguring post office or post office letter-box.

63. Whoever, without due authority, affixes any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board or other thing in or on, or paints, tars or in any way disfigures any post office or post office letter-box, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[New.]

Penalty for making false declaration.

64. Whoever, being required by this Act to make a declaration in respect of any postal article to be sent by post or the contents or value thereof, makes in his declaration any statement which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, if the false declaration is made for the purpose of defrauding the Government, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, ss. 31 & 34.]

Penalty for master of ship failing to comply with the provisions of section 40 or 41.

65. Whoever, being the master of a ship,—

(*a*) fails to comply with the provisions of section 40, or,

(*b*) without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, fails to deliver any postal article or mail bag or to comply with the directions of the officer in charge of the post office at a port of arrival, as required by section 41,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 32.]

Penalty for detention of letters on board vessel arriving in port.

66. (*1*) Whoever, being either the master of a ship arriving at any port in British India or any one on board, knowingly has in his baggage or in his possession or custody, after the postal articles on board or any of them have been sent to the post office at the port of arrival, any postal article within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such postal article as aforesaid.

(*2*) Whoever, being such master or other person as aforesaid, detains any such postal article as aforesaid after demand made for it by an officer of the Post Office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every such postal article.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 44.]

Penalty for detaining mails or opening mail bags.

67. Whoever, except on the authority of an order in writing of the Governor General in Council or of a Local Government, detains the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, or on any pretence opens a mail bag in course of transmission by post, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of an officer of the Post Office carrying the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, on a charge of having committed an offence declared to be cognizable by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or by any other law for the time being in force. X of 1882.

[Cf. [illegible] of 1866, s. 45.]

Penalty for retaining postal articles wrongly delivered or mail bags.

68. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes or makes away with, or keeps or detains, or, when required by an officer of the Post Office, neglects or refuses to deliver up, any postal article in course of transmission by post which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag containing a postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

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[New. Cf. 54 & 55 Vict., c. 46, s. 10; and Eng. Bill, cl. 53.]

Penalty for unlawfully diverting letters from the addressees.

69. Whoever, not being an officer of the Post Office, wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any other person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered to such other person, or does any act whereby the due delivery of a letter to such other person is prevented or impeded, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person who does any act to which the section applies, if he is a parent, or in the position of a parent or guardian, of the addressee, and the addressee is a minor or a ward.

General.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 52.]

Penalty for abetting, or attempting to commit, offences under Act.

70. Whoever abets the commission of any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any offence so punishable, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offence.

[Cf. Act XIV of 1866, s. 61.]

Property in cases of offences to be laid in the Post Office.

71. In every prosecution for an offence in respect of a mail bag or of any postal article sent by post, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of the charge, to lay the property of the mail bag or postal article in the Post Office, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the mail bag or postal article was of any value.

[New.]

Authority for prosecutions under Act.

72. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the Director General or of a Post Master General.

CHAPTER XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 64.]

Zamindari posts.

73. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the management of any zamindari or other district posts.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to zamindari and other district posts and to the persons employed in connection therewith.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 63.]

General power to make rules and provisions as to rules under Act.

74. (1) In addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, the Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out any of the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) All rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 7.]

Delegation of powers, other than rule-making powers, to Director General of the Post Office.

75. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, authorize, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the Director General to exercise any of the powers conferred upon the Governor General in Council by this Act, other than a power to make rules.

Repeal.

76. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

[New.

Saving.

77. Nothing in this Act shall derogate from or affect the provisions of the East India Company Act, 1780, or any enactment amending or extending the same. 21 Geo. c. 70.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

(See section 7.)

LETTERS.	
For a weight not exceeding half a tola	Half an anna.
For a weight not exceeding one tola	One anna.
For every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola ...	One anna.
POST CARDS.	
Single	Quarter of an anna.
Reply	Half an anna.
BOOK, PATTERN AND SAMPLE PACKETS.	
For every ten tolas or fraction thereof	Half an anna.
REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.	
For a weight not exceeding three tolas	Quarter of an anna.
For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
For every twenty tolas or fraction thereof exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
PARCELS.	
For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas.
For a weight not exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.
For every additional forty tolas or fraction thereof exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 76.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1866	XIV	The Indian Post Office Act, 1866.	The whole.
1882	III	The Seditious Publications Act, 1882.	So much as is unrepealed.
1895	III	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895.	Section 7.
1896	XVI	The Indian Post Office Act (1866) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much as relates to Acts III of 1895 and XVI of 1896.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present Post Office Act was enacted in 1866, and has been amended since that date by the addition of three sections only. In 1882, section 60-A was added by Act III of 1882 authorising any officer of the Post Office, empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, to search for newspapers regarding which a notification has been published under the Sea Customs Act. In 1895, Section 66 was added by Act III of that year, providing powers, in accordance with the general policy of the Postal Union, for dealing with fictitious or previously-used postage stamps of other countries found on letters or other articles received from abroad; and last year a further section was added by Act XVI of 1896 authorizing the recovery of customs duty, when paid in advance by the Post Office, in the same manner as postage under the Act.

During the last thirty years certain defects and omissions in the Act of 1866 have been brought to light, and experience has shown that express provisions of law, as contained in the Act, in respect of various matters are not suited to the present requirements of postal work. It has also been found that further protection is needed by the Post Office and further powers to enable its officers, for instance, to deal with articles posted in contravention of the Act. Various schemes, moreover, which have been introduced of late years such as postal insurance and the value payable and money order systems have remained outside the provisions of the Act, and now require to be based on a legislative enactment. Finally with the development of the Post Office, and the knowledge of the course of English postal legislation, the necessity for some new penalties has become apparent.

The present Bill proposes to supply the defects and omissions which have been brought to notice in the Act of 1866, and to confer the protection and powers which have been found necessary in the extension and increase of postal business. It includes within its scope postal insurance, the value payable post, and the Post Office money order system, and declares and limits the liability of Government in respect of these matters. The Bill is to a large extent an enabling Bill reserving to Government the power of dealing by rule with numerous questions of postal practice and procedure affecting the public.

A number of the sections of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been omitted as unnecessary, the drafting of the sections retained has been in a great measure revised, and the subject matter has been re-arranged. The material alterations and additions are referred to in the notes on clauses given below.

For facility of reference a comparative table has been prepared showing how each section of the Post Office Act, 1866, has been dealt with, and is appended to this statement.

Notes on clauses.

Clause 2.—All the definitions in this clause are new, but introduce no change in existing practice. It has not been necessary to reproduce any of the definitions in the Post Office Act, 1866.

Clause 6.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section in the Post Office Act, 1866, in respect of the liability of officers of the Post Office have been amended.

Clause 9.—This clause embodies the provisions as to the registration of newspapers which were introduced last year.

Clause 12.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, in respect of the recovery of postage have been amended.

Clauses 14 and 15.—These clauses are new and reproduce the provisions of the English law as to Post Office marks being *primâ facie* evidence of the facts denoted.

Clause 18.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been amended, so as to make it clear that the redelivery of postal articles, once posted, may be made without reference to the consent of the addressee.

Clause 20.—This is a new clause, supplying an omission in the Post Office Act, 1866, and prohibiting the transmission by post of obscene and indecent articles.

Clause 22.—This is a new clause, founded on the provisions of the English postal law, reserving the power of postponing the despatch or delivery of certain postal articles other than letters, postcards or newspapers.

Clause 23.—This is a new clause, founded on the provisions of the English postal law, providing powers for officers of the Post Office to deal with postal articles posted in contravention of the Act.

Clause 25.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been amended, so as to empower search to be made for any goods notified under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, which may be contained in postal articles.

Clause 26.—This clause, based on the analogy of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, gives power to Government to order in certain cases the interception of postal articles.

Clauses 30 to 33.—These are new clauses providing for the insurance of postal articles, and declaring and limiting the liability of Government to pay compensation in respect of such articles.

Clauses 34 and 35.—These are new clauses providing for the transmission by post of value payable postal articles.

Clause 39.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been amended, so as to provide that money and the sale proceeds of saleable property, found in postal articles which cannot be delivered, shall be credited to Government after such money or property has been detained for a year in a Dead Letter Office.

Clause 42.—By this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been amended, so as to provide that the gratuities payable to masters of ships for carrying ship letters may be fixed from time to time by Government.

Clauses 43 to 46.—These clauses are new. They provide for the remitting of small sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and clause 44 prescribes the period after which the amount of a money order which cannot be paid to the payee or returned to the remitter becomes forfeited.

Clause 47.—This clause is new, and provides a summary procedure for the recovery of the amount of a money order wrongly paid to any person, if he refuses to refund the amount.

Clause 48.—This is a new clause exempting Government and officers of the Post Office from liability in respect of delay, etc., in the payment of money orders, in accordance with the English law and the present rules on the subject.

Clause 50.—This clause provides a new penalty, introduced with the object of preventing desertion on the part of mail-runners.

Clause 51.—This clause provides a new penalty, introduced with the object of preventing false entries being made in a postman's register with the intention of making it appear that he has visited villages which he has not visited.

Clause 53.—This clause provides a new penalty supplying an omission in the Post Office Act, 1866. The opening of a letter by an officer of the Post Office contrary to his duty, or the wilful delaying of a letter is now made punishable in accordance with the English law.

Clauses 58 and 59.—In sub-clause 2 of each of these clauses the provision of the corresponding sections of the Post Office Act, 1866, has been altered in respect of continuing breaches of the privilege of the Post Office.

Clause 61.—This clause provides a higher penalty for sending dangerous and injurious substances by post than the corresponding section in the Post Office Act, 1866. The provisions of the English law have been followed.

Clause 62.—This clause provides a new penalty, taken from the English Post Office Protection Act of 1884, for the protection of letter-boxes and their contents.

Clause 63.—This clause provides a new penalty, taken from the same English Act, to prevent the disfiguring of post offices and letter-boxes.

Clause 64.—This clause is new, but the penalty is the same as in section 43 of the Post Office Act, 1866, which deals with false certificates under that Act.

Clause 69.—This clause provides a new penalty, taken from a recent English Post Office Act, for diverting letters from the person to whom they are addressed.

Clause 70.—This clause extends the provisions of the corresponding section in the Post Office Act, 1866, so as to cover the case of attempts to commit offences.

Clause 72.—This clause introduces a new provision making the authority of the proper postal officials necessary to the institution of prosecutions for offences under the Act.

The 5th November, 1897. J. WESTLAND.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing how provisions of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866), have been dealt with in the Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Section 1.—Short title	Reproduced with additions by clause 1.
Section 2.—Interpretation clause ...	Replaced by clauses 2 and 3.
Section 3.—[Repealed by Act XIV of 1870.]	
Section 4.—References to Act No. XVII, 1854, read as made to this Act.	Omitted as unnecessary. See General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) s. 8.
Section 5.—Exclusive privilege of carrying letters vested in Government of India.	Reproduced and amended by clause 4.
Bar to collection of excepted letters	
Section 6.—Persons expressly forbidden to collect, carry or deliver letters.	Reproduced and amended by clause 5.
Section 7.—Appointment of officers for service of Post Office.	Omitted as unnecessary, but delegation of powers to the Director General, Post Office, provided for by clause 75.
Section 8.—Postage rates on letters ...	Omitted, but existing rates set forth in first schedule, and saved by clause 7.
Section 9.—Postage rates on newspapers ...	
Section 10.—Newspapers how sent by letter-post.	Omitted, but case of registered newspapers provided for by clause 9.
Section 11.—Newspapers when charged with letter-postage.	
Section 12.—Proof-sheets	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 13.—Postage-rates on books, packets of newspapers, etc.	Omitted, but existing rates set forth in first schedule, and saved by clause 7.
Section 14.—Inland banghy-postage ...	
Section 15.—Table of distances for circulation of banghy-postage.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 16.—When no banghy-post, parcels, books, etc., carried by letter-post.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Effect of false certificate ...	
Section 17.—When book-packets and parcels to go by letter-post.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 18.—Ship-postage on parcels ...	Omitted, as unnecessary.
Section 19.—Governor General may direct prepayment of postage in all cases.	Omitted, but necessary provisions as to prepayment included in clause 8.
Section 20.—Governor General may alter postage-rates.	Omitted as unnecessary according to drafting of present bill.
Section 21.—Governor General may fix rates of steam-postage.	Omitted, but power to declare rates of foreign postage reserved by clause 10.

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Section 22.—Governor General may fix postage-rates for articles sent wholly or partly by sea.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 23.—Governor General may fix express postage-rates.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 24.—Redirected letters ...	Omitted, but necessary provisions as to redirection included in clause 8.
Section 25.—Letters may be registered. ... Fee for registering	Reproduced and amended by clause 28.
Section 26.—Power to declare in what cases registration compulsory and direct levy of double registration-fee.	Reproduced and amended by clause 29.
Section 27.—Re-delivery of letters and other articles once put into Post Office.	Reproduced and amended by clause 18.
Section 28.—Liability for postage of receiver of unpaid letter, etc. Sender when liable ... ... Recovery of postage payment of which refused. Power to detain other letters to person refusing. Power to remit postage	Reproduced and amended by clauses 11 and 12, with the omission of the power to remit postage due.
Section 29.—List of unclaimed letters ... Return to posting-office for delivery to sender. Letters of which sender not ascertainable without opening. Opening letters ... ... Return to sender ... ... When destroyed ... ... Disposal of money and valuables ... *Section 30.*—Refused letters how dealt with Disposal of money and valuables ...	Reproduced and amended by clauses 37, 38 and 39.
Section 31.—Commanders of inward-bound vessels carrying mails how to proceed on arrival. Penalty	Reproduced and amended by clause 41; penalty provided by clause 65.
Section 32.—Penalties for detention of letters on board inward-bound vessel.	Reproduced by clause 66.

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Section 33.—Bounty-money	Reproduced and amended by clause 42.
Limitation of claim thereto ...	
Saving of letters, etc., conveyed in mail-ships.	
Section 34.—Commanders of outward-bound vessels to receive mails on board.	Reproduced and amended by clause 40.
Section 35.—Stamped letters considered prepaid.	Reproduced and amended by clause 17.
Section 36.—Postage-stamps provided by Government.	Reproduced and amended by clause 16.
Section 37.—Management of postage-stamps	Reproduced and amended by clause 17.
Purpose of issue	
Crediting sale-proceeds	
Section 38.—Power to make rules for appointment and government of vendors of postage-stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clause 16.
Section 39.—Penalty for breach of such rules	Reproduced by clause 60.
Section 40.—Penalty for refusing to supply stamps.	Omitted, but case provided for as breach of rules.
Section 41.—Penalty for selling stamps for price higher than value denoted.	Reproduced by clause 60.
Section 42.—Penalty for sending dangerous substance by post.	Reproduced and amended by clause 19; revised penalty provided by clause 61.
Section 43.—Making false certificate to defraud Post office.	Omitted, but penalty for making false declaration introduced by clause 64.
Sending private letters as official ...	
Penalty	
Section 44.—Penalty for detaining mails or opening mail-bags.	Reproduced and amended by clause 67.
Section 45.—Penalty for retaining letters, etc., delivered by mistake.	Reproduced by clause 68.
Section 46.—Penalty for conveying letter in breach of privilege.	Reproduced and amended by clause 58.
Penalty for performing, otherwise than by post, services incidental to conveying letters.	
Penalty for making clubbed packet or tendering or delivering letter to be sent therein.	
Penalty for sending letter in breach of privilege, or delivering letter to be so sent.	
Penalty for collecting excepted letters to send them otherwise than by post.	

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Penalty for breach of provisions of section 6. Penalty for practice of acts mentioned in section.	Reproduced and amended by clause 59.
Section 47.—Penalty for neglect on part of persons employed to carry mails.	Reproduced and amended by clause 49.
Section 48.—Penalty for stealing, etc., or opening letters, etc., by persons employed in Post Office.	Reproduced and amended by clause 52.
Section 49.—Penalty for fraudulently altering marks on letters, etc., by persons employed in Post Office.	Reproduced and amended by clause 54.
Section 50.—Penalty for preparing incorrectly, or altering or secreting documents by persons employed in Post Office.	Reproduced and amended by clause 55.
Section 51.—Penalty for sending letters on which postage not paid or charged by persons employed in Post Office.	Reproduced by clause 56.
Section 52.—Penalty for abetting or concealing offences under Act.	Reproduced and amended by clause 70.
Section 53.—Person charged with offence punishable with fine only may be summarily convicted.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 54.—Conviction quashed on merits only. Form of conviction	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 55.—[Repealed by Act XII of 1876.]	
Section 56.—Fines how levied ... ... Detention of offender ... ... Imprisonment if no sufficient distress, etc.	Omitted as unnecessary. See General Clauses Act 1897 (X of 1897), s. 25.
Section 57.—Share of fine to informer ...	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 58.—No proceedings for recovery of fines taken without order.	Omitted as unnecessary, but see clause 72.
Section 59.—Punishment of Post Office servants committing offences in allied states. Officers authorised to try them ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 57.
Section 60.—Letters, etc., suspected to contain contraband articles, or writing in contravention of Act how dealt with. Witnesses to examination of letter ... Delivery of letter to addressee ... Power to require customs-pass ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 24.

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Section 60-A.—Search for newspapers, etc., in respect of which a notification has been published under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act.	Reproduced and amended by clause 25.
Section 61.—In charges for offences under Act, property sent by post laid in Post Master General. Proof of value unnecessary ... Statement that offender employed in Post Office sufficient.	Reproduced and amended by clause 71.
Section 62.—Letters on Her Majesty's service, duly certified as such, how charged.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 63.—Governor-General may frame rules.	Reproduced and amended by clause 74.
Section 64.—District Dâks	Reproduced and amended by clause 73.
Section 65.—Government not responsible for loss. Responsibility of its servants ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 6.
Section 66.—Power of Post Office in case of articles bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clause 27.
Section 67.—Recovery of duty of customs paid by postal authorities.	Reproduced by clause 13.

Note.—The following new clauses have been added, namely, clauses 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 62, 63, 64, 69, 72, 77.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 5th November, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.

LEPERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul and the mover. He said that the Bill was introduced in the Council on the 30th July, 1896, and was circulated in the usual way for

opinions. These opinions had been received, and the Bill had now arrived at the stage when it should be referred to a Select Committee. After having consulted the Hon'ble Legal Member, he now proposed that the Committee should consist of the Hon'ble Members named in the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT-FEES ACT (1870) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ said:—"The Bill to amend the Court-fees Act of 1870 was introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn on the 8th July last, and a Select Committee was appointed, composed of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Sir H. Prinsep, the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad, and the Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn. As the Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn has taken leave and the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad has been replaced in the Council by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pundit Suraj Kaul, I beg leave to move that the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pundit Suraj Kaul be substituted on the Select Committee for the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad, and myself for the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn."

The motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH COURTS ACT (1891) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891, be taken into consideration. He said:—"This Bill was introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn on the 1st October last; and, as then explained, the present Act provides for a Court of two Judicial Commissioners, but owing to the pressure of work it will be necessary to appoint a third Judicial Commissioner for a time. The Bill therefore provides for a third Judicial Commissioner being appointed for one year in order to bring the list of appeals which have been accumulating for some time within reasonable limits. It is also provided that in the case of a difference of opinion between the two Judicial Commissioners sitting as a bench a reference shall be made to the third Judicial Commissioner, and not to the High Court at Allahabad as was the case under the Act of 1891; and the judgment will be given in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Court. Opportunity has also been taken to add to the law in Oudh a provision which has been taken from the Lower Burma Courts Act by which the Judicial Commissioner is empowered to make rules for the recording of judgments, and the taking of evidence, in order to shorten and simplify the procedure of the Court. This, it is hoped, will speedily dispose of the great mass of litigation now pending. The Bill is not one on which it has been found necessary to collect opinions, and I beg now to move that it be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886. He said:—"It has been found necessary to extend the definition of 'petroleum' as contained in the present Act so as to meet the case of the importation, possession or transport of paints, varnishes and other similar substances containing inflammable material. Accordingly an addition has been made to the definition of 'petroleum' in section 3 of the Act, after consulting experts in England. Provision has also been made with regard to the Schedule to the Act, which refers to tests and apparatus, to enable the Governor General in Council from time to time to prescribe such additional tests as may be necessary on notification in the Gazette of India by altering or adding to the Schedule."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India. He said:—

"The existing law governing the Post Office is an Act of 1866, and it is notorious that during the last thirty years the business of the Post Office has very largely expanded. The law by which the Post Office is governed, therefore, is more out of date in this sense than that of any other Department of the Government. The progress of the Post Office since 1866 has been both in developing the then existing branches of business in respect of which that legislation gave it authority and powers, and also in adding new branches to its business. Moreover, the Postal Union has brought us into close relations with foreign countries, and has laid down rules and systems of business in which we must necessarily co-operate if we are to follow the progress of the Post Office in other countries, but which were not contemplated in the Act of 1866. In that Act practically only two branches of business were contemplated. The first relates to letters and newspapers, and the Act necessarily takes no cognisance of the subsequently introduced system of postal cards and of reply postcards; reply postcards are peculiar in this respect that the sender has the privilege of sending through the Post Office the fee which has to be paid upon the reply sent to him—a procedure which was not provided for in the Act of 1866. The second branch of business referred to in the Act of 1866 is what we now call the parcel post, and so far as the existing parcel post is concerned, it is based entirely upon the legislative provisions of the Act of 1866. But the mere name given to it in the Act of 1866 is a proof of the singular anachronism, and the inadaptibility to present conditions, of the law. The parcels post is there called 'the banghy post'—a banghy being that double-headed bamboo which a coolie lays across his shoulders to bear a burden. The only conception which the Act of 1866 had of the parcel post was that of a coolie plodding his weary way along the road between his double burden, and section 14 of the Act, which lays down the rates of postage, contemplates a journey of this kind of 1,200 miles. Provisions of that sort are suitable enough for a state of the country such as that which existed in 1866, when there was less than 4,000 miles of railway open; but it is quite impossible to adopt them in 1897, when the number of miles open is 20,000. The charge according to the Act of 1866 is proportional to distance, but this reckoning has long been abandoned, and the charge is now regulated by executive order in exactly the same way as the letter post, that is to say, entirely irrespective of distance. In the case of parcels, carried over any considerable distance, the charge which the Post Office demands now is in some cases only a fifth part of the charge contemplated in the Act of 1866. Then, of the new branches of business added for which there is no legislative provision whatever, are the system of insurance, the value payable post, and money orders. These have no legislative basis at all; that is to say, the business of the Post Office is conducted under the executive orders of Government, and the result of that system is that each transaction becomes a contract between the Post Office on the one side and some individual on the other, and is regulated by the ordinary provisions of the law, exactly in the same way as a transaction between an individual and a private firm carrying on business would be regulated. The Post Office in these respects has no special powers and no special protection. Many inconveniences have arisen out of this condition of affairs. The business is far too vast to be carried on under the ordinary provisions of the law. Even a private Railway Company requires special laws, as ordinary carriers, for the conduct of its business with the public, and with a business so vast as the system of money orders and value payable parcels, it is necessary in the same way, for the conduct of business, to ask the Legislature for special powers and for special protection. It must be remembered that the Post Office in dealing with these matters has no choice whatever of its constituents. It cannot refuse any business brought to it, and the Department has to

deal with many thousands—I should say rather, with many millions—of uneducated people.

"This enumeration of defects will show the direction in which it is necessary to ask the Legislature to modify the existing law. The general lines on which the Bill is based are those of a Bill which was introduced into Parliament two years ago, namely, that, apart from the provisions for protection and the special powers given, and the penalty clauses, the ordinary administration of the Department is left to be provided for by rules and regulations issued partly by the Governor General in Council and dealing with such matters as the fixing of fees, or rules, for the breach of which it is necessary to impose penalties; and partly by rules or orders issued from time to time under the authority of the Director General. The English Bill has not yet passed into law, but it has been of great assistance to us in drafting the Bill now before the Council.

"I wish now to make a few remarks on some of the sections, chiefly on those in which the old law has been modified, or which introduce new provisions on matters which are not regulated by the law of the country. The first of these is section 12—one which provides a summary procedure for the recovery of petty sums due to the Post Office. The application of this section is not very clear in the Act of 1866, or at any rate there are Magistrates in the country who declare that it is not clear. We therefore make the language of that section, and the power of the Post Office to recover sums due to it, more clear than they are in the existing law. One of the penalties which the Post Office is empowered to impose of its own motion upon persons who owe it money and refuse to pay, is that of declining to deliver to them postal articles until they do pay. Under the existing law this power may be exercised by any officer in charge of a Post Office; by the Bill proposed the power is only enforceable by the Post Master General.

"Another power which it is necessary to take is in section 14, which declares that the official marks of the Post Office—marks of date, etc.—are to be taken as *primâ facie* evidence of the facts which they are intended to indicate. The necessity of providing this means of giving evidence of the facts which it is necessary to establish before a Court of Justice will take any action in respect of complaints brought before it, is obvious.

"Section 18 makes a certain provision regarding the redelivery of letters once posted. The present Post Office Act provides that letters or other articles once posted may be redelivered to the sender as a matter of grace, subject to such rules as the Governor General may prescribe; and this provision it is proposed to retain in a modified shape. The declared principle of the Postal Union Convention to which India is a party is to allow the writer or sender of a letter or other article to recall it, or require that the address should be altered, at any time previous to its actual delivery, subject to the payment of certain charges and to considerations of postal convenience. The article of the Convention, however, in which this principle is laid down is permissive, and England and the Colonies, other than the Australian Colonies, have not accepted it, and India has also declined to accept it. In England it is well known that a letter or other article, once posted, cannot be recalled. In these circumstances we have not thought it right altogether to adopt the Union principle in introducing new postal legislation; but, with a view to remove a doubt which has been raised, it has been expressly provided in this Bill that if and when it is adopted the redelivery of a letter or other article in accordance with rules framed by Government can be made without reference to the consent of the addressee.

"Section 20 is a new and obviously necessary section, its object being the prohibition of the transmission of obscene and indecent articles. Another section of the law provides for their destruction.

"Section 22 gives a power to postpone parcels when the work of any post office is too much to enable the ordinary post to be despatched within time. It will be seen that this provision does not permit the postponement of newspapers; and I gather from some portions of the Public Press that a postponement or a mistake in the delivery of a newspaper is an offence of the most serious magnitude and calls into question the whole constitution not only of the Post Office but of the Government of India generally. We do not therefore in any way diminish the preference given to newspapers along with letters, but we provide that books, parcels and similar

articles, if they accumulate in too great measure, may be kept back for such time as may be found necessary in the post office.

"Section 26 gives in the case of articles submitted through the Post Office the same power of interception on the part of the State as that which exists in the case of telegraphs. In this respect we copy the English law. The English Bill does not directly make any special provision of this kind, but it implies it in imposing a penalty upon a Post Office official who delays or intercepts any article otherwise than by direction of the State; and a special section is added at the end of the Bill which indicates that such powers as legally or constitutionally vest with the Governor General in Council in cases of this kind are not in any way diminished by the legislation now proposed.

"Chapter VI relates to the system of insurance and value-payable post and is, therefore, mostly new. It defines the limit and conditions of insurance which may be accepted by the Post Office.

"Chapter VII relates to undelivered articles. These, by the present law of 1866, must in every case be kept for a year before being destroyed or in any way disposed of. The result of that provision is that the post offices in this country are blocked with heaps of newspapers, magazines and trade circulars for which it is impossible to find an addressee. They have to be piled up for a whole year before any postal official can do anything to get rid of them. The provisions we intend to introduce in respect to these articles will be of a wider and more varied character, and will depend on rules which will be laid down by the Governor General in Council.

"Chapter VIII relates to ship letters: that is to say, the obligation on ship-masters generally to carry postal articles when called upon to do so. Very little change is made in the law as it at present stands in this respect.

"Chapter IX relates to money orders, and, as I have already mentioned, it is entirely new, so far as the law of the country is concerned. In 1880 the Post Office undertook the work of issuing and paying money orders, which had previously been done, under certain restricted conditions, by the civil treasuries, and the work has hitherto been carried on under the authority of the executive orders of Government. It is unnecessary at the present moment to dwell upon the popularity of the Post Office agency for the purpose of remitting small sums of money. The number of money orders issued yearly has risen from 1½ millions in 1881 to 11 millions in 1896, the average amount of each order being less than twenty rupees. We now propose to place this system on a legislative basis; and in doing this we have provided that, when neither the payee nor the remitter of a money order can be found, the amount of the money order will be forfeited to Government at the end of a year from the date of its issue. As a matter of fact, if a claim can be substantiated after the expiry of this period, the amount would always be repaid; but, with the millions of orders issued yearly, it is necessary that a legal period should be fixed beyond which claims cannot be entertained as of right, and in fixing this period at one year we have followed the regulations of the English Post Office on the subject. We have also followed the English law in exempting Government and officers of the Post Office from liability in respect of loss caused by delay in paying money orders, and have further provided, in accordance with the present rule on the subject, that Government and such officers are not liable for a wrong payment when it is caused by incorrect information given by the remitter, or by incomplete information given by him if the officer who issued the money order had reasonable grounds for believing that the information was sufficient for the purpose of identifying the payee. We have also introduced a new provision that the amount of a money order wrongly paid to any person may be recovered from him, if he refuses to refund the amount, by summary procedure, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from him.

"Chapter X relates to penalties. It has been found necessary in this Bill to introduce one or two new penalties. By an omission in the present law the wilful detention of a letter or other article by an officer of the Post Office is not punishable, nor is the opening of a letter by an officer of the Post Office punishable, unless it is known that this was done with the intention of fraudulently appropriating the contents. It is now provided, in accordance with the English law on the subject, that the opening of a letter by an officer of the Post Office contrary to his duty, or the

wilful detention of a letter by such an officer, shall be an offence. Another new penalty has also been provided to strengthen the hands of the Post Office executive. Serious inconvenience and even loss of mails has occasionally been caused by the desertion of mail runners or by their taking leave without permission. In some parts of India difficulty is always experienced at certain seasons of the year in retaining the services of these servants of the Department, and occasions not infrequently arise when a sudden demand for labour and the offer of high wages, in connection with railway works, for instance, leads to something like a general desertion on the part of the runners employed on mail lines in the vicinity of such works. On these occasions the continuity of the mail service is imperilled, as there is no power to prevent runners from giving up their employment under the Post Office without warning. It has, therefore, been determined that the withdrawing from employ on the part of mail carriers, without permission, or without giving previous notice of one month, should be constituted an offence punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

"These are the provisions of the proposed legislation which I lay before the Council, and, in doing so, I wish, on the part both of the Hon'ble Legal Member and myself, to express our obligations to Mr. Fanshawe, Your Excellency's Director General of the Post Office. In the preparation of this Bill he has given us the most valuable assistance. The Post Office is a Department of most minute organization; and it requires very expert knowledge of the working of the Department to realize both in what respects legislation is required and to prevent what may appear to be most harmless provisions of the law from interfering with its work. Few people who receive a letter have any conception of the amount of organisation and arrangement which is necessary to enable that letter to proceed from the place where it is posted to the place of its delivery. Yet a million such articles pass every day through the Post Office addressed in half a hundred different languages and in a dozen different alphabetical characters. They are delivered, with the whole history of their transit stamped upon them, with a regularity and a punctuality which is almost perfect; the number of cases in which letters go astray, or in which they are undelivered, is an infinitesimal fraction of the number which is posted, and even of that infinitesimal fraction, in respect of only a small part can the blame be laid at the door of the Post Office.

"The legislation which I now propose to the Council will, if the Council accepts it, enable the officers who control this vast organization to maintain the perfectness of their work and to realise what has been their constant wish and effort, namely, to make the Post Office Department still more worthy of the confidence which the public place in it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 5th November, 1897.

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The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 5th November, 1897.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3116 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th October 1897:—

No. 410 of 1897.—William D'Santos, of Jamalpur, in the district of Monghyr, but at present of No. 21 Chandney Chauk street, in the town of Calcutta, for husking paddy and other grains by bullock power.

No. 411 of 1897.—Alexander von Wagner, merchant, of No. 5 Henrietta strasse, Chemnitz, in the empire of Germany, for an improved remedy for diseases of the stomach, such as catarrh, acute or chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, cholerine, cholera, and for purifying the blood.

No. 412 of 1897.—Godfrey Marsden Gibson, gentleman, of "The Rectory," Chulmleigh, North Devon, for improvements in apparatus for printing telegraphic messages in type.

No. 413 of 1897.—Wilhelm Decker, manufacturer, of 753, Decker Strasse, and Georg von Struve, engineer, of 756, Albert Strasse, both of Mittweida, Saxony, for improvements in and relating to primary batteries for light, motive power, and like purposes.

No. 414 of 1897.—Alexander Bock, civil engineer, of Copenhagen, Denmark, for improvements in candle lamps or lanterns.

No. 415 of 1897.—Wilhelm Decker, manufacturer, of 753, Decker Strasse, and Georg von Struve, engineer, of 756 Albert Strasse, both of Mittweida, Saxony, for improvements in and relating to electrolytes for secondary batteries.

No. 416 of 1897.—Aristotle Klemis, an assistant in Messrs. Kalii Brothers, at Cossipore, Calcutta, for a lotion for curing skin diseases.

No. 3117 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 430 of 1896.—Emil Paul Schoenfelder and Emil Kehle, chemists, of 27 South Orange Avenue, Newark, county of Essex and state of New Jersey, for improvements in and connected with photographic cameras. (Specification filed 16 July 1897.)

No. 431 of 1896.—Maung Chit Pe, of No. 32 Kyaikpane, Pagoda street, Moulmein, for an improved vertical rice pounding or cleaning machine. (Specification filed 22 October 1897.)

No. 96 of 1897.—Hanson's Fire-Proof Floor Syndicate, Ld., manufacturers, of 28 Victoria street, Westminster, London, for a new method of constructing fire-proof floors, flats, partitions and walls. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 107 of 1897.—Barnabas James Thomas and Joseph Jex Taylor, civil engineers, both of 1 Victoria street, Westminster, and Gordon Cale Thomas, civil engineer, of Marsworth, in the county of Bucks, for improved means of transferring barges and other vessels from one level to another. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 135 of 1897.—Frederick Carleton Esmond, electrical engineer, of 488 Fourth street, Brooklyn, U. S. A., for new or improved means of supporting or attaching the saddles or seats of bicycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 190 of 1897.—William Fredrick Singer, mechanical engineer, New York, in the county and state of New York, U. S. A., for improvements in refrigerating apparatus. (Specification filed 19 October 1897.)

No. 212 of 1897.—Joseph Herold, manufacturer, of Brunn, and Carl Herold, manufacturer, of Konigsfeld, Moravia, Austria, for improvements in circular looms. (Specification filed 19 October 1897.)

No. 315 of 1897.—John David Jones, engineer and proprietor, of the Mica works at No. 70 Dobson's road, Howrah, for an improved packing for piston-rods. (Specification filed 22 October 1897.)

No. 301 of 1897.—Carl Jost, engineer, of 13 Hornby row, Bombay, for improvements in motors for punkahs. (Specification filed 18 October 1897.)

No. 3118 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 78 of 1888.—Elisha Gray's invention for art of telegraphy and telautograph apparatus. (From 3 November 1897 to 3 November 1898.)

No. 170 of 1892.—William Snell Chenhall and William Francis Snell Chenhall's invention for improvements in solidifying animal, vegetable and mineral oils and volatile and inflammable fluids. (From 12 September 1897 to 12 September 1898.)

No. 171 of 1892.—William Snell Chenhall and William Francis Snell Chenhall's invention for an improved method for the solidification of mineral oils. (From 14 October 1897 to 14 October 1898.)

No. 135 of 1893.—James Miller's invention for a steel flexible and adjustable vertical and rotary scraper for use on flat or conical surfaces. (From 31 October 1897 to 31 October 1898.)

No. 221 of 1893.—Thomas Critchley Barraclough and Thomas Tannett Heaton's invention for a process or method of producing metal barrel bodies or other articles of circular form and the machinery for carrying the same into effect. (From 31 October 1897 to 31 October 1898.)

No. 263 of 1893.—Frederic Eliot Duckham's invention for improvements in apparatus for the pneumatic conveyance of grain and other matters and for separating dust from air laden therewith. (From 28 October 1897 to 28 October 1898.)

No. 3119 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 34 of 1893.—William Carey Leechman's invention for an improved preparation of tea and the process of making the same. (Specification filed 20 July 1893.)

No. 46 of 1893.—Veterinary-Captain William Donald Gunn's invention for a transport saddle. (Specification filed 27 July 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

. The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,01,040	14	0	1,26,04,877	11	5
Public Deposits at Branches	54,03,830	13	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,97,02,782	14	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,04,969	0	11
Sundries				23,26,887	3	4
RUPEES				9,30,99,516	14	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				62,28,096	0	0
Other authorised Investments				74,92,397	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,27,79,421	12	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,25,54,792	13	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,44,13,781	9	9
Balances with other Banks				6,28,098	8	10
Bullion				2,888	11	0
Dead Stock				13,33,314	7	0
Stamps				9,140	14	6
Sundries				11,41,998	11	8
				6,65,81,861	1	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	91,57,941	12	3	2,65,17,655	12	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,73,59,714	0	3			
RUPEES				9,30,99,516	14	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th November, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 40·7.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157	14	1
	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111	9	6
	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828	0	0
	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78	6	5
	Story,——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117	5	4
	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77	15	3
	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138	10	8
	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47	5	7
	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214	11	11
	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274	14	6
	McCullum,——, Conductor	.....	John	354	0	10
	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
	Cassidy,——, Corporal	.....	John	61	3	9
	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187	1	10
	Hodgkinson, E, Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43	0	0
	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	100	0	0
	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5	9	5
	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11	8	2
	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy	Mary Ann	16	12	0
	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958	3	2
	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D	137	3	9
	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde. H Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty	Mary and James	11	12	9
	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	3	0	6
	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd B. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	65	11	9
	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	176	10	9
	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	0
	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12	10	11
	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
	Cunringham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	0
	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert, Charles and John.	141	7	1
	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde H. A.	Thomas	23	15	2
	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th B. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842)	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryan, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
,, 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty	Charlotte	4	2	8
,, 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B, Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sep. 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				R a. p.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant Major	...	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Or Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61 2 3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co. 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,——, Sergeant	.....	Julia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1817	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 3 6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Federick, and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Canductor	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,——, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co, 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Odnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	...	Mary	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J. Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 23th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-23th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt	Adulphus George	62 13 2
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick	186 3 2

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 1st November, 1897.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1897.

No. 20.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
J. M. Coode . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	1st of May, 1897.
W. Sutherland . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, and temporary Class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	1st of May, 1897.
H. S. Pike . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	1st of May, 1897.
L. Truninger . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, and temporary Class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	6th of May, 1897.
G E. Landon . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	6th of May, 1897.
A. J. L Grimes . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, and officiating Class V.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade	25th of May, 1897.
J. Y. Shakespear . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, and temporary Class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	25th of May, 1897.
G. P. Roy . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	25th of May, 1897.

No. 21.—The following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the 1st of October, 1897, and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To
S. Babington . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.
M. J. O'Connell . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.
M. A. Thompson . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 66.—Mr. C. E. Allen, Superintendent, Persian Telegraph, has been granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 14th October, 1897.

W. D. McPHERSON,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

No 9.—The services of Mr. T. Siddle, Assistant Examiner of Accounts (honorary rank), have been lent to the Bengal Central Railway Company.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th October, 1897.

No. 6832.—Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C., Assistant Political Agent in Upper Zhob, availed himself of the privilege leave for one month sanctioned in Foreign Department Notification No. 1482-G., dated the 7th October, 1897, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th October, 1897.

The 28th October, 1897.

No. 6919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 3 of the Quetta Municipal Law, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Committee established for the Municipality of Quetta :—

(1) The Civil Surgeon.
(2) The Cantonment Magistrate.
(3) The District Superintendent of Police.
(4) The Executive Engineer at Quetta of the North Western Railway.
(5) The Extra Assistant Commissioner.
(6) Khan Bahadur Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
(7) Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel.
(8) Gulab Singh, Head Master of the Sandeman High School.
(9) Seth Bhikchand, Honorary Magistrate.
(10) Mahomed Ali Alibhoy, Honorary Magistrate.
(11) Malik, Wazir Muhamad Khan, Kasi.
(12) Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Capt.*,
First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 29th October, 1897.

No. 230.—The following transfers of Assistant Superintendents are ordered :—

Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, from the Sambhar Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division, to the Pachbadra Division.

Mr. E St C. L. Chopin, from the Pachbadra Division to the Sambhar Weighment Section, Sambhar Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1897.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Maj.-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	Nos. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W. 43 of 1890-97.	T-63—82017	100	Sree Rajah Surireddy Venkatarama Chandrayya Garu, Zemindar of Rekapallee, now residing at Deguvala Polavaram, Tuni Division, Godavari District.
	T-65—10999	100	
	T-65—15894	100	
	T-65—34751	100	
	T-65—34940	100	
	T-65—38229	100	
	T-65—42136	100	
	T-65—70274	100	
	T-65—99176	100	

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Assistant Accountant-General in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 30th October, 1897.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following charts have received large and important corrections at the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultery, London :—

No.	Scale.	Title of chart.
70	d = 1·4	Bay of Bengal.
830	m = 0·05	India (sheet 4) Bay of Bengal : Cocanada to Basin river.
823	m = 0·2	Sheet 3. Koronge island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban.

W. CHANDLER,
for *Director, Royal Indian Marine.*

BOMBAY ;
The 1st November, 1897.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, this 27th day of October, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3401, Private George Woodcock.
Age,—24 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—16th April, 1891.
Place of Enlistment,—Pontefract.
Parish and County in which born,—Barnsley, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—21st October 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rawalpindi.
Marks,—None.
Over 6 years' service.

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., K. O. Yorkshire L. I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, this 27th day of October, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—3675, Private Bernard Lockwood.
Age,—26 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—28th January, 1892.
Place of Enlistment,—Sheffield.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Mary's, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—21st October, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rawalpindi.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Under 6 years' service.

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., K. O. Yorkshire L. I.

Report of a Deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, dated at Dum Dum, this 30th day of October 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name.—No. M. F. 4151, Private George Wright.
Age,—24 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair brown; eyes blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—13th August, 1892.
Place of Enlistment,—Cork.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Munchins, Limerick.
Date of Desertion, or Absence—25th October, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dum Dum.
Marks,—Tattoo marks—right forearm, front and middle fingers left hand; small scar left hip.
Five years and 2 month service.

B. R. HAWES, *Major*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment of Infantry dated at Karachi, this 28th day of October, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—3819, Private Haward Nickels.
Age,—21 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh, hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—26th February, 1894.
Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.
Parish and County in which born,—Stroud, Gloucestershire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—26th October, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Karachi.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Previously deserted.
Under 2 years' service.

W. P. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Wiltshire Regt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1895.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 17th September, 1897, a treasure, consisting of the undermentioned silver coins, valued at R27, was found by one Rasakkal of Avithipalayam hamlet of Theunilai, West, in the Taluk of Karur, Coimbatore District, in the backyard of her house, survey field No. 208 of the above village :—

"27 rupees of Shah Alam Padisha's coin."

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his office, on Saturday, the 5th March, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector according to the provisions of the said Act.

ALAN BUTTERWORTH,
Acting Collector.

COIMBATORE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 24th October, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 4744-C.—Mr. W. T. Vansomeren is appointed, with effect from the 1st October, 1897, to be Chief Superintendent in charge of the postal arrangements in connection with the Tirah expeditionary force.

Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 18th October, 1897, to be a Superintendent in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier Disturbances.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 4781-C.—The following appointments are made in place of Mr. A. St. G. Pusey, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, deceased :—

Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 3rd October, 1897.

Mr. W. O'Grady, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 5th December, 1897.

Pundit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th December, 1897.

Lala Har Prosad is appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 5th December, 1897.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 1st November, 1897.

Agents, Windsor & Newton.
Arbuthnot & Co., E. M.
Coleman, L. G. (Photo-Artist).
Dawson & Co., Successors to Westcott, Harvey & Sons.
Dulton & Bennett (Boot-makers).
Gibson & Co., James.
Lazaro & Stiller.
Manager, Amicable Insurance Office.
Manager, Asiatic Fire Insurance Co.
Manager, Eastern Fire Insurance Co.
Manager, Fire Insurance Association, Ld.
Manager, Scottish Commercial Fire & Life Insurance Co.
Maxwell, W. L., Jr.
Rowbotham, H. M.
Strain, J. B., Insurance Agent.
The Manager, "Field Gazette."
Vasey, Capt., care of Bent & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allix, Maurice.
Alton, F. D.
Anderson, A. G.
Atkins, F. T.
Bapty, Mrs. J. R.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Beauchamp, H. K.
Beauer, Fritz.
Benbow, A. J.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, Miss, C. J.
Browne, J.
Burlington, F.
Came, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Clark, George K.
Clegg-Barkhe, Mrs.
Clementson, F.
Cook, Percy.
Creffield, Mrs.
Dale, Miss S.
Daly, H.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Geo. J.
Delataye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Dods, Miss.
Duffot, Miss A.
Dunn, Master Thos. John.
Earl, Thos. S.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Entwistle, E.
Essa, Leon.
Ewing, Miss.
Farrell, Mr.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Gallaghar, W.
Galliway, C. H.
George, E., Mrs.
Gibson, Miss.
Gillan, D. H., Rev.
Grenyer, Mrs.
Grosholz, A. E.
Gutpay, B. L.
Haegert, Rev. A.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Hardwick, A. A.
Hill, B.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Inman, Thos.
Joakun, W. L.
Johnstone, A. J.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kelsall, Miss L.
Kidd, J. A.
Langley, C. H.
Ledger, Robt. Ellis.
Macdonald, Mrs. S.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McLeod, C. F.
McNamee, R.
Meikle, J.
Meikle, James.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Morris, J. R., Dr.
Morrison, Emmie.
Moulini, Charles.
Murphy, E., Mrs.
Nardler, Miss L.
Naskidot, M. T.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Philben, E.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Raines, Mrs.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Ross, Johnny.
Setters & Co.
Stormer, Edwin.
Thomson, G. W.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Unger, G. E.
Valentin, H.
Vigar, C.
Wall, T. D.
Williams, F. F.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Winter, H., Dr.
Wolt, Mrs. E.

Registered Letters and Parcels

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Fischer, Morris.
Hilte ding, M.
Katz, Gusta, Madam.
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
McKeown, Ada.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W
Rossac, J.
Tobbe Mazal Ma am.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk, H. Mirza, Capt.
Amerson, M., Mrs.
Brown, Ellen, Madam.
Brown, Geo. Craig.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham, Graham Miss.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cottan, Powell.
Dracott, C. H.
Dunn, Ralph.
Elsey, H. C.
Fernusdort, E. I.
Fernandez, A.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson, S. St.
Kinsbruner, Magorke.
King, H.
Lyan, V.
Langley, F.
Lemm, J.
Lyan, Madam.
Leontzinis, Jean.
Moses, James.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrew.
Plant, Joseph Showeh.
Rosdoot, James.
Ronand, L., Monsieur.
Rider, T.
Richards, W. E.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.).
Silverstein, E.
Twarti, Chetoo.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st November, 1897.

Gange, A. H.
Gibb, C. S.
Holmes, R. D.
Johnson, M., Mrs.

The 6th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	11th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	10th	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	6th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto	13th ,,	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Ditto ditto . .	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Autsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	13th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu Sandoway, and Rangoon.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	13th	Ditto.
Port Blair	11th	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	8th	*vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنكونا •

سنكونا فبري فيوج سلاته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني
ليبي باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے هرايك ملازم
سركاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لينے والا هر آدمي
حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتا هي — يعني چار اونس
والا ڈبي بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه : آٹهه اونس والا
ڈبي بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايك پونڈ والا ڈبي

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی
باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ
ذیل مل سکتی ہی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت
تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ :
ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی
دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی - ماسوائے قیمت
مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین ۱
چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین ۱ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک
پونڈ والے ٹین ۱ بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post free,	R15-12.
½	"	R7-8,	"	R8.
¼	"	R3-12,	"	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন	.	১৫,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৷৷০
½ আধ	..	..	৭৷৷০	"	৮,
¼ সিকি	..	..	৩৷৷০	"	৪৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারান্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের বোটানিক্যাল বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (showing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1a. 6p. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A. M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

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16	Kamela Dye . .	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
17	Garjan Oil . .	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
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19	Mica . . .	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
	Castor Oil			6	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
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C.—Chronological Tables.

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Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1895 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1895 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

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Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2a.)

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Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2062, 2063 and 2064 dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

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II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

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Regulation I of 1885 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13a. (2a.)

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Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2062, 2063 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

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Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. (2a.)

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Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4a. 6p. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

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IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the matter of the Estate of James Nourse deceased and in an action Hampton *versus* another against Nourse and others 1897 N. 961 the creditors of James Nourse late of Fleetlands Claremont Road Surbiton in the County of Surrey and 4 Brunswick Square Brighton in the County of Sussex and carrying on business as a Shipowner at 3 Fenchurch Avenue Lime Street in the City of London and Oriel Chambers Water Street Liverpool in the County of Lancaster under the style or firm of "James Nourse & Co." and who died on the 4th day of April 1897 are on or before the 9th day of November 1897 to send by post prepaid to Mr. Aubrey Frederick Willoughby of 6 Lincolns Inn Fields in the County of Middlesex a member of the firm of Messrs. Pollock & Co. of the same place the Solicitors of the plaintiffs Charles Alfred Hampton and Edward Bromehead the executors of the deceased their christian and surnames addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Stirling at his Chambers the Royal Courts of Justice London on Tuesday the 30th day of November 1897 at 12 of the clock at noon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 10th day of September 1897.

POLLOCK & Co.,

6 Lincolns Inn Fields London W. C. Solicitors for the said Execut

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

45.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 30th October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	170,267	12,201,847
	Exports	63,906	5,214,632
		+106,361	+6,987,215
RANGOON	Imports	9,739	394,846
	Exports	612,130	31,106,714
		−602,391	−30,711,868
MADRAS	Imports	40,000	1,622,300
	Exports	8,500	447,000
		+31,500	+1,175,300
BOMBAY	Imports	192,800	11,567,600
	Exports	100,800	5,316,400
		+92,000	+6,251,200
KARÁCHI	Imports	53,400	1,951,471
	Exports	75,300	5,104,876
		−21,900	−3,153,405
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 30th October 1897.
PATNA	Imports	...	1,297,300
	Exports	...	883,900
		...	+413,400
GAYA	Imports	...	352,900
	Exports	...	96,100
		...	+256,800
SHAHABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,400	434,600
	Exports	...	355,000
		+10,400	+79,600
SÁRAN	Imports	21,700	1,489,300
	Exports	1,500	179,400
		+20,200	+1,309,900
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	300	476,700
	Exports	14,700	91,300
		−14,400	+385,400
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	14,300	1,026,488
	Exports	7,100	119,551
		+7,200	+906,937
DARBHANGA (*preceding week*)	Imports	26,300	1,446,000
	Exports	10,300	172,900
		+16,000	+1,273,100
Bhágalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,500	332,400
	Exports	11,700	1,219,700
		−9,200	−887,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	...	337,994
	Exports	...	1,375,199
		...	−1,037,205
PURNEA	Imports	600	126,312
	Exports	5,800	201,470
		−5,200	−75,158
MALDA	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	500	3,100
		−500	−900
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	900	249,863
	Exports	14,300	484,418
		−13,400	−234,555
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,300	391,700
	Exports	1,100	60,598
		+1,200	+331,102
DINAJPUR („)	Imports	200	68,900
	Exports	2,700	420,884
		−2,500	−351,984
JALPAIGURI (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,300	425,003
	Exports	100	18,565
		+10,200	+406,438
DARJEELING	Imports	2,800	186,000
	Exports	...	7,700
		+2,800	+178,300
RANGPUR	Imports	6,500	83,900
	Exports	3,400	97,300
		+3,100	−13,400
BOGRA	Imports	8,400	102,100
	Exports	500	300,100
		+7,900	−198,000
PABNA	Imports	...	281,900
	Exports	...	22,300
		...	+259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	100	34,500
	Exports	4,200	47,400
		−4,100	−12,900
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	33,900
	Exports	...	163,000
		...	−129,100
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,373	100,028
	Exports	232	10,037
		+4,141	+89,991
FARIDPUR	Imports	4,200	250,800
	Exports	200	129,400
		+4,000	+121,400
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	2,000
	Exports	...	48,700
		...	−46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,600	51,604
	Exports	400	41,863
		+1,200	+9,741
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	700
	Exports	...	7,300
		...	−6,600
CHITTAGONG	Imports	6,200	636,142
	Exports	...	143,820
		+6,200	+492,322
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,300	192,900
	Exports	48,500	2,004,300
		−45,200	−1,811,400
BIRBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	400	38,300
	Exports	12,200	1,690,000
		−11,800	−1,651,700
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,600	124,500
	Exports	100	90,400
		+1,500	+34,100
MIDNAPUR *	Imports	...	498,781
	Exports	...	2,031,089
		...	−1,532,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	700	35,800
	Exports	..	26,500
		+700	+9,300
NADIA	Imports	9,500	854,100
	Exports	10,400	909,300
		−900	−55,200
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	...	67,000
	Exports	...	319,300
		...	−252,300
JESSORE	Imports	...	272,300
	Exports	...	71,700
		...	+200,600
KHULNA	Imports	100	17,400
	Exports	100	34,700
		...	−17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,300	210,100
	Exports	100	3,300
		+2,200	+206,800
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,300	223,400
	Exports	300	8,750
		+3,000	+214,650
SINGHBHUM	Imports	...	9,384
	Exports	300	49,603
		−300	−40,219
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	3,201
	Exports	200	6,278
		−100	−3,077

* From March to August 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	2,130
	Exports	10,400	356,029
		−10,400	−353,899
BALASORE	Imports	800	31,400
	Exports	12,600	1,288,100
		−11,800	−1,256,700
PURI	Imports	...	3,002
	Exports	371	62,542
		−371	−59,540
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	1,462	281,191
	Exports	18,261	320,410
		−16,799	−39,219
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	1,300	220,900
	Exports	8,700	536,700
		−7,400	−315,800
MEERUT	Imports	9,600	361,240
	Exports	4,400	696,359
		+5,200	−335,119
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	700	49,300
	Exports	8,200	862,100
		−7,500	−812,800
ALIGARH	Imports	7,400	212,600
	Exports	22,600	1,020,600
		−15,200	−808,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	3,015	95,366
	Exports	6,312	191,850
		−3,297	−96,484
AGRA	Imports	9,300	589,300
	Exports	14,600	625,800
		−5,300	−36,500
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	200	126,600
	Exports	2,900	42,600
		−2,700	+84,000
MAINPURI	Imports	700	18,700
	Exports	600	32,700
		+100	−14,000
ETÁWAH	Imports	500	69,200
	Exports	5,200	65,400
		−4,700	+3,800
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	20,600
	Exports	1,300	232,800
		−1,100	−212,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
BIJNOR	Imports	...	238,300
	Exports	...	11,600
		...	+226,700
MORADABAD	Imports	1,900	227,600
	Exports	8,400	458,500
		—6,500	—230,900
SHAHJAHÁNPUR	Imports	...	99,764
	Exports	...	321,642
		...	—221,878
BUDAUN	Imports	...	4,800
	Exports	...	25,700
		...	—20,900
PILIBÍT	Imports	...	59,275
	Exports	300	86,150
		—300	—26,875
BAREILI (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,900	204,600
	Exports	2,700	218,800
		—800	—14,200
Allahabad Division—			
CAWNPORE	Imports	21,200	2,024,300
	Exports	17,300	755,600
		+3,900	+1,268,700
FATEHPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	5,700	247,700
	Exports	100	3,778
		+5,600	+243,922
BÁNDA	Imports	10,200	683,900
	Exports	300	12,500
		+9,900	+671,400
HAMÍRPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	500	161,600
	Exports	300	7,200
		+200	+154,400
ALLAHABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	13,600	1,346,300
	Exports	2,100	25,200
		+11,500	+1,321,100
JHÁNSI	Imports	7,200	529,200
	Exports	2,400	28,200
		+4,800	+501,000
JALAUN	Imports	2,100	308,700
	Exports	300	17,800
		+1,800	+290,900
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	35,000	796,100
	Exports	600	51,400
		+34,400	+744,700
MIRZAPUR	Imports	8,500	279,815
	Exports	300	16,063
		+8,200	+263,752
JAUNPUR	Imports	12,300	277,400
	Exports	300	44,000
		+12,000	+233,400
GHAZIPUR	Imports	8,500	216,300
	Exports	100	87,000
		+8,400	+129,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports	...	26,900
	Exports	9,400	388,900
		—9,400	—362,000
BALLIA	Imports	4,382	93,203
	Exports	...	68,957
		+4,382	+24,246
GORAKHPUR	Imports	...	136,300
	Exports	5,200	534,300
		—5,200	—398,000
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL	Imports	...	6,700
	Exports	...	...
		...	+6,700
NAINI TAL	Imports	...	28,000
	Exports	...	84,200
		...	—56,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW (*preceding week*)	Imports	10,600	575,800
	Exports	1,300	96,600
		+9,300	+479,200
UNAO	Imports	...	62,200
	Exports	...	900
		...	+61,300
RAE-BARELI (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,700	297,700
	Exports	600	12,500
		+2,100	+285,200
SITAPUR (")	Imports	200	23,294
	Exports	9,700	447,300
		—9,500	—424,006
KHERI	Imports	...	12,700
	Exports	4,800	189,000
		—4,800	—176,300
HARDOI	Imports	...	168,600
	Exports	1,500	59,800
		—1,500	+108,800
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports	800	256,200
	Exports	7,500	366,200
		—6,700	—110,000
GONDA (*preceding week*)	Imports	6,300	214,432
	Exports	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
BAHRAICH	Imports	...	8,810
	Exports	4,000	220,900
		—4,000	—212,090
BARABANKI	Imports	500	71,300
	Exports	6,900	364,800
		—6,400	—293,500
RAJPUTANA—			
JODHPUR	Imports	656	51,911
	Exports	1,450	145,716
		—794	—93,805
BIKANER	Imports	3,628	236,711
	Exports	...	5
		+3,628	+236,706

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	4,100	354,500
	Exports	2,600	125,855
		+1,500	+228 645
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	12,900	1,123,300
	Exports	15,100	143,600
		—2,200	+979,700
ROHTAK	Imports	900	10,900
	Exports	2,900	13,700
		—2,000	—2,800
GURGÁON (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,700	122,500
	Exports	21,800	323,000
		—19,100	—200,500
DELHI	Imports	14,500	927,400
	Exports	3,400	491,200
		+11,100	+436,200
KARNÁL	Imports	800	60,122
	Exports	1,800	60,600
		—1,000	—478
AMBALA	Imports	6,700	479,800
	Exports	6,600	96,100
		+100	+383,700
SIMLA	Imports	1,900	85,700
	Exports	...	300
		+1,900	+85,400
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	1,900	120,200
	Exports	30,400	1,039,200
		—28,500	—919,000
LUDHIÁNA	Imports	3,100	139,800
	Exports	15,000	879,500
		—11,900	—739,700
FEROZPUR	Imports	2,800	375,700
	Exports	13,800	886,200
		—11,000	—510,500
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	2,400	217,600
	Exports	8,800	244,000
		—6,400	—26,400
JHANG	Imports	600	30,100
	Exports	8,300	203,700
		—7,700	—173,600
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,200	120,600
	Exports	3,300	36,700
		—2,100	+83,900
LAHORE	Imports	6,500	559,721
	Exports	17,100	517,031
		—10,600	+42,690
AMRITSAR	Imports	5,500	343,300
	Exports	13,400	671,000
		—7,900	—327,700
GURDÁSPUR	Imports	500	64,500
	Exports	1,151	451,969
		—651	—387,469

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	1,800	152,600
	Exports	1,400	68,700
		+400	+83,900
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,600	162,900
	Exports	200	38,900
		+2,400	+124,000
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,500	129,700
	Exports	9,800	576,400
		−8,300	−446,700
SHAHPUR	Imports	500	80,500
	Exports	3,700	94,700
		−3,200	−14,200
JHELAM	Imports	2,570	228,713
	Exports	1,167	36,706
		+1,403	+192,007
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	35,800	1,335,451
	Exports	4,700	133,000
		+31,100	+1,202,451
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	11,800	338,300
	Exports	7,100	385,800
		+4,700	−47,500
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	100	7,870
	Exports	700	126,557
		−600	−118,687
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	500	25,700
	Exports	5,500	256,100
		−5,000	−230,400
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	9,101
	Exports	7,600	188,700
		−7,500	−179,599
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	32,800	709,200
	Exports	9,700	412,100
		+23,100	+297,100
KAIRA	Imports	...	224,500
	Exports	...	217,100
		...	+7,400
PANCH MAHÁLS (*preceding week*)	Imports	102	17,885
	Exports	6,193	677,629
		−6,091	−659,744

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,100	421,931
	Exports	3,300	292,666
		+5,800	+129,265
SURAT (")	Imports	11,000	737,500
	Exports	11,900	258,400
		—900	+479,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	...	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	19,908	231,145
	Exports	471	6,133
		+19,437	+225,012
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,700	1,066,800
	Exports	4,300	27,400
		—600	+1,039,400
NÁSIK	Imports	900	723,300
	Exports	3,700	96,800
		—2,800	+626,500
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	700	331,300
	Exports	2,400	87,300
		—1,700	+244,000
POONA (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,900	1,139,921
	Exports	100	52,300
		+9,800	+1,087,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports	900	497,500
	Exports	1,400	216,700
		—500	+280,800
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,117	63[illegible]076
	Exports	1,590	3[illegible],454
		+527	+599,622
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,300	579,600
	Exports	200	183,000
		+4,100	+396,600
BIJAPUR (")	Imports	400	724,900
	Exports	100	18,900
		+300	+706,000
DHARWAR	Imports	6,000	265,133
	Exports	6,200	650,021
		—200	—384,888
TANNA	Imports	1,100	228,700
	Exports	100	382,900
		+1,000	—154,200
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,200	138,167
	Exports	1,400	157,820
		—200	—19,653
KOLHAPUR (")	Imports	4,312	840,008
	Exports	1,976	91,040
		+2,336	+748,968
KANARA (")	Imports	2,700	34,800
	Exports	200	127,700
		+2,500	—92,900
RATNAGIRI (")	Imports	5,500	734,900
	Exports	800	27,100
		+4,700	+707,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,947	169,761
	Exports	52,165	2,346,743
		−48,218	−2,176,982
THAR-PÁRKAR („)	Imports	9,900	427,599
	Exports	3,900	388,600
		+6,000	+38,999
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	3,000	34,600
	Exports	4,300	359,300
		−1,300	−324,700
HYDERABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,200	187,200
	Exports	2,500	293,400
		+700	−106,200
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	8,500	402,200
	Exports	500	23,060
		+8,000	+379,140
JUBBULPORE	Imports	3,300	471,900
	Exports	2,900	292,000
		+400	+179,900
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	900	220,300
	Exports	500	100,800
		+400	+119,500
HOSHANGABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,700	287,200
	Exports	500	46,900
		+1,200	+240,300
NIMAR	Imports	1,800	285,900
	Exports	2,300	46,200
		−500	+239,700
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	2,600	127,000
	Exports	500	23,500
		+2,100	+103,500
NÁGPUR	Imports	13,800	677,800
	Exports	1,100	142,600
		+12,700	+535,200
CHÁNDA	Imports	500	18,300
	Exports	200	72,400
		+300	−54,100
BHANDÁRA	Imports	200	400,700
	Exports	2,800	114,300
		−2,600	+286,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	1,600	134,800
	Exports	3,600	525,200
		−2,000	−390,400
BILÁSPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,800	223,959
	Exports	500	61,198
		+1,300	+162,761
SAMBALPUR	Imports	300	14,500
	Exports	14,100	697,500
		−13,800	−683,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	9,100	396,100
	Exports	300	30,200
		+8,800	+365,900
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	2,600	280,100
	Exports	800	138,200
		+1,800	+141,900
BULDÁNA	Imports	425	54,017
	Exports	1,220	7,220
		−795	+46,797
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	200	217,100
	Exports	400	138,400
		−200	+78,700
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	6,600	666,100
	Exports	100	42,800
		+6,500	+623,300
GODÁVARI	Imports	3,800	238,200
	Exports	30,400	1,793,700
		−26,600	−1,555,500
KISTNA	Imports	6,600	69,574
	Exports	5,200	1,260,707
		+1,400	−1,191,133
NELLORE	Imports	400	28,958
	Exports	1,000	97,504
		−600	−68,546
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	133,600
	Exports	400	43,100
		−200	+90,500
BELLARY	Imports	3,200	649,100
	Exports	500	172,300
		+2,700	+476,800
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	148,300
	Exports	1,200	194,300
		−1,000	−46,000
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,400	151,400
	Exports	900	132,500
		+500	+18,900
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	7,100	347,600
	Exports	18,200	821,500
		−11,100	−473,900
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	200	33,700
	Exports	11,900	383,900
		−11,700	−350,200
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,300	104,800
	Exports	16,500	1,171,300
		−15,200	−1,066,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM	Imports	5,300	54,600
	Exports	7,400	539,600
		—2,100	—485,000
COIMBATORE	Imports	13,400	462,900
	Exports	2,800	1,025,500
		+10,600	—562,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	692	55,842
	Exports	8,036	397,107
		—7,344	—341,265
TANJORE	Imports	2,300	215,000
	Exports	107,800	4,732,100
		—105,500	—4,517,100
MADURA	Imports	6,300	146,900
	Exports	10,500	704,800
		—4,200	—557,900
TINNEVELLY	Imports	29,100	1,053,000
	Exports	21,300	902,400
		+7,800	+150,600
MALABAR	Imports	16,600	1,932,000
	Exports	1,700	434,700
		+14,900	+1,497,300
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,000	121,620
	Exports	2,600	632,790
		—1,600	—511,170

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 46.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—
Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th November, 1897.

No. 13241-*M.*—In supersession of Military Secretary's Office Notifications Nos. 12744-M. and 12791-M., dated the 10th and 16th September 1897, respectively, it is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will leave Simla on Thursday, the 25th November 1897, at 10 A.M.

His Excellency will visit Aligarh, Allahabad, Jamalpur, and Darjiling, and will arrive at Calcutta on the 11th December.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:

Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.

The Lady Elizabeth Bruce.

The Lady Christian Bruce.

Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.

H. Babington-Smith, Esq., C.S.I., Private Secretary.

Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., C.I.E., Military Secretary.

Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C.

Captain F. L. Adam, A.-D.-C.,—as far as Allahabad.

F. W. Larimer, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy,—as far as Allahabad.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 823.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Beverley has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 11th September 1897.

No. 829.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Beverley of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 11th September 1897.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 899.—The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 8th November 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 6th November, 1897.

No. 1374.—The services of Surgeon Colonel G. W. R. Hay, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 30th October.

The 11th November, 1897.

No. 1387.—The services of the late Surgeon-Captain J. Murray, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), were at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 2461.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajmere if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency are permitted to visit Ajmere on the occasion of the Urs Fair which is fixed to be held there on the 25th November to the 1st December next;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Ajmere, or to the stations on the railway next on either side of Ajmere, that is to say, to Tabiji, Saradhna or Mangaliawas, or to Madar, Ladpura or Akhri, or to Nasirabad or Bandanwara, shall be sold from the 15th day of November, until the 1st day of December, 1897, both dates inclusive, at any station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana Malwa Railways south of Abu Road, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to attend the Urs Fair.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 9th November, 1897.

No. 3348—105-78-F.—With reference to Notification No. 3081—105-68-F., dated 24th September 1897, the services of Lieutenant W. J. P. Preston, 4th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, employed on famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 1631-G.—Mr. H. C. A Conybeare, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to be Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 29th October, 1897, *vice* Mr. D. T. Roberts.

No. 1729-E.A.—The services of Captain W W. Norman, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the appointment of Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 1636-G—Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent for Chageh, has passed in the subjects prescribed under rule II, clause A, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

No. 1639-G.—The following promotion and appointment are made in and to the Berar Commission, consequent on augmentation, and with effect from the 7th April, 1897:

Mr. Edulji Jamshedji Sanjana, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. Hyder Ali, an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class.

No. 1641-G—The services of Mr. A. F Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 1642-G.—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1645-G.—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st) class and officiating Political Agent in Kotah, officiated also as Political Agent in Jhalawar, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th August to the 23rd September, 1897, both days inclusive.

No 4578-F.—The services of Mr. R. Donald, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Assistant Political Officer, Tochi Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th September, 1897.

No. 4215-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeal and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second Appeal No. 11 of 1897.	Soma Siddi Ramiah, merchant, residing in the Regimental Bazar at Secunderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Careem Bee, wife of Hazrat Goolam Shah, residing in the Regimental Bazar at Secunderabad.	Respondent.
) Application No. 9 of 1897 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Moonasamy Pillai, pensioned Havildar of Secunderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Kareem, pensioned Havildar of Secunderabad.	Respondent.

No. 4216-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Court of

the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second Appeal No. 10 of 1897.	Bee Bee Rasul Khatoom residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Lacheeram Heeranand Marwadi residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad.	Respondent.
(2) Miscellaneous Appeal No. 1 of 1897 under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890.	Radhabai, widow of Anantkishan Rao, residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Saraswathibai, widow of Luchman Rao, and another, both residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad.	Respondent.
Application No. 8 of 1897 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Jaigopal, son of Jeetmal, residing in the Isamiah Bazar, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Azeez Dookandar, residing in the Isamiah Bazar, Hyderabad.	Respondent.

No. 4218-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1870 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause (2) of Part II of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, after the words "Criminal Procedure" the following shall be inserted, namely:

"and also power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years:

"Provided that any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation shall be subject to confirmation by the Court of Sessions."

No. 4220-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders to make better provision for the import, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of liquor and the collection of revenue derived therefrom in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title, extent, commencement, and repeal.

1. (1) These orders may be called the Berar Excise Law, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

(2) This Law extends to such portions of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* direct; and

(3) It shall come into force on

(4) The orders mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified therein, but all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under any of the said orders and in force on the same day shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Law.

Definitions.

2. In this Law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad;

(*b*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Inspector-General of Excise, if and in so far as he is specially empowered to act in that behalf by the Resident;

(*c*) "Collector" means any revenue officer in independent charge of a district and includes any officer appointed under section 4 to exercise the powers and perform the duties of a Collector under this Law;

(*d*) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate of the first or second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorised in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district;

(*e*) "Tari" means the sap of any kind of palm tree, whether in its fermented or unfermented state;

(*f*) "Liquor" includes spirits of wine, spirits, wine, tari, beer, and all liquid consisting of or containing alcohol;

(*g*) "Country liquor" includes all liquor produced or manufactured in India;

(*h*) "Import" includes removal from a province in British India, or from

a Native State into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and

(*i*) "Ser" means a weight of eighty tolas.

CHAPTER II.

Establishment and Control.

Collectors charged with carrying out this Law.

3. Subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner and the orders of the Resident, the Collectors with the collection of the revenue derived from the manufacture, sale, possession and import of liquor and tari, and with the carrying out of the provisions of this Law.

Special Collectors of abkari revenue may be appointed.

4. The Resident may, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, appoint any person other than the Collector to exercise in any district or place all the powers and perform all the duties conferred and imposed by this Law on a Collector, subject to such control, if any, in addition to that of the Commissioner, as the Resident may from time to time direct.

Appointment of Excise officers.

5. The Commissioner may appoint persons by name or by virtue of their office to be officers for the collection of revenue and for the prevention of offences against this Law, and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise officers.

Police to aid Excise officers.

6. All Police officers are required to aid the Excise officers in the due execution of this Law upon request made by such Excise officers.

Investment of Police officers with power of Excise officers.

7. (1) The Resident may, from time to time, invest either by name or in virtue of his office—

(*a*) any Police officer with the powers conferred on Excise officers by section 28.

(*b*) any Police officer in charge of a station or any Police officer of or above the grade of Head Constable with all or any of the powers conferred on Excise officers by section 27, clauses (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) and (*e*).

(2) Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be an Excise officer within the meaning of this Law.

CHAPTER III.

Import and Transport.

Import.

8. No country liquor shall be imported into any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to which this Law extends except under a pass issued by the Commissioner, subject to such conditions and on the payment of such duty and fees as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Transport.

9. No country liquor or tari exceeding such quantity as the Resident may from time to time deem fit to prescribe by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* shall be transported or removed from any one place to any other place unless under a permit issued by an Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf.

CHAPTER IV.

Manufacture and Sale.

Manufacture prohibited except under provisions of this Law.

10. No country liquor shall be manufactured, no tari shall be drawn from any tree, no distillery or brewery shall be constructed or worked, and no person shall use, keep or have in his possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing liquor except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license to be granted by the Collector in this behalf or under the provisions of section 11.

Establishment of public distilleries.

11. The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Resident,—

(*a*) establish at any place within his jurisdiction a public distillery in which country liquor may be manufactured under a license granted under the last preceding section on such conditions as the Resident deems fit to impose, and

(*b*) discontinue any public distillery so established.

Sale prohibited without a license.

12. No liquor shall be sold except under and in accordance with the terms of a license from the Collector:

Provided that this section shall not apply to the sale of any liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or by auction on his behalf, or on behalf of his representatives in interest, upon his quitting a station or after his decease.

Limit of retail sale.

13. It shall be lawful for the Resident, from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, to limit the quantity of country liquor which may be sold by retail at one time or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day.

When any such limit has been prescribed, the Collector or any Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf may, subject to rules prescribed under section 20, give special orders for the occasional sale of country liquor in quantities exceeding such limit.

Sale of tari.

14. No owner of any tari-producing tree, and no person having a right to the juice of any such tree, and no drawer of tari, shall sell tari, and no person transporting tari under a permit granted under section 9 shall sell the same except—

(*a*) under a license granted under section 12, or

(*b*) to a person who holds a license granted under section 12.

CHAPTER V.

Duties

Duty on liquor.

15. A duty shall, if the Resident so directs, be levied on all country liquor—

(*a*) permitted to be imported under the provisions of section 8;

(*b*) manufactured under any license granted under section 10;

(*c*) manufactured at any distillery established under section 11;

(*d*) permitted under section 9 to be transported from any one place to any other place,

at such rate or rates as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time prescribe.

The said duty may be imposed at a certain rate per Imperial gallon of liquor of not more than a certain strength, to be augmented in proportion as the strength of the liquor exceeds such strength, or a lump sum to be paid daily or monthly, or at other specified periods, in consideration of the privilege granted or in such other manner as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may deem fit to direct.

Duty on tapping of tari trees.

16. For every tari-producing tree from which tari is drawn, there shall, if the Resident so directs, be levied for any period during which such tree is tapped such duty as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time directs; and every license for drawing tari granted under section 10 shall specify, in addition to any other particulars prescribed by the Resident under section 21,—

(*a*) the number, description and situation of the trees to be tapped;

(*b*) the amount of duty to be levied in respect of each tree included in the license;

(*c*) the instalments, if any, in which and the periods at which the said duty shall be leviable.

Duty by whom payable.

17. The said duty shall be leviable primarily from the person holding the license to draw toddy, and, in default by him or if the trees are tapped without license, from the owner of the trees.

Owner entitled to assistance in recovering from licensee duty paid by him.

18. When any duty is recovered under the last preceding section from the owner of the trees, he shall be entitled to assistance in recovering the same from the holder of the license under the provisions of the Law for the time being in force relating to the recovery by superior landholders of their dues from their tenants.

Farming of the right of drawing tari within any local area.

19. If the Resident so directs, the Collector may, instead of levying the duty on each tree under section 16, farm the right of drawing tari from all tari-producing trees within any local area, and may let such farm either by public auction or otherwise for such period and on such conditions as the Resident shall deem fit to impose; and within any such area no persons shall draw tari from any tari-producing tree except with the written permission of the person to whom the said right is farmed.

Privilege of drawing toddy from Government trees.

20. The privilege of drawing tari from trees the right to which vests in Government may be disposed of annually by auction or otherwise on such terms as the Collector, acting under the general orders of the Resident, may deem fit.

CHAPTER VI.

Licenses, etc.

Form and conditions of licenses, etc.

21. Every license, permit or pass granted under this Law shall be granted—

(*a*) on payment of such fees, if any,

(*b*) for such period,

(*c*) subject to such restrictions and on such conditions, and

(*d*) shall be in such form and contain such particulars,

as the Resident may direct in rules or orders made either generally or in any particular instance in this behalf, such rules or orders being not inconsistent with this Law.

Counterpart agreement.

22. Every person taking out a license for the manufacture or sale of any liquor under this law shall execute a counterpart agreement in conformity with the tenor of his license, and shall give such security for the performance of his agreement as the Collector may require.

Power to recall licenses.

23. The Collector may summarily recall or cancel any license, permit or pass granted under this Law—

(*a*) if any fee or duty payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid, or

(*b*) in the event of any breach by the holder of such license, permit or pass, or by his servants, or by any one acting with his express or implied permission on his behalf, of any of the terms or conditions of such license, permit or pass, or

(*c*) if the holder thereof is convicted of any offence against this Law or any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue or of any criminal offence.

CHAPTER VII.

General Provisions.

Keeping measures.

24. Every person who manufactures or sells liquor under a license granted under this Law shall be bound—

(*a*) to supply himself with such measures and with such instruments for testing the strength or quality of liquor as the Collector may prescribe, and to keep the same in good condition; and

(*b*) on the requisition of any Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf at any time to measure out or test the strength or quality of any liquor in his possession in such manner as the said Excise officer may require.

Recovery of duties.

25. All duties, taxes, fines and fees leviable under any of the provisions of this Law or of any license, permit or pass issued under it, and all amounts due from any farmer under this Law, may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same, or from his surety (if any), as if they were arrears of land revenue.

CHAPTER VIII.

Powers of Excise Officers.

Power to frame rules.

26. The Commissioner may from time to time frame rules subject to the sanction of the Resident—

(*a*) regulating the mode in which tari may be supplied to licensed vendors of the same or to persons who use it in the manufacture of other liquor;

(*b*) determining the number of licenses of each description to be granted in any district or place;

(*c*) regulating the number, size and description of stills to be used in any distillery;

(*d*) providing for the inspection and supervision of stills, distilleries and breweries

(*e*) for the management of any public distillery established under section 11

(*f*) for placing the storage, import, transport or removal of liquor under such supervision as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Law;

(*g*) prescribing the occasions on which special orders may be granted under section 13 for the retail sale of larger quantities of country liquor than are prescribed in any notification issued under the said section, and the conditions on which such sales may be made;

(*h*) prohibiting the use of any article which he shall deem to be noxious or otherwise objectionable in the manufacture of liquor.

Power to search place of manufacture and sale, seize adulteration or illicit liquor, etc., in unlawful enclosed places.

27. Any Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf may—

(*a*) enter and inspect, at any time by day or by night, any shop or premises in which any licensed manufacturer or vendor carries on the manufacture or sale of any liquor, or draws tari, or stores any such liquor, and examine, test, measure or weigh any such person's stock of liquor or materials, or

(*b*) enter, at any time by day or by night, any building, vessel or enclosed place in which he has reason to believe that liquor liable to confiscation under this Law is manufactured, kept or concealed, or that tari is drawn, or that any still, utensil, implement or apparatus is used, kept or concealed for the purpose of manufacturing liquor contrary to the provisions of this Law; and

(*c*) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to his entry into any such shop, premises, building, vessel or other place; and

(*d*) seize any liquor and any material used in the manufacture thereof, and any still, utensil, implement or apparatus, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Law or under any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue; and

(*e*) detain and search and, if he think proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this or any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue.

Power to seize liquor etc., in open places and to detain, search and arrest.

28. Any Excise officer may—

(*a*) seize in any open place or in transit any liquor or any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this or any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue;

(*b*) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such Law, and, if such person has any such liquor or other thing in his possession, arrest him.

Searches how made.

29. All searches under the two last preceding sections shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Issue of warrants.

30. The Collector may issue a warrant—

(*a*) for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence against this or any other Law relating to abkari revenue for the time being in force or

(*b*) for the search, whether by day or by night, of any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe that any liquor is manufactured or sold, or that any tari is drawn contrary to the provisions of this Law, or that any liquor or other thing liable to confiscation under this or any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue is kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by a Police officer or by an Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf, or, if the officer issuing the warrant deems fit, by any other person.

Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.

31. Every person arrested and thing seized under sections 27, 28, or 30 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall enquire into and deal with the case as one of an offence for which the Police may arrest without a warrant.

Closing of shop for the sake of public peace.

32. It shall be lawful for the Collector by notice in writing to the licensee to require that any shop in which liquor is sold by retail shall be closed at such times as he may deem it necessary for the sake of public peace and order that such shop should remain closed.

In the event of the occurrence of a riot or unlawful assembly in the vicinity of any such shop, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Police officer who is present to require such shop to be kept closed for such period as he deems fit.

CHAPTER IX.

Penalties.

For illegal import, etc.

33. Whoever in contravention of this Law, or of any rule or order made under this Law, or of any license, permit or pass obtained under this Law,—

(*a*) imports country liquor into any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to which this Law extends, or

(*b*) transports or removes country liquor from one place to another, or

(*c*) manufactures country liquor, or

(*d*) draws tari from any tree, or

(*e*) constructs or works any distillery or brewery, or

(*f*) uses, keeps or has in his possession any material, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever

for the purpose of manufacturing country liquor, or

(*g*) sells liquor,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

For neglect to keep measures, etc.

34. Whoever in contravention of this Law, or of any rule or order made under this Law, or of any license, permit or pass obtained under this Law,—

(*a*) neglects to supply himself with measures for measuring liquor, or with instruments for testing the strength of liquor, or to keep the same in good condition, or

(*b*) refuses to measure or test the strength or quality of any liquor in his possession,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For misconduct by licensee, etc.

35. Whoever, being the holder of a license, permit or pass granted under this Law, or being the servant or agent of such holder,—

(*a*) fails to produce such license, permit or pass on the demand of any Excise officer duly empowered to make such demand, or

(*b*) wilfully does, or omits to do, anything in contravention of any rules or orders made under this Law, or

(*c*) commits any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license not otherwise provided for in this Law, or

(*d*) wilfully contravenes any rule prescribed by the Commissioner for the management of a public distillery established under section 11, or

(*e*) commits any act in breach of the conditions on which he is permitted to manufacture liquor in any such public distillery, or

(*f*) permits drunkenness, riot or gambling in any shop or place in which such liquor is sold or manufactured, or

(*g*) permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain in any such shop or place,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For misconduct by licensed vendor or manufacturer.

36. Whoever, being the holder of license for the sale or manufacture of liquor under this Law

(*a*) mixes or permits to be mixed with the liquor sold or manufactured by him any noxious drug or any foreign ingredient likely to add to its actual or apparent intoxicating quality or strength, or any article prohibited by any rule made under section 26, clause (*h*), when such admixture shall not amount to the offence of adulteration under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts;

(*b*) sells or keeps, or exposes for sale, as European or foreign liquor which he knows or has reason to believe to be country liquor,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

For illegal possession of liquor, etc.

37. Whoever, except under the authority of some license, permit, pass or special order obtained under this Law, has in his possession any larger quantity of country liquor than may legally be sold by retail under the provisions of section 13 shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For maliciously giving false information.

38. Whoever maliciously gives false information that any person has committed or been concerned in any offence against this Law with the intent that such person be arrested, or that any building, vessel or other place be searched to the injury or annoyance of such person or of any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For vexatious search or arrest.

39. Any Excise officer who,—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches, or causes to be searched, any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the movable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Law, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(*d*) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For neglect to report arrest, etc.

40. Any Excise officer who, in contravention of section 31, neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Magistrate or Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested or any articles seized under this Law, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For conniving at escape of persons arrested, etc.

41. Any Excise or other officer who unlawfully releases or connives at the escape of any person arrested under this Law, or connives at the commission of any offence against this Law, or

acts in any manner inconsistent with his duty for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of this Law may be evaded or broken, or the abkari revenue defrauded,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

For neglecting to assist an Excise officer.

42. Any Police officer who without lawful excuse neglects or refuses to assist any Excise officer in carrying out the provisions of this Law shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Presumption as to commission of offence in certain cases.

43. In prosecutions under section 33 or section 37 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused person has committed an offence under those sections in respect of any liquor or any still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of liquor, or any such materials as are ordinarily used in the manufacture of liquor, for the possession of which he is unable to account satisfactorily;

and the holder of a license, permit or pass under this Law shall be responsible, as well as the actual offender, for any offence committed by any person in his employ or acting on his behalf under section 33, 34, 35 or 36 as if he had himself committed the same, unless he shall establish that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence.

What things liable to confiscation.

44. All liquor in respect of which any offence under this Law has been committed, and

all stills, utensils, implements or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of liquor used, kept or had in possession in contravention of this Law, or of any rule or order made under this Law, or of any license obtained under this Law, and

all materials collected or had in possession for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing liquor, and

the vessels, packages and coverings in which any liquor, still, utensil, implements, apparatus or material aforesaid is found, and the other contents, if any, of the vessel or package in which the same is found, and the animals, carts, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying the same,

shall be liable to confiscation.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

45. All confiscations under this Law shall be adjudged by the Collector:

Provided that no order of confiscation shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated, or without hearing any person who claims a right thereto, and the evidence, if any, which he produces in support of his claim.

Redemption may be allowed

Whenever confiscation is ordered under this Law, the owner of the thing ordered to be confiscated may, at the discretion of the Collector, be given an option of redeeming it on payment of such fine as the Collector thinks fit.

CHAPTER X.

Procedure.

Cognizance of offences.

46. All offences against this Law shall be cognizable by a Magistrate.

Disposal of things confiscated.

47. All things confiscated under this Law shall be disposed of in such manner as the Commissioner from time to time directs in rules or orders made either generally or in any particular instance in this behalf.

Payment of rewards.

48. The Resident may from time to time make rules for regulating the payment of rewards to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Law.

Appeals.

49. All orders passed by any Excise officer other than the Collector or Commissioner under this Law shall be appealable to the Collector at any time within sixty days from the date of the order complained of.

All orders passed by a Collector or the Commissioner shall be appealable to the Commissioner or to the Resident respectively at any time within the ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the rules for the time being in force relating to appeals in the Revenue Department shall apply to appeals under this Law.

Power to exempt articles and persons.

50. The Resident may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, exempt within any specified local area any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Law, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

SCHEDULE.

(See section I (3) of this Law.)

Serial No. in the Schedule.	Description of orders.	Extent of repeal.
	Abkari Rules for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as given in R. B. Circular I, Chapter X, Volume I, of the Code of Non-Judicial Book Circulars in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with subsequent modifications to date.	So far as they relate to fermented liquors, foreign spirits, country spirits and tari.

No. 4222-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders to make better provision for the production, sale, possession and import of intoxicating drugs, and for the collection of revenue therefrom, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent, commencement and repeal.

1. (*1*) These orders may be called the Berar Hemp Drugs Law, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

(*2*) This Law extends to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the 1st April 1898.

(*4*) So much of the orders mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed as relates to intoxicating drugs is repealed, but all rules made, powers conferred, and licenses and farms granted under any of the said orders and in force at the commencement of this Law, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Law.

(*5*) Any power conferred by this Law to make rules or issue orders may be exercised at any time after the publication of this Law in the *Gazette of India*, but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the commencement of this Law.

Definitions.

2. In this Law, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad;

(*b*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Inspector-General of Excise, if and in so far as he is specially empowered to act in that behalf by the Resident;

(*c*) "Collector" includes any revenue officer in independent charge of a district, or any officer appointed by the Resident to discharge throughout any specified area the functions of a Collector under this Law;

(*d*) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorized in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district;

(*e*) "Import" includes removal from a province in British India or from a Native State into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts;

(*f*) The expression "intoxicating drugs" means ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture of the same;

(*g*) "Hemp" means any variety of the hemp plant from which intoxicating drugs can be produced;

(*h*) "Tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy;

(*i*) "Ser" means a weight of eighty tolas;

(*j*) The articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold retail within the meaning of this Law when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say—

Bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one ser; ganja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas.

If sold in larger quantities, they shall be deemed to be sold wholesale.

CHAPTER II.

CULTIVATION AND CONTROL OF INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Prohibition, restriction and regulation of cultivation of hemp-plant and production of intoxicating drugs.

3. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, in respect of the whole or any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—

(*a*) prohibit absolutely, or except under and subject to the conditions of a license granted by such officer as the Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, the cultivation of the hemp-plant and the preparation or production of intoxicating drugs from the hemp-plant so cultivated, and place the cultivation of the hemp-plant and the production or preparation and storage of such intoxicating drugs as aforesaid under such supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure payment of the duty (if any) imposed under this Law;

(*b*) restrict and regulate, in such manner as may by rule be prescribed, the collection by any person of the spontaneous growth of the hemp-plant and the preparation of intoxicating drugs from the spontaneous growth so collected; and

(*c*) prohibit absolutely, or otherwise than by certain specified routes and under specified conditions, the import and transport of intoxicating drugs;

and may in like manner cancel or vary any such notification.

Duty on cultivation of hemp and intoxicating drugs.

4. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, in respect of the whole or any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—

(*a*) impose such duty, not exceeding two hundred rupees per acre, as he may think fit on the cultivation of hemp, or

(*b*) impose such duty, not exceeding twenty rupees per ser, as he may think fit on intoxicating drugs produced or prepared in, or imported into or exported from, or transported from place to place within, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or any part thereof,

and may in like manner alter or abolish any duty imposed under this section.

Bonded warehouses.

5. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time—

(*a*) establish or license bonded or other warehouses for the storage of intoxicating drugs, and

(*b*) direct that, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may from time to time impose, the levy of the duty (if any) payable under section 4 on intoxicating drugs in transit to and from, or stored in, such warehouses shall be postponed until such time as may by rule be fixed in this behalf.

Payment of warehouse dues.

6. (1) If intoxicating drugs are lodged in a warehouse established under the last foregoing section, the owner shall pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Collector or other officer deputed by the Collector in this behalf, warehouse dues at such rates as the Resident may fix.

(2) If any bill for warehouse dues presented under this section is not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Collector may in discharge of such demand (any transfer or assignment of the drugs notwithstanding) cause to be sold in such manner as he may think fit such sufficient portion of the drugs as he may select.

(3) Out of the proceeds of such sale the Collector shall satisfy, first, the duty payable in respect of the drugs sold, and next, the demand in respect of which the drugs were sold, and shall then pay the surplus (if any) to the owner of the drugs on his application:

Provided that if the drugs fail to produce a sum sufficient to satisfy the said duty and demand, the same shall not be sold, but shall be destroyed by or by order of the Collector:

Provided also that the application for such surplus (if any) as aforesaid be made within one year from the date of the sale of the drugs, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

Period during which intoxicating drugs may remain warehoused.

7. Any intoxicating drugs warehoused under this Law may be left in the warehouse in which they are deposited, or in any warehouse to which they may in the manner hereinafter provided be removed, till the expiry of two years from the date on which they were so deposited. The owner of any drugs remaining in a warehouse on the expiry of such period shall forthwith clear the same:

Provided that when the license for a warehouse licensed under this Law is cancelled, and the Collector gives notice of such cancellation to the owner of any drugs deposited in such warehouse, such owner shall, within seven days from the date on which such notice is given, remove such drugs to another warehouse or clear them.

Power to remove intoxicating drugs from one warehouse to another.

8. Any owner of intoxicating drugs warehoused under this Law may, at any time within two years from the date on which the drugs were so warehoused, with the permission of the Collector and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as the Collector may direct, remove the drugs from one warehouse to another, whether established by the Resident under this Law or under any other enactment for the time being in force.

Possession of intoxicating drugs.

9. No person shall have in his possession any larger quantity of any intoxicating drugs than that specified in section 2, clause (j), in respect of such drugs unless he is permitted to collect, cultivate, manufacture or sell the same, or holds a pass therefor from the Collector or some other officer empowered by the Resident to grant such passes.

Power for Resident to make rules.

10. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, make rules consistent with this Law—

(a) to regulate the time, place and manner of payment of the duties (if any) imposed under section 4;

(b) to carry into effect the provisions of section 3, section 5 and section 9 or any of them; and

(c) generally to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

Power for Collector or other authorized officer to grant licenses or passes for the possession or transport of intoxicating drugs.

11. The Collector or any other officer empowered by the Resident in this behalf may, from time to time, grant licenses or passes to persons desirous of possessing or transporting intoxicating drugs, and the Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Resident, may make rules to regulate the grant of such licenses or passes.

CHAPTER III.

SALE OF INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Intoxicating drugs not to be sold without license.

12. No intoxicating drug shall be sold except under and in accordance with the terms of a license granted under the provisions hereinafter contained :

Provided that any person authorized to cultivate the hemp-plant may sell any intoxicating drug prepared from his plants to any person to whom he is permitted by the terms of his license to sell the same, or to any person authorized to purchase the same by the order in writing of the Collector.

Licenses how granted and cancelled.

13. (*1*) Subject to the rules made by the Resident under the powers conferred by this Law, the Collector may grant licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs within his district or any part thereof or at any place therein.

(*2*) Licenses for the sale of intoxicating drugs wholesale shall be granted only by such officer as the Resident from time to time appoints in this behalf.

(*3*) Any license granted under this section may be cancelled by the Collector for any cause specified therein.

Further power to cancel licenses.

14. (*1*) Whenever the Collector considers that the license of a vendor of intoxicating drugs should be cancelled for any cause other than those specified in such license, he shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the license-fee for fifteen days, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or shall, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Resident directs.

(*2*) On the expiration of such notice or the payment of such additional compensation the Collector may cancel the said license.

Surrender of retail license.

15. (*1*) Any retail vendor licensed under this Law may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of such sum not exceeding the amount of the license-fee for six months as the Collector may fix in this behalf.

(*2*) If the Collector is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit the sum so fixed.

Farming of fees.

16. (*1*) The Collector, with the sanction of the Resident, may let in farm the fees leviable in any district or part of a district on licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs.

(*2*) When the fees so leviable are let in farm, the farmer may, subject to such reservations or restrictions as the Collector, with the sanction of the Resident, may from time to time make or impose, grant licenses for the retail sale or for the manufacture, or for both, as the case may be, of intoxicating drugs within the local limits of his farm, and shall file in the Collector's office a list of all the licenses granted by him in such form and on such day or days in each year as the Resident may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Power to cancel farm.

17. The Collector, with the sanction of the Resident, may cancel any farm granted under this Law.

Compensation to farmer in certain cases.

18. If any farm be cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the farm, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of the license be made or imposed within the term of the farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Resident may determine.

Recovery of arrears due to farmer.

19. The Collector may, in his discretion, use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrears of fees due to any farmer under this Law

from any retail vendor as may be lawfully used for the recovery of arrears of land revenue:

Provided that the execution of any process issued by the Collector for the recovery of such amount shall be stayed if the person from whom it is sought to recover the same institutes a suit in the Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer, and furnishes security to the satisfaction of the Collector for the payment of the amount which the Court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer:

Provided also that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any such farmer to recover by suit in the Civil Court or otherwise any amount due to him from any such person as aforesaid.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS.

Appointment of Excise-officers.

20. The Commissioner may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be officers for the collection of revenue from intoxicating drugs and for the prevention of offences against this Law, and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise-officers.

Recovery of arrears of dues.

21. The Collector may recover any amount due to the Government under this Law or the rules made hereunder by distress and sale of the movable property of the person from whom such amount is due or of his surety, or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

Power to inspect shops.

22. Any Excise-officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any manufacturer or vendor licensed under this Law carries on the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drugs.

Power to detain and arrest in certain cases.

23. Any Excise-officer may stop and detain any person carrying any intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Law, and may seize such drug, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, and may also arrest the person in whose possession such drug is found.

Further power to arrest and seize.

24. Any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, or who receives an annual remuneration equivalent to such salary, may arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Law or engaged in the unlawful sale of any intoxicating drug, and may seize such article or drug.

Power to search.

25. Whenever any Excise-officer in receipt of such monthly salary or annual remuneration as aforesaid has reason to believe from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing) that in any place any article liable to confiscation under this Law is kept or concealed, such officer may, after sunrise and before sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not below the rank of Head-Constable unless the Excise-officer is himself such an officer of police), enter into such place, and in case of resistance may break open any door and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and may seize and carry away such article, and may also arrest the occupier of the place with all other persons concerned in the keeping and concealing of such article.

Power of Collector to issue warrants for arrest.

26. The Collector may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under this Law or any other law, to be engaged in the unlawful

sale of intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Law.

Power of Collector to issue search warrants.

27. (1) The Collector may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under this Law or any other law, that any intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Law is kept or concealed.

(2) Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees at the time and in the manner prescribed in section 25.

(3) Whenever the Collector thinks that the search should be made after sunset and before sunrise on any particular day, he shall issue a warrant specially authorizing the search to be so made. Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer as aforesaid in the manner prescribed in section 25, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise on the day next following.

Excise-officer to report, arrest and take person arrested to Magistrate.

28. Whenever an Excise-officer arrests any person, or seizes any article liable to confiscation under this Law, or enters any place for the purpose of searching for any such article, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search to his official superior, and, unless acting under the warrant of the Collector, shall take the person arrested or the article seized with all convenient despatch to the Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

29. Whenever any person is arrested or any article is seized under the warrant of a Collector issued under this Law, the officer making such arrest or seizure shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, take the person arrested or the article seized to the Collector; and the Collector, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send such person or article to the nearest Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person or the release of such article.

Police to aid Excise-officers.

30. All Police-officers are required to aid the Excise-officers in the due execution of this Law upon request made by such Excise-officers.

Power to invest Police-officers with powers of Excise-officers.

31. (1) The Resident may, from time to time, invest either by name or in virtue of his office,—

(a) any Police-officer with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by section 23 of this Law;

(b) any Police-officer in charge of a station or any Police-officer of or above the grade of Head-Constable or Sergeant with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by sections 24 and 25 of this Law.

(2) Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be an Excise-officer within the meaning of this Law.

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES.

For "illegally" cultivating hemp or collecting the spontaneous growth of hemp, or preparing, possessing, importing, exporting or transporting intoxicating drugs.

32. (1) Any person who, in contravention of any provision of Chapter II or any rule thereunder, or without payment of such duty (if any) as may for the time being be payable in pursuance of a notification under section 4,—

(a) cultivates hemp, or

(b) collects the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant, or

(*c*) prepares any intoxicating drug, or

(*d*) possesses any intoxicating drug, or

(*e*) imports, exports or transports any intoxicating drug,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any intoxicating drug in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels containing the same, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

For illicitly selling intoxicating drugs.

33. Any person who, in contravention of section 12, sells any intoxicating drug shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For permitting drunkenness, etc., in shop.

34. Any person licensed to sell retail intoxicating drugs, who permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in his shop, or permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or receives any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for intoxicating drugs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For refusing to produce license and breaking rules or conditions.

35. Any person holding a license under this Law and refusing to produce the same on the demand of any Excise-officer, and any person who breaks any rule under this Law, or any condition of a license granted under this Law for the breach of which rule or condition no other penalty is hereby provided, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

For conniving at illicit manufacture or sale.

36. (*1*) Any owner or occupier of land, and any agent of any such owner or occupier, who authorizes or connives at the illegal manufacture of intoxicating drugs shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any person invested with local jurisdiction who authorises or connives at the illegal sale of any intoxicating drug within the local limits of such jurisdiction shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For Police neglecting to aid Excise-officers.

37. Any Police-officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to aid an Excise-officer as required by section 30, and any officer in charge of a police station who, on application made by an Excise-officer desiring to act under section 25, fails to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer of the required rank, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For vexatious search, seizure or arrest.

38. Any Excise-officer who,—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches, or causes to be searched, any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the movable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Law, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(*d*) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For delay in reporting arrest, etc.

39. Any Excise-officer who, in contravention of section 28 or section 29, neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Magistrate or Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested or any article seized under this Law, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prosecutions restricted.

40. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under any one of the following sections, namely, 32, 33, 35, and 36, except on the complaint or report of the Collector or an Excise-officer; and a Court shall not take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Law unless the prosecution is instituted before the expiry of six months next after the commission of such offence.

Attempts and abetment.

41. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Law or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the commission of any such offence shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Confiscation.

42. Any article liable to confiscation under this Law may, on the application of an Excise-officer, be confiscated by the order of any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is found.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Control.

43. (*1*) The Collector shall in all proceedings under this Law be subject to the control of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and all orders passed by a Collector under this Law shall be appealable to such Commissioner in manner provided by the rules for the time being in force relating to appeals from the orders of Collectors.

(*2*) The Resident may revise any order passed by a Collector under this Law or by the Commissioner under this section.

Additional power for Resident to make rules.

44. The Resident may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Law—

(*a*) as to the period for which any license or farm under this Law shall be granted;

(*b*) as to the fee payable for any such license or farm, and the time or times at which it shall be payable;

(*c*) as to the security to be given by any licensee or farmer under this Law;

(*d*) as to the form of any license or farming lease and of the counterpart thereof (if any) to be taken from such licensee or farmer, and the conditions which may be inserted therein;

(*e*) as to the disposal of things confiscated under this Law;

(*f*) as to the duties of Excise-officers; and

(*g*) to provide generally for carrying out the provisions of this Law.

Power for Resident to exempt articles and persons.

45. The Resident may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, exempt within any specified local area any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Law, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

SCHEDULE.

[*See section 1 (3) of this Law.*]

Serial No. in the schedule.	Description of orders.	Extent of repeal.
1	Abkari Rules for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. [These rules were sanctioned by the Government of India in Financial Department letter No. 3541 of the 10th October 1873.]	So much as relates to intoxicating drugs.
2	*Residency Orders* Notification No. 109, dated the 11th January 1875, published on page 29 of the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* of the 20th January 1875 adding rule 49 to the Abkari Rules of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. [This addition was made under the sanction contained in the Government of India, Financial Department, letter No. 7279 of the 23rd December 1874.]	
3	*Residency Orders* Notification No. 137, dated the 23rd May 1893, published on page 88, Part I, of the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* of the 1st June 1893 substituting a revised clause for the first clause of rule 1 of the Abkari Rules of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. [This substitution was effected under the sanction contained in the Government of India, Financial Department, letter No. 2043-Ex. of the 13th May 1893.]	
4	*Residency Orders* Notification No. 409, dated the 11th December 1895, published on page 327, Part I, of the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, dated 15th December 1895, making an amendment in rules 42 and 43 of the Abkari Rules of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. [This amendment was made under the sanction contained in the Government of India, Financial Department, letter No. 5611-S.R. of the 3rd December 1895.]	

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS.

Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

No. 4945-*P*.—The following papers relating to the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes during the year 1896-97 are published for general information :

No. 10, dated Calcutta, the 16th October 1897.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., C.S.I., Director-General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes for the year 1896-97.

2. In the year under report, as in the preceding one, no advantage was taken by the women employed by the Post Office and Telegraph Departments of the extension of the benefits of the two schemes to them.

3. During the year 223 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,96,300, against 195 issued in the previous year for sums amounting in all to Rs. 2,52,550. Eleven applications for Life Insurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the applicants. Of the 223 persons who insured their lives, 43 were servants of the Telegraph Department, and the total amount of the policies issued in their favour was Rs. 93,000: the remaining 180 persons were postal servants and the aggregate amount of their policies was Rs. 2,03,300. Compared with the results of the previous year there was an increase of 31 in the number and of Rs. 46,800 in the gross amount of new policies issued in favour of Post Office servants, and a decrease of 3 in the number and of Rs. 3,050 in the gross amount of new policies issued in favour of servants of the Telegraph Department.

4. The total sum realized on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted during the year to Rs. 1,07,316 as compared with Rs. 1,01,215 in the previous year. Claims to the extent of Rs. 47,604 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to Rs. 43,074 during the preceding year, and 33 policies representing a gross assurance of Rs. 32,800 as compared with 26 policies representing Rs. 22,850 in 1895-96 either lapsed, or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised below.

Life Insurance.	Up to 31st March 1896.	Up to 31st March 1897.
Number of lives insured	2,452	2,675
	Rs.	Rs
Amount received in premia	6,73,511	7,80,827
" of insurance	34,02,825	36,99,125
" of claims met	1,99,227	2,46,831

5. The active policies existing on the 31st March 1897 were 2,233 representing an aggregate insurance of Rs. 31,33,200 as detailed below:

		Rs.	
	1 for	700	—Effected by a single payment of premium.
	713 „	10,66,700	—Effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 50.
	827 „	11,01,550	—Effected by monthly premia up to the age of 55.
	692 „	9,64,250	—Effected by monthly premia during life.
TOTAL	2,233	31,33,200	

6. In this year, as in the preceding ten years, no insurance was effected by a single payment. Of the 223 policies actually issued in the year, 158 policies, representing a total insurance of Rs. 2,07,700, are subject to the payment of premia during a fixed period, while 65 policies, representing a total insurance of Rs. 88,600, are subject to payment of premia during life. The 180 policies taken out by servants of the Post Office may be classified territorially as below:

75	issued in	Lower Bengal and Assam.
22	„ „	Bombay.
25	„ „	Madras.
13	„ „	Burma.
45	„ „	Other Postal Circles.
180		

7. The following statement shows the distribution of Life Insurance policies among the various grades of Post Office officials:

Grades in Post Office.	Number of officials on 31st March 1897.	Number of Life Insurance Policies held		Percentage of lives insured.
		On 31st March 1896.	On 31st March 1897.	
Superintendents and Inspectors	441	113	109	24·72
Postmasters, sub and branch postmasters	5,109	403	427	8·36
Schoolmasters, etc.	4,983	5	5	·10
Clerks	7,335	844	925	12·61
Postmen and village postmen	18,984	119	121	·64
Road Establishment	12,221	33	33	·27
Signallers, etc.	1,659	129	148	8 92
TOTAL	50,732	1,646*	1,768†	3·48

* Exclusive of 427 policies held by servants of Telegraph Department.
† Exclusive of 465 „ „ „ „ „

Out of a total of 50,732 servants of all grades in the Department on the 31st March 1897, 1,768 or 3·48 per cent. had insured their lives, and as in previous years the percentage was highest in the grades of supervising officers. The five policies held by schoolmasters and other extraneous agents were granted several years ago before it was decided that they were not entitled to the benefits of the scheme.

8. As in 1895-96 the scheme of monthly allowances made practically no advance, only two new contracts for immediate monthly allowances being entered into. There were thus at the end of the year only nine contracts for monthly allowances, the total of the monthly allowances contracted for being Rs. 135-8-0.

9. The following figures exhibit the financial results of both schemes to the end of the year under report:

Life Insurance.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance including interest on 31st March 1896	...	5,57,103 3 4	
Amount of premia received during 1896-97	1,07,316 9 6		
Deduct—Amount of claims met	47,604 2 5		
		59,712 7 1	
Interest for 1896-97	...	20,753 0 5	
Balance on 31st March 1897	...	...	6,37,568 10 10
Monthly Allowances.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1896	...	13,998 13 7	
Amount of subscription received during 1896-97	1,721 13 5		
Deduct—Claims met	1,441 9 10		
		280 3 7	
Interest for 1896-97	...	480 0 1	
Balance on 31st March 1897	...	...	14,759 1 3
Total balance on 31st March 1897	...	...	6,52,327 12 1

	Number.	Amount.			REMARKS.
Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Life policies in existence	2,233	31,33,200	0	0	Payment in a lump sum.
Monthly allowance contracts in existence.					
Immediate	7	80	8	0	Of Rs. 5, Rs. 12-8-0, Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 9-8-0, Rs. 40 and two of Rs. 4 each, the first commencing from March 1884, the second from December 1896, the third from April 1897, the fourth from April 1892, the fifth from September 1893, the sixth from June 1891, and the 7th from July 1895.
Deferred	2	55	0	0	One of Rs. 5 and the other of Rs. 50, the first to commence from October 1907, and the second commenced from September 1893.

10. The subjoined statement gives the ages at which policies were surrendered, or lapsed, or were discharged by payment on death of the person insured, up to the close of the year under report, and has been prepared in its present form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum, dated the 20th July 1892.

Ages at the time of the surrender, lapse, or discharge of the policy.	Surrendered at ages mentioned in the first column.		Lapsed at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Discharged by payment on death at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Total.		Number of policies obtained at the ages mentioned in the first column.			Remarks.
	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	Total.	
21 years	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	47	1	48	
22 "	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	1	70	8	78	
23 "	...	...	5	2	1	...	6	2	96	10	106	
24 "	5	...	12	...	2	...	19	...	140	13	153	
25 "	2	...	9	2	2	...	13	2	147	20	167	
26 "	5	...	13	1	5	1	23	2	161	18	179	
27 "	5	...	6	1	6	...	17	1	162	10	172	
28 "	13	2	7	2	5	...	25	4	164	11	175	
29 "	9	...	6	3	5	1	20	4	160	14	174	
30 "	10	1	7	...	6	...	23	1	152	10	162	
31 "	6	...	7	...	6	1	19	1	139	14	153	
32 "	5	1	6	...	3	1	14	2	122	13	135	
33 "	7	1	3	1	7	1	17	3	109	8	117	
34 "	5	...	6	3	6	...	17	3	100	14	114	
35 "	7	...	6	...	4	1	17	1	113	10	123	
36 "	6	...	2	1	11	4	19	5	84	6	90	
37 "	5	1	4	...	2	2	11	3	79	7	86	
38 "	9	1	4	3	3	...	16	4	57	5	62	
39 "	2	...	...	1	4	2	6	3	57	11	68	
40 "	4	1	1	...	6	1	11	2	65	3	68	
41 "	3	1	4	...	7	3	14	4	41	1	42	
42 "	3	1	...	...	4	...	7	1	47	2	49	
43 "	4	...	3	1	2	...	9	1	34	5	39	
44 "	2	1	...	...	4	...	6	1	22	2	24	
45 "	2	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	26	2	28	
46 "	...	...	2	...	1	2	3	2	20	...	20	
47 "	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	..	7	1	8	
48 "	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	12	1	13	
49 "	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	9	2	11	
50 "	2	...	1	...	5	1	8	1	9	1	10	
51 "	1	...	...	...	3	..	4	...	...	...	...	
52 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
53 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	
54 "	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
55 "	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
56 "	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	
57 "	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	..	
	129	11	122	22	128	30	379	63	2,452	223	2,675	

11. The percentage of the surplus of assets over liabilities of the fund, according to the valuations prepared by the Actuary of the India Office, had risen from 3·6 in 1887-88 to 8·6 last year. For the year under report the percentage, as worked out in my office, has been found to be 9·5.

12. During the year under review, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, a life annuity of Rs. 5-8-0 per month was purchased under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, by the several municipalities in the Saugor District in favour of an Octroi Daroga of the Garhakota Municipality.

13. A new Appendix (statement iv) is attached this year for the first time to the appendices which usually accompany this report. It is believed that the information which it contains will be found useful and interesting.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

A.—Life Insurance.

Circles (arranged according to the total amounts of insurances effected during the year).	By payment of premia in one sum.				By payment of premia during a fixed period.				By payment of premia during life.				Total.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	16	5,090 7 2	19,500	3,000 0 0	6	2,590 14 4	6,000	...	22	8,590 5 6	25,500	3,000 0 0
Madras	...	...	...	...	16	6,788 12 1	12,400	1,851 4 2	9	3,072 9 6	9,100	16 1 6	25	10,081 5 7	21,500	1,867 5 8
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	12	2,959 2 0	13,000	2,000 0 0	9	1,176 15 0	7,800	...	21	4,436 1 0	20,800	2,000 0 0
Chief Offices, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts).	...	...	...	...	8	4,322 9 2	11,500	5,000 0 0	5	2,258 7 4	8,500	1,000 0 0	13	6,581 0 6	20,000	6,000 0 0
Bengal	...	...	...	...	11	7,938 4 6	13,500	1,172 5 6	4	6,282 12 6	6,000	16,550 2 10	15	14,221 1 0	19,500	17,722 8 4
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	10	3,882 11 8	16,500	5,000 0 0	4	1,354 15 0	3,000	...	14	5,237 10 8	19,000	5,000 0 0
Burma	...	...	...	...	9	4,295 6 3	9,500	...	4	1,644 1 0	8,000	...	13	5,939 7 3	17,500	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	14	2,257 9 6	14,000	...	2	897 4 8	2,000	1,000 0 0	16	3,154 14 2	16,000	1,000 0 0
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	13	1,521 14 8	11,300	...	2	259 7 4	1,700	50 0 0	15	1,781 6 0	13,000	50 0 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	5	2,611 9 10	5,500	2,000 0 0	6	1,243 0 0	7,000	...	11	3,854 9 10	12,500	2,000 0 0
Assam	...	...	...	...	6	2,714 4 2	5,500	...	4	1,146 14 2	4,500	...	10	3,861 2 4	10,000	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	1	1,319 14 4	2,000	1,426 10 7	1	382 15 0	2,000	...	2	1,702 13 4	4,000	1,426 10 7
Sind	...	...	...	...	3	1,073 15 4	4,000	...	...	*695 10 0	...	...	3	1,769 9 4	4,000	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	*1,202 15 6	...	...	...	*150 13 0	...	...	...	1,353 12 6	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	34	20,821 3 8	70,000	7,537 9 10	9	7,930 2 10	23,000	...	43	34,751 6 6	93,000	7,537 9 10
Total of 1896-97	...	...	...	...	158†	75,900 11 10	2,07,700	28,987 14 1	65‡	31,415 13 8	88,600	18,616 4 4	223	1,07,316 9 6	2,96,300	47,604 2 5
Total of 1895-96	...	...	...	...	127†	71,717 5 2	1,68,650	32,941 13 7	68‡	29,497 11 1	83,900	10,132 6 4	195	1,01,215 0 3	2,52,550	43,074 3 11
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	31	4,183 6 8	39,050	...	...	1,918 2 7	4,700	8,483 14 0	28	6,101 9 3	43,750	4,529 14 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,953 15 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These figures represent the premia realised during the year for policies issued in previous years.

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
†1895-96	103	24
1896-97	132	26
‡1895-96	58	10
1896-97	55	10

B.—Monthly Allowances.

Circle.	Immediate Monthly Allowances secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowances secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	*23 2 0	...	...	...	23 2 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	65 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 9 10
Punjab	...	...	...	528 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	528 0 0
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1	1,208 15 9	12 8 0	98 0 0	...	...	...		1	1,208 15 9	12 8 0	98 0 0
Central Provinces	1	489 11 8	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	489 11 8	5 8 0	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	...		...		...	...	100 0 0
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 0 0	...	...	...	650 0 0
Total of 1896-97	2	1,698 11 5	18 0 0	791 9 10	...	23 2 0	...	‡650 0 0	2	1,721 13 5	18 0 0	1,441 9 10
Total of 1895-96	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	632 0 0	...	23 2 0	...	550 0 0	1	379 4 8	4 0 0	1,182 0 0
Increase or Decrease	1	1,342 8 9	14 0 0	159 9 10†	...	...	...	100 0 0	1	1,342 8 9	14 0 0	259 9 10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This figure represents the amount of subscriptions received during the year for contracts entered into in previous years.
† Exclusive of Rs. 149 left undrawn by holders of contracts in the Punjab and Bengal Circles.
‡ Rs. 50 less drawn in 1895-96 by a holder of contract in the Punjab Circle was drawn this year.

Abstract of Statement I.

Circles arranged in order of balances on 31st March 1897 as shown in column 6.	Life Insurance.					Monthly Allowance.				
	Balance on 1st April 1896.	Premia received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1897.	Balance on 1st April 1896.	Subscription received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	1,46,515 11 3	29,545 14 6	1,76,061 9 9	25,760 2 2	1,50,301 7 7	957 12 10	...	957 12 10	100 0 0	857 12 10
Bombay	57,837 0 3	14,967 9 2	72,804 9 5	4,000 0 0	68,804 9 5	105 1 7	23 2 0	128 3 7	...	128 3 7
Burma	52,251 2 2	12,636 0 9	64,887 2 11	...	64,887 2 11	634 6 8	1,208 15 9	1,843 6 5	98 0 0	1,745 6 5
Madras	41,148 6 11	14,418 13 7	55,567 4 6	5,367 5 8	50,199 14 10	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	33,666 9 1	5,355 11 0	39,022 4 1	...	39,022 4 1	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	30,252 8 6	7,564 14 10	37,817 7 4	2,000 0 0	35,817 7 4	2,808 3 4	...	2,808 3 4	65 9 10	2,742 9 6
Eastern Bengal	27,507 15 2	5,444 9 8	32,952 8 10	2,000 0 0	30,952 8 10	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	22,716 11 2	5,037 11 10	27,754 7 0	...	27,754 7 0	6,934 12 3	...	6,934 12 3	1,178 0 0	5,756 12 3
Bihar	25,239 4 2	3,868 11 8	29,107 15 10	7,000 0 0	22,107 15 10	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	14,538 10 10	3,091 10 4	17,630 5 2	50 0 0	17,580 5 2	...	489 11 8	489 11 8	...	489 11 8
Sind	13,603 12 10	3,221 0 10	16,824 13 8	...	16,824 13 8	78 12 10	...	78 12 10	...	78 12 10
Rajputana	9,005 0 11	2,163 13 4	11,168 14 3	1,426 10 7	9,742 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,74,282 13 3	1,07,310 9 6	5,81,599 6 9	47,604 2 5	5,33,995 4 4	11,519 1 6	1,721 13 5	13,240 14 11	1,441 9 10	11,799 5 1
Interest	82,820 6 1	...	...	..	1,03,573 6 6	2,479 12 1	...	..	...	2,959 12 2
TOTAL	5,57,103 3 4	1,07,310 9 6	5,81,599 6 9	47,604 2 5	6,37,568 10 10	13,998 13 7	1,721 13 5	13,240 14 11	1,441 9 10	14,759 1 3
TOTAL OF 1895-96	...	1,01,215 0 3	...	43,074 3 11	...	...	379 4 8	...	1,182 0 0	...
Increase	...	6,101 9 3	...	4,529 14 6	...	..	1,342 8 9	...	259 9 10	...
or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Life Insurance Policies issued.				Monthly Allowance Contracts issued			
	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of 1895-96	2,073	29,16 550	0	0	8	123	8	0
Issued during the year	223	2,96,300	0	0	2	18	0	0
TOTAL	2,296	32,13,850	0	0	10	141	8	0
Deduct—Discharged during the year	30	46 850	0	0	1	6	0	0
Lapsed, surrendered and cancelled as per details below	33	32,800	0	0	...	.....		
Balance of 1896-97	2,233	31,33 200	0	0	9	135	8	0

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed, or cancelled Policies and Contracts.

	Life Insurance Policies.							
	Surrendered.		Lapsed.		Cancelled.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount	Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bengal	2	3,000	3	2,000	1	1,000	6	6,000
Madras	4	2,000	1	500	...	...	5	2,500
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	1	1,000
Assam	...	...	6	4,500	...	...	6	4,500
Burma	...	...	3	4,000	1	1,000	4	5,000
Central Provinces	1	250	1	50	...	...	2	300
Eastern Bengal	...	...	2	1,500	...	...	2	1,500
Rajputana	3	6,000	...	...	...	...	3	6,000
Sind	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	1	4,000
Railway Mail Service	...	...	1	1,000	1	500	2	1,500
Telegraph Department	1	500	...	...	...	...	1	500
TOTAL	11	11,750	18	17,550	4	3,500	33	32,800

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1897 of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1897.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS.								LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR LIFE.			
				UNDER THE AGE OF 50.				UNDER THE AGE OF 55.							
Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age	Amount of premia paid in lump sum together	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	22	2	5 2 6	2,500 0 0	22	3	9 6 0	5,000 0 0	22	1	0 14 2	500 0 0
23	...	...	...	23	4	8 5 4	4,000 0 0	23	4	11 10 8	6,000 0 0	23	2	3 7 0	2,000 0 0
24	...	...	...	24	6	20 5 2	11,500 0 0	24	13	28 11 2	15,000 0 0	24	7	24 12 8	14,000 0 0
25	...	...	...	25	17	49 9 4	22,500 0 0	25	12	32 4 8	16,000 0 0	25	18	40 3 10	21,800 0 0
26	...	...	...	26	16	58 1 2	20,500 0 0	26	21	51 14 0	24,500 0 0	26	13	36 2 2	18,700 0 0
27	...	...	...	27	21	68 5 0	30,000 0 0	27	22	59 11 10	28,400 0 0	27	11	19 4 4	10,000 0 0
28	...	...	...	28	24	73 3 11	31,550 0 0	28	30	88 5 4	40,500 0 0	28	9	20 2 6	11,250 0 0
29	...	...	...	29	33	118 7 0	50,600 0 0	29	35	102 9 4	42,800 0 0	29	18	60 10 0	27,000 0 0
30	...	...	...	30	34	121 13 6	49,200 0 0	30	38	116 4 10	48,500 0 0	30	18	46 11 0	22,200 0 0
31	...	...	...	31	38	137 4 8	53,000 0 0	31	39	108 1 8	45,150 0 0	31	32	80 11 10	36,900 0 0
32	...	...	...	32	54	260 9 0	66,150 0 0	32	35	113 2 4	45,500 0 0	32	25	73 5 4	32,300 0 0
33	...	...	...	33	47	232 12 11	85,550 0 0	33	48	179 10 2	72,900 0 0	33	28	96 1 2	41,200 0 0
34	...	...	...	34	42	210 12 2	71,450 0 0	34	36	121 11 10	45,800 0 0	34	37	113 3 1	48,950 0 0
35	...	...	...	35	47	232 11 2	71,050 0 0	35	36	137 14 5	49,550 0 0	35	32	93 12 4	41,250 0 0
36	...	...	...	36	41	201 1 6	63,100 0 0	36	42	131 11 10	46,250 0 0	36	30	106 1 1	43,800 0 0
37	...	...	...	37	37	152 3 6	48,000 0 0	37	50	179 9 2	61,500 0 0	37	25	90 13 3	36,350 0 0
38	...	...	...	38	19	48 6 10	16,700 0 0	38	37	138 15 6	45,200 0 0	38	30	116 10 10	47,500 0 0
39	...	...	...	39	38	138 9 0	42,050 0 0	39	53	239 0 7	73,400 0 0	39	35	125 7 9	47,150 0 0
40	...	...	...	40	18	87 8 4	28,150 0 0	40	26	108 15 6	31,700 0 0	40	29	91 11 8	32,850 0 0
				41	37	170 11 1	[illegible]	41	37	136 6 5	42,600 0 0	41	32	140 5 0	48,200 0 0

42	...	...	...	42	11	69 5 0	17,500 0 0	42	28	121 11 3	34,400 0 0	42	27	102 3 0	33,750 0 0
43	...	...	...	43	21	82 9 5	24,050 0 0	43	29	183 9 3	46,250 0 0	43	24	102 8 2	34,150 0 0
44	...	...	...	44	18	117 2 3	22,450 0 0	44	21	105 1 1	27,350 0 0	44	25	93 1 7	30,050 0 0
45	...	...	...	45	22	202 5 11	42,150 0 0	45	29	194 7 7	45,250 0 0	45	21	95 10 2	30,350 0 0
46	...	...	...	46	12	59 [illegible]	12,750 0 0	46	19	135 7 10	24,100 0 0	46	23	135 2 3	39,400 0 0
47	...	...	...	47	15	106 2 9	22,250 0 0	47	19	127 14 9	29,250 0 0	47	13	62 1 4	19,000 0 0
48	...	...	...	48	9	50 10 5	10,350 0 0	48	14	72 1 6	16,700 0 0	48	26	145 3 2	41,300 0 0
49	...	...	...	49	9	128 3 8	25,500 0 0	49	13	85 6 9	17,750 0 0	49	24	102 8 9	26,250 0 0
50	...	...	...	50	3	40 0 0	6,000 0 0	50	9	97 13 10	19,250 0 0	50	16	114 5 2	28,150 0 0
51	...	...	...	51	5	...	10,470 0 0	51	12	86 10 8	18,000 0 0	51	19	74 2 9	30,350 0 0
52	...	...	...	52	3	...	5,050 0 0	52	7	44 11 0	8,500 0 0	52	10	73 7 0	18,500 0 0
53	...	...	...	53	5	...	5,200 0 0	53	5	65 9 0	12,000 0 0	53	5	31 3 2	8,400 0 0
54	...	...	...	54	1	...	2,000 0 0	54	1	13 12 0	2,000 0 0	54	10	68 9 2	16,600 0 0
55	...	...	...	55	1	...	100 0 0	55	3	...	4,000 0 0	55	4	19 15 2	4,750 0 0
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	3	...	10,000 0 0	56	2	26 0 4	5,200 0 0
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	...	500 0 0	57	2	4 11 10	1,000 0 0
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	3	19 13 10	4,350 0 0
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4	35 6 0	7,800 0 0
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2	5 1 8	1,000 0 0
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
∞ TOTAL .	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	...	713	3,251 9 3	10,66,700 0 0	...	827	3,398 5 0	11,01,550 0 0	...	692	2,601 9 6	9,64,250 0 0

STATEMENT III.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1897) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (with notes showing when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1897.

Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowances secured by payment of monthly subscriptions.				Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowance is to commence.
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
36	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 1884.
...	...	...	...	41	1	1 14 10	5 0 0	15 years	52	October 1907.
...	...	...	...	56	1	*79 2 8	50 0 0	*5 years	53	September 1893.
58	1	1,208 15 9	12 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	December 1896.
61	1	489 11 8	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1897.
62	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1892.
4	1	3,561 10 8	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 1893.
66	2	712 5 4	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	One commenced from June 1891 and the other from July 1895.
TOTAL	7	7,992 15 2	80 8 0	...	2	1 14 10	55 0 0	...	...	

* This subscription has ceased to be payable after August 1893, and monthly allowance was secured from September 1893.

STATEMENT IV.

Statement of the number of active Policies existing on 31st March 1897, showing the ages of the insurants at the time the policies were originally taken out and a classification according to amounts.

Age.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 150—200.	Rs. 250—500.	Rs. 550—1,000.	Rs. 1,050—2,000.	Rs. 2,050—3,000.	Rs. 3,050—4,000.	Total of Balance.
21—25.									
At close of 1895-96	2	4	6	94	175	84	12	37	
Add—Issued during 1896-97	...	...	...	11	29	10	...	2	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	...	...	...	5	6	4	...	1	
Balance	2	4	6	100	198	90	12	38	450
26—30.									
At close of 1895-96	2	14	11	130	305	128	31	55	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	2	10	35	10	2	4	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	...	...	2	3	8	4	...	...	
Balance	2	14	11	137	332	134	33	59	722
31—35.									
At close of 1895-96	12	5	8	118	182	103	24	46	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	...	13	23	13	3	7	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	1	
Balance	12	5	8	129	200	115	27	52	548
36—40.									
At close of 1895-96	6	6	9	66	89	65	20	38	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	1	10	15	5	1	...	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	1	1	...	4	3	3	1	2	
Balance	5	5	10	72	101	67	20	36	316
41—45.									
At close of 1895-96	...	4	2	30	47	34	11	21	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	3	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Balance	...	4	2	34	49	35	11	23	158
46—50.									
At close of 1895-96	1	1	...	8	7	16	...	4	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Balance	...	1	...	7	8	18	...	5	39
TOTAL OF BALANCE	21	33	37	479	888	459	103	213	2,233

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

No. 5036-*S. R.*

The 12th November, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

RESOLUTION.—In his speech in moving for leave to introduce the Indian Stamp Bill in the Legislative Council on Friday, October 15, 1897, the Honourable Sir James Westland made the following remarks:

"Besides the exemptions which are mentioned in the Act itself there are a large number which have been effected by notification. These refer chiefly to documents which arise in the course of the business of public departments. If we bring these into the new Act, we will crowd the schedule largely with matters of no general public interest. We therefore propose to continue the present practice and to provide for all these exemptions by notifications and not by bringing them into the Act itself. There are a few documents of this character which are exempted under the provisions of the Act as it stands, but we have cut out these exemptions with the intention of including them in the list of similar instruments which have been from time to time exempted by notifications. This list it is intended to print and make public as soon as possible, so that any person who has any interest in these documents will see that the removal of them from the schedule of exemptions is not to be interpreted as an intention to levy any duty upon them."

The following list of exemptions from stamp duty is now published for information in pursuance of the undertaking made in the above extract:

DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE WHICH ARE EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.

LAND REVENUE.

1. Leases or counterparts thereof executed at the time of settlements made directly by the Government with existing occupants of land, whether zamindars or tenants, and whether self-cultivating or not: provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Instruments executed after 20th January 1897 and prior to the 1st of January 1898, for securing the repayment of loans made by landlords to their tenants or persons holding under their tenants for any of the objects specified in section 4 of the Land Improvements Loans Act (XIX of 1883) or in section 4 (1) of the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884).

Provided that the exemption—

(1) shall extend only to such distressed areas as the Local Government may by notification in the Local Official Gazette declare in this behalf, and

(2) shall apply only to instruments in which—

(*a*) the object for which the loan is made is set forth in the body of the instrument, and

(*b*) the rate of interest reserved on the loan does not exceed four *per cent. per annum.*

3. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 43.

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4. Instruments executed by landholders to secure the repayment of advances certified by endorsement on the instruments under the hand of the Collector to have been made for the relief of distress.

This exemption does not apply to instruments executed after the 31st December 1897.

5. Instruments executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of loans made or to be made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884.

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

Bombay.

6. Agreements respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) or any rules made under that Act.

7. Leases granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay, under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879).

8. Leases granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the District of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely: Ambit, Ghatghar, Kumshet, Lohali Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganvadi, Uddavne.

(PARTIAL EXEMPTION.)

9. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement, whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished, chargeable with a duty of four annas.

Burma.

10. Certified copies of maps shewing the holdings of cultivators in Burma when furnished to the said cultivators.

11. Instruments executed with the object of securing the repayment of loans from the public revenues granted in Upper Burma for any of the purposes described in section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884).

12. Instruments executed after 8th May 1896 for the purpose of securing the due payment of rents of fisheries leased under section 4, clause (*b*), of the (Lower) Burma Fisheries Act (VII of 1875) or under section 32, sub-section (3), of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation (III of 1889).

Central Provinces.

13. Instruments whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris.

14. Conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by instruments known as "Sattas" (this clause applies only to the Central Provinces).

15. Copies or extracts certified by patwaris to be true copies of, or true extracts from, records or papers which they are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, XVIII of 1881, section 146, when the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

Madras.

16. Pattas granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under raiyatwar settlements.

North-Western Provinces.

17. Such written agreements with respect to enhancement of rent of ex-proprietary or occupancy tenants as are referred to in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, section 12, clause (*a*).

LAND REVENUE—*concld.*

Punjab.

18. Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies of maps or plans prepared or maintained under chapter IV of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), whether such copies are granted under rule 23 or rule 314 of the rules under the said Act:

Provided that the copies are supplied for the private use of the persons applying for them and that they are not used or intended to be used as evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer.

OPIUM, HEMP DRUGS AND EXCISE.

1. Receipts given by opium cultivators or their representatives and by lambardárs and khatedárs in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to them by the Government as advances for the cultivation of opium.

2. Bond when executed by the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

3. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

4. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

5. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by raiyats for, or in respect of, the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Rajshahi.

6. Power of attorney executed in favour of lambardárs or khatedárs by opium cultivators, who do not attend personally to receive advances or to enter into contracts for the cultivation of opium.

7. Instrument of the nature of a mortgage deed when executed by the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

8. Security-bond (or mortgage-deed) for the fulfilment of any contract deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies.

9. Contract deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

1. Agreements and security-bonds required to be executed under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

2. Instruments in the nature of conveyances by the Government of standing trees in Government forests.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Security-bonds taken under the authority of the Government from medical students of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon and Hospital Assistant classes, and their sureties.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

1. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

"Local authority" in this clause means a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund.

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2. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, depositors in Post Office Savings Banks or the State Railway Provident Institutions or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for sums of money withdrawn from any of those Banks.

3. Receipts endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders.

4. Receipts given by the addressee for deposits exceeding twenty rupees, made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages.

RAILWAYS.

1. Agreements made with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods.

2. Agreements made with Railway Companies or Administrations, which purport to limit the responsibility of those Companies or Administrations as declared by the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, section 72, sub-section (*1*), and are in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (*2*) of that section.

3 Agreements or indemnity bonds given to Railway authorities by consignees (when the railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

4. Receipt given by Railway Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, and to such Companies or Administrations for refunds of over charges made in respect of such fares.

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5. The debenture bonds of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, when the said bonds are negotiated in British India.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

1. Agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank.

2. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department or the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.

3. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by contractors.

4. Agreements or declarations, by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract, when the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash.

OTHER DOCUMENTS.

1. Bills of Exchange drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in British India.

2. Cheques drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in British India.

3 Receipts given for payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes.

4. Power of Attorney furnished to relatives, servants, or dependents under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 68.

5. Copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 58.

6. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, section 35, sub-section (*1*).

7. Contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, III of 1879.

8. Agreement made under Act II of 1886 (The Indian Income Tax Act), section 9, sub-section (*2*).

9. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of such other joint-holders, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

10. Sanads of jagirs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

11. Instruments of exchange executed by private persons when land is given by them for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to them by the Government.

12. Transfers by endorsement of mortgages of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India.

13. Copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, and Diocesan or Marriage Registrars, and granted to persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, in the Gazette of India of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346.

(PARTIAL EXEMPTION.)

14. Trust Deed entered into in compliance with the rules from time to time in force in the Bombay Presidency regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools in that Presidency. Chargeable with the duty payable on a bond for like amount or value, or the sum of Rs. 15, whichever shall be less.

(PARTIAL EXEMPTION.)

15. *Agreement* executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee-plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees. Chargeable with a duty of one anna.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th November, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 1255.—In G. G. O. No. 1056 of 1897, *for* "11th September 1897" *read* "7th September 1897."

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1256.—Captain R. D. Burlton, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, Rangoon, is confirmed as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain H. T. King, whose tenure has expired. Dated 16t November 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1257.—Lieutenant C. C. Donovan, Royal Artillery, officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 3rd May 1897, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1258.—Major G. A. Williams, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General C. Tucker, C.B., Commanding Secunderabad District. Dated 16th September 1897.

No. 1259.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma:

Lieutenant F. A. B. Fryer, 6th Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 29th October 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1260.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Thomas James Willans, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—2nd September 1897.

Lieutenant Clive Wigram, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—14th September 1897.

Lieutenant Archibald Middleton Kettlewell, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse),—11th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Gerald Patrick Ogilvy Carnegy, South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—24th October 1897.

No. 1261.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

John Louis Dougherty, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—3rd October 1897.

Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—5th October 1897.

John Chalmers Simpson, officiating wing officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—11th October 1897.

Herbert Joseph Cotton, officiating wing officer, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—17th October 1897.

John Arthur Bald, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—19th October 1897.

No. 1262.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Captain G. O. Roos-Keppel, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 19th September 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1263.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers.*

The appointment of Thakur Chhotu Singh as Ressaidar, on probation, notified in G. G. O. No. 849 of 1897, is cancelled.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1264.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Lieutenant Viscount A. E. Fincastle, 16th Lancers, and Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be aide-de-camp and orderly officer, respectively, to Major General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force, *vice* Captain A. R. Dick, who has rejoined his appointment.

2nd Brigade.

Captain A. B. Dunsterville, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major E. O. F. Hamilton, ordered to join his regiment with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

TIRAH.

No. 1265.—The following appointments are made from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain E. Peach, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, to be orderly officer to Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Commanding 1st Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant G. H. Badcock, returning to India.

Line of Communications.

Lieutenant H. H. Northey, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling.

No. 1266.—In G. G. O No. 1226 of 1897, for "Lieutenant A. I. C. M. C. Cormick" *read* "Lieutenant A. C. L. McCormick."

No. 1267.—The following appointment is made to the Army Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which he may assume his duties:

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

TOCHI.

No. 1268.—The following appointment to the staff of the Tochi Field Force is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Colonel E. S. Brook, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, to command the 2nd Brigade of the Force with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 1227 of 1897.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1269.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 15th October 1897, page 5558.

War Office, 11th October, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order:

In recognition of their services with the Indian Contingent during the operations in Mombassa, 1895-96,—

Captain William Cross Barratt, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Edwin Scott, Indian Staff Corps.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1270.—Rule 3 (*a*) of the Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve of officers, as published in G. G. O. No. 308 of 1894, is cancelled, and the following substituted:

(*a*) That he is recommended by the General Officer Commanding the District in which he resides, to whom he must in the first place personally submit his application, together with the required certificates, and that the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding is concurred in by the Local Government.

No. 1271.—Lindsay Douglas Horne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1272.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

11th November 1897.

Henry Elston.
Robert George Iremonger.
Brevet Major Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy.
Herbert Edward Porter.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

10th November 1897.

Edward James Lugard, D.S.O.
Henry Carew Ricketts.
Lindsay Anstruther Forbes.
Charles Oriel Oliphant Tanner.
Henry Lawrence Fleming.
Philip Byron Bohun Forster.
Cecil Howard Williams.
Alfred Bruce Sangster.
Francis Thornton Stewart
Aubrey James Jamieson.
Harry Gordon Benn
Henry John Milnes Macandrew.
John Walter Orchard.
Arthur Holy Bolton.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Colonels.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., retired. Dated 24th October 1897.

Surgeon-Colonel Franklin will be seconded on the establishment of Surgeon-Colonels of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, while holding the appointment of Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George McBride Davis, M.D., D.S.O., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, seconded. Dated 24th October 1897.

Bombay Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Colonels.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George William Robertson Hay, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. Bainbridge, M.D., promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major-General. Dated 16th August 1897.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Randolph Caldecott, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel D. E. Hughes, M.D., retired. Dated 15th September 1897.

Bengal.

No. 1273.—In G. G. O. No. 899 of 1897, promoting Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Reid

to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel *for* "1st June 1897" *read* "9th June 1897."

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS COMMAND.

No. 1274.—First class Assistant Surgeon Daniel Thomas Baker to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary first class Assistant Surgeon Peter Arthur Winckler is absorbed in his class;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Henry Clement Craggs to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 31st August 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant T. B. Z. Hesterlow, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 1275.—Sergeant David Davies, employed as Assistant Chief Warder, Central Military Prison, Poona, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th October 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 1276.—Sub-Conductor John Hayhurst, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, on probation, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 20th April 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1277.—*44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Kaberaj Karki to be Subadar, Color-Havildar Parab Sing Thipa to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajendra Sahi, deceased, with effect from the 26th August 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 1278.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army in the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

No. 2492, Havildar Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, 25th Bombay Infantry (Rifles), *vice* Color Havildar Rámparshád Pánde, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 1279.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity:

Bengal Unattached List.

Sergeant George William Sanderson, Military Works Department.

Bombay Unattached List.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Albert Harrison, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Alfred Osbourne, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Charles Gosling, Bombay Volunteer Light Horse.

2nd Class Sergeant Instructor John Wilson, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1280.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Lieutenant F. J. Kingsley resigns his commission.

No. 1281.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon Lieutenant E. W. N. Guinness resigns his commission.

Ernest Whitmore Newton Guinness, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Burnand, promoted.

No. 1282.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Brian Edward O'Conor to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1897, to complete the establishment.

No. 1283.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain R. G. Hardy, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd November 1897.

Second-Lieutenant C. T. Evans resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th November 1897.

Joseph Ward, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th November 1897, *vice* Evans, resigned.

No. 1284.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

James Mackenna, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1285.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

John Silvester, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th April 1897, *vice* Gregson, promoted.

No. 1286.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

John Baker Dunning Gribble, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Croley, resigned.

No. 1287.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Major E. S. Brander, Indian Medical Service, resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th October 1897.

MEDALS.

No. 1288.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the volunteer long service medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:

Calcutta Light Horse.

Trooper D. A. Campbell.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Honorary Captain and Paymaster R. Mytton.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Bailey.
Volunteer M. Sargon.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal H. Glegg.
Volunteer R. Anderson.
Volunteer D. McDonald.
Volunteer J. C. Ray.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant J. M. Davies.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant-Major R. G. Girard.
Paymaster Sergeant W. Ronaldson.
Orderly Room Sergeant W. Ayres (retired).
Sergeant G. W. McKie.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color Sergeant J. Power.
Sergeant A. Cooper.
Sergeant G. Kitching.
Lance Sergeant J. Jahans.
Lance Sergeant A. H. Jones.
Volunteer A. N. Dullard.
Volunteer E. Myers.
Volunteer C. Pinto.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant J. T. Bingham.
Corporal J. J. Richardson.
Corporal R. J. Saunders.
Lance-Corporal I. Turner.
Volunteer H. Davis.
Volunteer W. DeSantos.
Volunteer W. Reid.
Volunteer G. Sharpe.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

Quartermaster Sergeant W. Pepper.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Captain J. Leask.
Sergeant Major W. George.
Quartermaster Sergeant W. Stephens.
Corporal H. Closson.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer A. J. Daniells.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer H. M. Hardinge.
Volunteer A. McKinley.
Volunteer F. Woolner.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Quartermaster Sergeant T. Clarke.
Quartermaster Sergeant A. H. Loader.
Volunteer A. Valentine.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Quartermaster Sergeant D. Clabby.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

Volunteer J. Eyears.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

Armourer Sergeant W. Harper.
Volunteer H. Harper.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 72.—Mr. A. E. Nash, Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 23rd May 1896.

No. 73.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 18th September 1897:

To be Assistant Engineer.

Richard Vincent.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th November, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 12th November 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Unattached List, Indian Staff Corps (attached to 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles).	2nd-Lieutenant J. N. Edge	18th October 1897.	Poona.		
Royal Artillery	Captain F. R. McC. De Butts	29th October 1897.	Sampagha.		
Indian Medical Service (Madras).	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. North.	1st November 1897.	Sanganakulli.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 6th and the 12th November 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
John Duncan McMillan.	Surgeon-Lieutenant.	Indian Medical Service, Bengal.	5th February 1897.	No will found.	500 9 11		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 473.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December 1897.

The 9th November, 1897.

No. 475.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Subhankhali extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh State railway.

The 11th November, 1897.

No. 476.—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

No. 477.—The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. D. W. McPherson .	Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Examiner, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	16th October 1897.
Mr. S. G. Wood . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	16th October 1897.
Mr. F. P. Dunne . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	16th October 1897.
Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, *permanent.*	12th September 1897.

No. 478.—Mr. J. T. Simpson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Burma, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 11th October 1897.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 479.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, in anticipation of orders to be published hereafter as to the future organization of the Public Works Department Secretariat, which have been approved by the Secretary of State for India, to make the following permanent and officiating appointments, with effect from the 2nd November 1897:

Colonel T. Gracey, C.S.I., R.E., Director General of Railways and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to be Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch.

Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to be Inspector General of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Officiating Director General of Railways, to be Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch.

Mr. A. Brereton, Class I, Grade 1, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, and Manager, East Coast Railway, to be Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch.

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Class I, Grade 2, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, and Under Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, to

officiate as Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, during the absence of Mr. Brereton on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, to officiate as Under Secretary, Railway Branch, *vice* Mr. Anderson, or until further orders.

Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., Class II, Grade 1, sub. *pro tem.*, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, to officiate as Under Secretary, Railway Branch, until further orders.

No. 480.—Mr. G. H. leMaistre, Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department until further orders.

The 9th November, 1897.

No. 474.—The following is published for general information :

No. 843 R. T., dated Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make General Rules, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 476 T., dated the 30th October 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied for leave to adopt, on the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Subhankhali extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh State railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Subhankhali extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh State railway which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

ORDERED also that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Nos. 562—574.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 9th November, 1897.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1895, the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon, and Home Department Resolution No. [illegible], dated the 25th September 1896, and accompaniments.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 38-[illegible], dated the 14th October 1896.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1896, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

The Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails, due with the Government of India on 1st June, were on the whole submitted with fair punctuality. The statement in the margin shows, however, that the Reports of three Provinces were delayed beyond the month in which they were due. In all three instances the Local Government or Administration had to deal with famine and the delay in the receipt of the review of the Bombay

PROVINCE.	DATE OF RECEIPT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF THE REPORT FOR 1895.	1896.
MADRAS	18th June 1896	... 12th July 1897
BOMBAY	9th July 1896	... 25th October 1897.
BENGAL	5th June 1896	... 31st May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	17th August 1896	... 23rd June 1897.
PUNJAB	18th June 1896	... 2nd June 1897.
BURMA	19th June 1896	... 4th June 1897.
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	22nd June 1896	... 21st July 1897.
ASSAM	5th June 1896	... 31st May 1897.
COORG	17th June 1896	... 12th June 1897.
HYDERABAD	25th May 1896	... 25th May 1897.

Government was due to their being specially occupied with famine, plague and other matters. The Government of India regret the delay in the issue of this Resolution, but recognize that it was unavoidable.

2. Statement No. 1 appended to this Resolution shows the general distribution of prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British India. The number of Central Jails (40) was the same as in 1895, but the number of District Jails (191) and of Subordinate Jails and lock-ups (495) diminished by one. The jail population at the commencement of the year (*viz.*, 101,061, of whom 97,883 were males and 3,178 were females) was considerably larger than at the beginning of 1895 (96,422, of whom 93,405 were males and 3,017 females). More prisoners (476,180) were, owing chiefly to the scarcity which prevailed, received during the year 1896 than in the previous year and the aggregate number (577,241, of whom 550,965 were males), and the daily average number (103,687·54, of whom 100,408·3 were males) were consequently both higher than in 1895, when the figures were, respectively, 556,971 (531,860 males) and 101,085·48 (97,869·62 males).

3. Statement No. 2 contains the statistics relating to the number and disposal of convicts. The year opened with 94,052 convicts in the Jails, as compared with 89,472 in the previous year. Excluding those received by transfer, the total number of convicts rose from 267,446 to 276,075. The increase was distributed over most Provinces, but occurred chiefly in Bengal (from 48,939 to 51,586), Burma (from 31,71 to 33,439), the Central Provinces (from 12,461 to 14,207), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from 76,030 to 77,729) and the Punjab (from 31,945 to 33,006). Burma, where a large portion of the increase was due to the increase in the number of persons (1,015) imprisoned under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, is the only Province in which the prevailing scarcity was not the cause of the rise in the jail population. The number of convicts released in the years 1895 and 1896, respectively, is shown below:

			Males.	Females.
Released on appeal		1895	13,560	362
		1896	13,380	384
Released on expiry of sentence		1895	120,411	8,894
		1896	119,155	9,074
Released under remission rules		1895	25,977	620
		1896	28,165	715
Released by order of Government.	(*a*) on the ground of sickness	1895	107	4
		1896	131	4
	(*b*) on other grounds.	1895	105	153
		1896	1,063	208

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Total	1895	160,160	10,042	170,202
	1896	161,894	10,385	172,279

4. The number of convicts released by order of Government on the ground of sickness was still highest in Bengal, where the number (57) was the same as in 1895. This number excludes 4 convicts released in a moribund condition, who are returned among the deaths in the jail statistics. Twenty-six convicts were released in Burma on account of sickness; 25 in Assam, and 10 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The number released on this ground in the remaining Provinces was 17. One thousand and forty-two convicts were released by Government on grounds other than sickness in the Central Provinces. In the previous year 224 convicts were similarly released in these Provinces, and for both years the action taken is accounted for by the necessity of relieving the overcrowding which threatened to become serious in its sanitary consequences. In 1896 the existence of cholera along the routes by which convicts would have to be transferred with a view to relieving the pressure in particular jails afforded an additional reason for adopting the alternative of releasing a certain number of the inmates. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 176 convicts were liberated in view of their offences having been committed under the pressure of want.

5. The number of convicts transported to Port Blair, or from Burma to Indian Jails, rose from 1,060 in 1895 to 1,444 in 1896 in spite of the fact that a number of convicts who had been received in the Thana Jail for transportation have not yet been sent to Port Blair on account of the existence of plague at Bombay. Sixty-seven convicts were transferred to lunatic asylums, as compared with 61 in 1895. The number of escapes diminished from 62 to 54. There were 420 executions, against 395 in the previous year. The number of deaths increased from 2,491 to 2,690. After deducting the number of casualties (releases, transfers, escapes, executions and deaths), the number (99,589) of convicts left on the rolls at the close of the year showed an excess of 5,536 over the number of the preceding year. The daily average number of convicts (95,033·83) was also higher than in 1895 (93,212·26).

6. The decline in the number of escapes is satisfactory. In three Provinces (Burma, Coorg and Hyderabad) no escapes occurred. In only two Provinces (Assam and Madras) was there an increase. The number of convicts who escaped and had not been recaptured at the close of the year was, as before, highest in Assam (14) and the Punjab (12). In the former Province the number of escapes was 44, 16 from inside and 28 from outside the jails. The Chief Commissioner, while of opinion that the large number of escapes from Assam jails may be partly due to the large extent to which, in that Province, extramural labour has hitherto been resorted to, considers that laxity of discipline and supervision is to some extent responsible for them. The Governor General in Council concurs with Mr. Cotton in thinking that what is chiefly needed is closer and more constant supervision by the superior authorities, and trusts that a result of the orders for securing a regular inspection of the jails both by the District Magistrates and by non-official visitors will be a reduction in the number of escapes. In the Punjab the escapes were apparently due, as observed in the Resolution on the Jail Reports for 1895, to the insecurity of the jail buildings. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be able to remedy the defects as soon as Provincial funds are available for expenditure on ordinary public works.

7. Statement No. 3 shows the religion, age, education and previous occupation of convicts admitted into jail during the years 1895 and 1896. There was an increase in the number of Muhammadans (from 45,046 to 47,256), Buddhists and Jains (from 15,645 to 17,273) and of those belonging to "all other classes" (from 4,172 to 5,043). There was a decrease in the number of Christians (from 2,386 to 1,834), while the number of Hindus and Sikhs (110,578) was almost the same as in 1895 (110,641). The decrease in the number of Christians was distributed among Europeans, Eurasians and Natives, the numbers in which classes were, respectively, 550, 183 and 1,101 in the year under review, as compared with 828, 230 and 1,328 in 1895.

8. The following figures contrast the number of convicts admitted in the years 1895 and 1896 according to the four main age-periods:

	No. of convicts admitted.	
	1895.	1896.
Under 16 years of age	1,822	1,694
From 16 to 40 years of age	140,931	144,048
From 40 to 60 years of age	31,565	32,875
Over 60 years	3,571	3,367

There was an increase in the number of convicts between 16 and 40 years of age, and of those between 40 and 60 years of age; while the numbers under the remaining two heads diminished. The decline in the number of juvenile offenders is satisfactory, but it is clear from the remarks recorded by some of the Local Governments that there is still room for improvement. Local Governments and Administrations have, where necessary, drawn attention to the provisions of Section 31 (1) (*b*) of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, and it is hoped that this power of discharging first offenders, coupled with the option of taking action under Section 10 of the same Act, may result in the reports for the current year exhibiting a still further decline in the number of youthful offenders confined in jails

9. It is usual to refer in some detail to the figures from the different Reformatory Schools. The year opened with 153 boys at the Chingleput Reformatory School, and closed with 154. Thirty-three boys were admitted during the year, of whom 23 were old offenders, 9 had been convicted for the first time, and one was a State prisoner. In addition to the classes for general education, technical

instruction was imparted in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, tailoring and drawing, and the examination that was held in these technical subjects was productive of very satisfactory results. The conduct of the boys is said to have improved. Three boys escaped, but all were recaptured. Of the 32 pupils discharged during the year, 12 were following the trades learnt in the school; 14 secured useful avocations as petty dealers, peons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, etc.; 2 were unemployed, and no report was received of the remaining four. The health of the boys was on the whole satisfactory. Although, owing to epidemics of influenza and chicken-pox, the number of admissions into hospital increased from 122 in 1894 and 164 in 1895 to 186 in 1896, no deaths occurred.

There were 105 boys in the Yeraoda Reformatory School at the beginning of the year, and 40 were admitted during the year. Twenty-three boys were released on expiry of sentence, one was transferred to a jail, and 12 were released by order of Government. The year therefore closed with 109 boys. As in the preceding year, the trades taught were painting, blacksmith's work, tailoring, carpentry, book-binding, cane-work, and polishing. Reports received regarding 32 of the 35 boys released during the year show that no boy was reconvicted, and that 2 were still following the trade taught in the Reformatory. The conduct of the boys showed an improvement on the previous year and was satisfactory. No serious offences were committed and no escapes occurred. The mark system is reported to have worked satisfactorily, and, with a very healthy year, the record of the school was gratifying.

At the Alipur and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools there were, respectively, 207 and 328 boys at the end of the year. In addition to the general education imparted at the schools, the boys were taught carpentry and blacksmith's and tinsmith's work. The boys at Alipur were also employed on book-binding, printing, cane-work, and the preparation of quinine packets; at Hazaribagh they were, in addition to these industries, engaged in cotton and blanket weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. Drill and gymnastics were continued regularly throughout the year. Two boys escaped from the Hazaribagh Reformatory, one of whom has not been secured. Out of 47 boys released at Hazaribagh during 1896, 36 were reported to be well conducted, 3 were pursuing the trade taught in the school, 4 were not traceable, 2 were in jail, one was viewed with suspicion and one had died. Inquiries regarding the subsequent movement of boys released from the Alipur School during 1896 had not been completed when the Report was submitted. The health of the boys at Hazaribagh was seriously affected by a severe epidemic of influenza, and the six deaths which occurred are attributed indirectly to this cause. Of the two deaths at Alipur one was caused by fracture of the skull inflicted by another boy in the Reformatory.

There were 208 boys in the Reformatory School at Bareilly at the close of the year. Their health was very satisfactory, and no deaths occurred. Discipline and conduct are reported to have been excellent, and there were no escapes. Some difficulty is experienced in imparting technical instruction in trades, and it is reported that carpentry, blacksmith's work and weaving had to be given up for want of orders and that cane-work is now the chief industry. The abandonment of instruction in industries such as carpentry and smith's work which are likely to be useful to the boys in after life is to be regretted, and the Government of India hope that efforts will be made to revert to it. Of the 104 boys discharged within the past three years, who have been reported on, 2 had died, 37 had been lost sight of, 20 had been convicted of criminal offences, and 37 of the remaining 45 were pursuing various avocations, while 8 had no occupation. The character given of 39 out of these 45 was good.

The year closed with 128 boys at the Jubbulpore Reformatory School. Of 56 boys who have been discharged since the opening of this institution on 16th August 1891, one has died, 6 have relapsed into crime, 15 cannot be traced, and the remaining 34 are doing well and bear a good character. The chief industries on which the boys were employed during the year were tailoring, carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting and varnishing, shoe-making and dyeing. Drill and gymnastics were regularly attended to. The conduct of the boys was good, the offences being chiefly trivial. The inmates enjoyed fairly good health, and only one death occurred.

The Paungdè Reformatory School contained 88 boys at the end of the year, or 15 more than at the beginning of the year. Of the 17 boys released during the year, 9 were liberated on expiry of sentence, 4 by order of Government,

2 were returned to jail, one was sentenced to jail on revision by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma; and one was licensed out under the Reformatory Schools Act. The health and conduct of the inmates were satisfactory. The School was transferred to Insein in December 1896.

10. Out of 181,984 convicts admitted into jail during the year, 19,512 (10·7 per cent.) were able to read and write, 5,713 (3·2 per cent.) were able to read only, and 156,759 (86·1 per cent.) were illiterate. In 1895 the corresponding percentages were 10·8, 3·6 and 85·6. Burma was the Province in which the largest number (10,741) of convicts were able to read and write, while the largest number (44,807) of illiterate convicts belonged to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

11. The avocations pursued by the male convicts previous to their admission into jail in 1895 and 1896 are shown by the following figures:

	1895.	1896.
Employed under Government or Municipal or Local authorities.	4,384	4,149
Professional persons	7,340	6,950
In service or performing personal offices ...	15,760	16,943
Engaged in agriculture or with animals ...	94,644	96,154
Engaged in commerce and trade	7,913	8,402
Employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, etc.	5,656	5,057
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits ...	31,811	33,617

The number of persons engaged in agriculture or with animals who were admitted into jail has shown, as might, having regard to the bad seasons that have prevailed, be expected, a steady increase during the past three years. There was also an increase in 1896, as compared with the previous year, in the number of persons in service, in commerce and trade and among those classed as "engaged in miscellaneous pursuits."

The condition of the female convicts before admission in the last two years is shown below:

	1895.	1896.
Married	6,616	6,780
Unmarried	501	495
Widows	2,872	3,108
Prostitutes	393	329

12. The following statement contrasts the distribution according to length of sentence of the convicts admitted into jail during the years 1895 and 1896:

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. on total admissions.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Not exceeding one month	56,022	56,019	31·49	30·78
Above one month and not exceeding three months	34,399	34,787	19·34	19·12
Above three months and not exceeding six months	32,848	34,747	18·46	19·09
Above six months and not exceeding one year ...	27,164	28,627	15·27	15·73
Above one year and not exceeding two years ...	15,592	16,018	8·77	8·80
Above two years and not exceeding five years ...	7,395	7,366	4·16	4·05
Above five years and not exceeding ten years ...	2,231	2,314	1·25	1·27
Exceeding ten years	75	112	0·04	0·06
Transportation (a) for life	1,137	1,017	0·64	0·56
Transportation (b) for a term	385	360	0·22	0·20
Sentenced to death	638	610	0·36	0·34

13. The proportion of convicts admitted into jail who had been previously convicted is shown in Statement No. 5. Of the total number of convicts, 25,318,

or 13·91 per cent., were found to have been previously convicted. The number of convicts who had been convicted once previously was 16,435, or 9·03 per cent.; the number convicted twice previously was 4,927, or 2·7 per cent., and the number convicted more than twice was 3,956, or 2·17 per cent. The percentage of these was highest in Burma (22·2) and in the Central Provinces (21·36). In the Bombay Presidency the percentage was 15·67; in the Punjab 13·02; in Bengal 12·38; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 11·93; and in the Madras Presidency 11·65.

14. The anthropometric system of identifying old offenders, which has been adopted in all provinces except Coorg and Hyderabad, appears to have worked with some success. In Bengal where the system has been longest in use, 334 old offenders were recognized after their admission into jail, as compared with 207 in 1895. In Coorg there appears to be no regular system for identifying persons who had been previously convicted. The introduction into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of the anthropometric system was sanctioned in 1895; but its working has been delayed by the non-arrival of the instruments. It has now been decided, on the Report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the system of identification by finger impressions, that this system, which is simpler and more effective than the anthropometric system, should be adopted in preference to the anthropometric system hitherto in force, and in a Circular letter No. 328—335, dated the 12th June last, Local Governments and Administrations were asked to introduce it generally. The Governor General in Council trusts that the change will result in the more frequent identification of old offenders by the police.

15. The manner in which convicts were employed is shown in Statement No. 6. The average number under sentence of labour on working days increased from 90,259 in 1895 to 92,054 in 1896, and the number actually available for labour rose from 80,180 to 81,748. The following figures show the distribution of convict labour during the past year:

	Average number employed.
Unremunerative labour	1,572
Prison officers	8,269
Prison servants	9,398
Gardening	5,972
Preparation of articles for consumption in jails... ...	12,330
Jail repairs	3,517
Jail buildings	3,496
Manufactures	35,275
Labour under the Public Works Department	1,210
Labour under Municipalities	713

Of the average number under sentence of labour (92,054), 8·96 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 10·21 per cent. as prison servants, and 38·3 on manufactures.

16. Statement No. 7 shows the prison offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them. The number of offences which had risen from 134,284 in 1893 to 147,319 in 1895, rose to 160,115 in 1896. The increase to some extent corresponded with the rise in the daily average number of convicts from 93,211 in 1895 to 95,033 in 1896. The number of offences (17,600) recorded in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the daily average population (30,784) was about twice as high as in Bengal (15,895), the Punjab (10,940) or Burma (14,031), was only about half that recorded in each of those Provinces. Admitting that the differences in the character of the population of different Provinces may to some extent account for such results, they cannot adequately explain the diversity between the returns for Bengal and the Punjab on the one hand and for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the other. This must, it appears to the Governor General in Council, be in a great measure due to a difference of system. The record of offences in North-Western Provinces and Oudh is indeed considerably higher than it was in 1895 (10,713) and it appears from paragraph 33 of the Report and para-

graph 5 of the Local Government's orders on it that special attention has been paid to the disparity between the record of offences and punishments in that Province and that in Bengal. The Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is of opinion that the explanation lies in the course of procedure necessary to punish a prisoner, and he thinks that the easier the procedure is for a subordinate, the more reports are made and the more punishments awarded. He observes that while in Bengal a prisoner's history ticket is kept by the convict overseer of his gang, and the offence committed is at once noted on the ticket, it is necessary in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the reporting jail official to go to the jail office, have the prisoner removed from his gang, and to make a record in the jailor's order book—a system which is more troublesome and involves more clerical work to the reporting official, and, consequently, results in fewer offences being recorded than in Bengal. This argument would appear to show that the system in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh results in offences not being recorded and it is apparent that any system under which it is possible for offences to remain unrecorded is defective and contrary to the recommendations of the Prison Conference of 1892 (paragraph 18 of their Report) approved in paragraph 18 of Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10\text{-Jails}}{610-23}$, dated 9th November 1892. The Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the system described by the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, needs to be modified in such a way as to secure that all offences shall be recorded. The number of offences relating to work was again highest in the Punjab (21,732), but, as in 1895, the numbers relating to the use of prohibited articles (4,452), to assaults, mutiny and escapes (689), and to all other breaches of jail rules (19,052) were greatest in Burma.

17. Punishments inflicted on convicts rose from 147,422 to 160,099. The bulk of the increase occurred among minor punishments, which rose from 134,209 to 142,951, and was largely accounted for by the great number of formal "warnings" (33,405 as compared with 31,518 in 1895) and minor punishments other than penal diet, separate and solitary confinement, handcuffing and link fetters. The number of these "other minor punishments" increased from 58,024 to 66,922. The increase in the number of major punishments (from 12,925 to 16,829) was almost entirely due to the rise in the Punjab from 1,765 to 4,558. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered an investigation into the causes of the large number of punishments administered in the Abbottabad, Rohtak and Amritsar Jails (where the ratios exceeded 600 per cent. of average strength) as well as into the question whether the small number of punishments inflicted in the Umballa, Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozepore and Kohat Jails (where the ratio in each case was below 150 per cent. of average strength) was due to any relaxation of discipline in those jails. The rise in the number of cases in which prisoners were placed in separate, cellular and solitary confinement was also due mainly to the number of instances (3,894) in which this form of punishment was resorted to in the Punjab; the number of cases (1,345) in which penal diet was combined with solitary confinement was highest in Burma. The number of cases in which reduced diet was ordered as a punishment increased somewhat in Assam Fetters were imposed as a punishment more frequently in Bengal than elsewhere. The number of corporal punishments, which had fallen from 1,696 in 1894 to 1,580 in 1895, rose to 1,753 in the year under review. The number was highest in Burma (362) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (329). The figures for 1895 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showed a very material decrease both from those of the previous year and the average of the previous three years and the increase in the year under review is very slight and still leaves the number much lower than it was before 1895. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has ordered an inquiry into the high rate of whippings in the Tavoy and Yaméthin Jails, where it seems to him to have been excessive. The general proportion (1·09 per cent.) borne by corporal punishment to the total of all punishments was slightly higher than in 1895 (1·07). The general ratio was exceeded in Coorg (13·11 per cent.), Assam (11·88 per cent.), the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (3·7 per cent.), the Central Provinces (2·96 per cent.), the Bombay Presidency (2·24 per cent.), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1·82 per cent.). The proportion

of whippings to the total number of major punishments diminished from 12·28 to 10·42 per cent. Excluding Coorg, where the number of whippings was only 16, the ratio was highest in Assam (61·79 per cent.), and lowest in the Punjab (4·23 per cent.).

18 Statement No. 12 shows the remissions earned by convicts for good conduct under the mark system. The number of convicts who came under the system has risen steadily from 24,613 in 1894 and 26,662 in 1895 to 28,953 in 1896. Of this number only 77 failed to earn some remission of sentence. As in other years, the great bulk (77·1 per cent.) of those who earned remission were under sentences not exceeding two years. The greatest amount of remission (1,611 days as compared with 1,580 days in 1895) was earned by a convict in Burma. The largest amount of remission gained in 1896 by a convict under sentence for one year was 80 days, or a little less than one-fourth of the period of sentence. The highest remission earned by a convict under sentence for not more than 10 years was 691 days, or, roughly, about one-sixth of the period of sentence. Gratuities were paid to convicts in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Coorg. The maximum gratuity (Rs. 36-11) was earned by a convict released in Bombay, while the average gratuity earned during the year was Rs. 2-13.

19. In paragraph 24 of their Resolution of the 25th September 1896, the Government of India observed that the plan upon which the registers of prison offences were prepared in the several Provinces was clearly not uniform, but that it was probable that in each Province the local method had been followed for some years without variation. The general conclusion that then suggested itself was that there had not been in any Province the improvement in behaviour and discipline among the convicts which was expected to be the immediate result of the mark system. Local Governments were accordingly requested to examine the matter with special care in reviewing the Jail Reports for 1896, and to consider what conditions operate against the efficacy of the system. The result of this inquiry has been to elicit a very large body of opinion favourable to the mark system and its results. The Governments of Madras and Bengal consider that the mark system is productive of excellent results in the case of convicts of some intelligence and education and the Governor General in Council is disposed to concur with the Government of the Punjab in thinking that if the system were carefully explained to all convicts by Jail Superintendents more extended results would follow. In estimating the effect of the mark system upon the general behaviour of convicts there is, of course, the difficulty noticed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, namely the absence of a uniform and adequate record of jail offences; and it can scarcely be anticipated that this difficulty will be entirely overcome, since the record of jail offences must, to some extent, depend on the subordinate jail officials. The Inspectors-General of Prisons in Bombay and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have examined the existing system for awarding marks at length and have suggested alterations of the system with a view to making it more readily understood and appreciated by the prisoners. Their proposal is, briefly, to credit each prisoner, on admission, with the total number of good conduct marks which he can earn during the period of his sentence and explain to him that this means that he will, if he conducts himself well, be entitled to release after a period shorter than that for which he was sentenced. For every instance of misconduct deserving forfeiture of marks the reduced period of imprisonment would then be extended by the period of remission so forfeited. It is contended by Mr. Filgate and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hall that such a system as this would appeal with far greater force to the less intelligent classes of prisoners who fail to appreciate the present system. This proposal was, as explained by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, laid before the Prison Conference in 1892 and rejected by them. The decision of the Prison Conference was accepted by the Government of India and the Governor General in Council agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in thinking it would be premature at present to modify the rules so recently issued after careful discussion.

20. Statements Nos. 8 and 9 which exhibit the financial aspect of the Jail Administration in 1896 show the cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners,

as well as their cash earnings, during the past two years. It was observed in the Resolution on the Reports for 1895, that comparison was considerably narrowed as it had not everywhere been possible to introduce, with effect from the 1st January 1895, the revised classification of expenditure ordered in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10\text{-Jails}}{64\text{-}79}$, dated 13th December 1894. The statistics for the past two years have been given in the revised form with the single exception that those for the Assam jails for 1895 were furnished in the old form. The gross expenditure has risen from Rs. 56,16,756 in 1894 to Rs. 57,37,114 in 1895, and Rs. 62,45,874 in 1896. The gross cost per prisoner, which had fallen from Rs. 58-11-9 in 1894 to Rs. 57-2-2 in 1895, rose to Rs. 60-8-6 in 1896. The increase in the gross expenditure and in the gross cost of each prisoner was due to the growth in the jail population and to the rise in the cost of provisions respectively.

21. The cost of establishment (permanent and temporary) diminished slightly from Rs. 22,00,290 to Rs. 21,89,809, and the cost per head from Rs. 21-14-7 to Rs. 21-3-7. The charges on account of temporary establishment aggregated Rs. 48,846 and the largest expenditure on this account again occurred in the Punjab (Rs. 19,951), though this was considerably less than the expenditure for 1895 (Rs. 27,389). As the jails in the Punjab are brought under the new organization it is anticipated that the charge for temporary establishment will gradually be reduced to the figure at which it stands in other Provinces. The cost of establishment per head was (excluding Coorg) again highest in the Punjab (Rs. 29-1-4) and lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 13-3-5).

22. Dieting charges rose from Rs. 23,72,681 to Rs. 27,38,724. Expenditure under this head increased chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from Rs. 5,92,955 to Rs. 7,87,424), in Bengal (from Rs. 4,56,975 to Rs. 5,00,470), in Burma (from Rs. 3,91,795 to Rs. 4,68,114), and in the Punjab (from Rs. 2,20,679 to Rs. 2,88,890). Madras was the only Province in which the dieting charges showed a substantial reduction. Excluding Coorg the cost per head was highest in Burma (Rs. 32-7-6), and lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 23-10-6). Hospital charges rose from Rs. 2,85,169 to Rs. 3,19,936. This increase was accompanied by a rise in the cost per head of average strength (from Rs. 2-13-5 to Rs. 3-1-7), and in the cost per head of average number sick (from Rs. 65-14-9 to Rs. 78-5-4). The average hospital expenses of a sick prisoner were highest in Bengal (Rs. 135-9-4) and lowest in the Central Provinces (Rs. 36-3-8). The figure in Bengal was higher than in 1895 (Rs. 116-14-10), and resulted from high prices of food as well as from the issue of extra diet on a more liberal scale. The advantages of purchasing provisions in advance at harvest time, and of so avoiding subsequent fluctuations in market prices, have been well brought out by the results shown where it was resorted to; and the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will consider whether further orders are necessary with a view to the still more general adoption of some such method of supply.

23. The cost of the clothing and bedding of prisoners increased from Rs. 2,95,607 to Rs. 3,45,299, and the cost per head from Rs. 2-15-4 to Rs. 3-5-9. The cost per prisoner was highest in Assam (Rs. 7-0-9) and excluding Coorg, lowest in Burma (Rs. 2-7-1).

24. The cash earnings of prisoners diminished from Rs. 14,16,565 to Rs. 13,42,653. The greatest decrease occurred in Bengal (from Rs. 2,80,006 to Rs. 1,89,903), and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from Rs. 2,39,740 to Rs. 1,54,894) though in both these Provinces the number of convicts available for labour increased. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Inspector-General of Prisons attributes the decline mainly to stagnation of trade, and to the absence of demand for jail-made articles. This position is criticized by the Local Government, and the Governor General in Council concurs in its remarks, and trusts that all Local Governments and Administrations will make it clear to the Head of their Jail Departments that the fostering of jail industries particularly with a view to meeting the requirements of the spending Departments of Government is one of the important duties of Jail Superintendents. The Governor General in Council has at present under consideration the question whether the rules regulating the supply of articles by the Jail Department to the consuming

Departments cannot be improved. The cash earnings increased in Madras (from Rs. 86,262 to Rs. 1,56,661), Bombay (from Rs. 88,354 to Rs. 98,228), and the Central Provinces (from Rs. 46,476 to Rs. 1,17,160). There was a decline in the Punjab from Rs. 1,56,557 to Rs. 1,27,281, in Burma from Rs. 4,49,204 to Rs. 4,45,487, in Assam from Rs. 44,542 to Rs. 30,570, in Coorg from Rs. 9,631 to Rs. 9,563, and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from Rs. 15,792 to Rs. 12,906. Whereas in Bengal a profit accrued from the preparation and sale of pice packets of quinine, in the Bombay Presidency this industry resulted in a small loss, accounted for by the fact that the price of the drug in the open market had risen. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, urges the establishment of a printing press in the Yeraoda Central Jail and it is understood that this measure has been deferred only on account of the existing financial pressure. Deducting the cash earnings of prisoners from the gross cost of maintenance, it appears that the net cost of jail administration rose from Rs. 43,20,549 to Rs. 40,03,221. The average net cost of a prisoner in India increased from Rs. 41-1-11 in 1894 to Rs. 43-0-5 in 1895 and Rs. 47-8-4 in 1896. The cost in each Province during the past two years is compared below:

	Average net cost of a prisoner.					
	1895.			1896.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras	52	6	1	44	14	1
Bombay	57	11	5	58	14	8
Bengal	58	1	3	66	5	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31	14	3	40	11	8
Punjab	47	2	4	58	2	3
Burma	28	7	10	34	13	11
Central Provinces	53	7	1	34	15	4
Assam	40	5	9	35	5	0
Coorg	8	5	4	—3	11	10
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	45	10	2	53	6	7

25. The Government of India observe with satisfaction that on the whole the health of the prison population improved during the year under review. A series of valuable notes by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service on the statistics for the jails in each Province is appended to this Resolution. Although the daily average strength was higher than in 1895, and although some of the prisoners must have been admitted to jail in a poor condition, the number admitted into hospital diminished from 101,285 to 97,004, and the daily average number of sick from 4,326 to 4,084. The ratios of admissions into hospital and of the daily average number sick also declined, from 1005·56 and 42·95 per 1,000, respectively, in 1895, to 939·08 and 39·54 per 1,000 in 1896, but the ratio of deaths increased slightly from 26·59 to 27·79 per 1,000. Of the prisoners (188,244) discharged during the year, 108,402 or 57·6 per cent. had gained weight, 36,280 or 19·2 per cent. had neither gained nor lost weight, and 35,955 or 19·1 per cent. had lost weight. Particulars of the remainder are not available.

26. The statement in the margin compares the number of deaths and the mortality in each province during 1895 and 1896. It is especially gratifying to notice the further diminution of the death-rate in the Bengal jails. It was observed last year that the then ratio (27·47) was the lowest on record, but this rate has now been brought down to 25·78. The Government of India have no doubt that this result, which reflects great credit on the jail authorities, is mainly attributable to the increased attention that has in the past two or three years been paid to the dieting of the prisoners as well as to the measures which have recently been taken in Bengal to rectify the sanitary defects of the Bengal jails. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service draws particular attention to Chapter VIII of the Bengal Jail Report, and, as it shows, in the most interesting manner, the steps taken in Bengal towards remedying defects and securing improvements, the Government of India agree with him in thinking that it should be circulated for the general information of all concerned in jail administration. A copy is accordingly attached to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council concurs with the Chief Commissioner of Assam in considering that, though lower than last year, the ratio of deaths in the Assam jails (50·8) is far higher than it should be, and that there is no reason, *prima facie*, why the rate should be higher than in Bengal. His Excellency in Council trusts that the attention which Mr. Cotton is paying to the subject will show its result in improved returns for 1897. Outbreaks of cholera account for the high rate of mortality in the Thana Jail in the Bombay Presidency and in the Darbhanga Jail in Bengal, where the ratios were 113·6 and 106·4 respectively. It appears that in Madras every jail is provided with segregation huts to enable Jail Superintendents to deal effectively with outbreaks of epidemic or other disease and the Governor General in Council would suggest that this arrangement, if not already adopted, might well be followed in other Provinces. The death-rate in the jail at Shikarpur in Sind continued very high (71·07), and it is hoped that this jail will be removed to Sukkur as soon as possible. There was overcrowding in some of the prisons of most Provinces, and it was perhaps most accentuated in Bombay and the Central Provinces. In the case of the former Province, however, it is explained that there was unusual difficulty in effecting transfers on account of the presence of plague, and through the stoppage on that account of the removal of prisoners sentenced to transportation. In the jails of the Central Provinces overcrowding was almost general throughout the year, and it was owing to this that a large number of convicts under short sentences were released before their time had expired. This, and the condition of many of the convicts when admitted, account in a large measure for the excessive death-rate in the Central Provinces jails. At the same time there are some features in the jail administration of the year in the Central Provinces which seem to show that greater care in the distribution of special diet might have secured better results. The sickness and mortality, for instance, in the Jubbulpore Central Jail where the death-rate among convicts was 81·71 per thousand, were excessive. The prevalence of the chief cause of mortality, *viz.*, dysentery, was doubtless due to the condition of many convicts on admission, and though the form the disease takes may be to some extent communicable, the

		Number of deaths in jail	Ratio per 1,000 of deaths in jails.
Madras	18	178	18·18
	18	187	19·51
Bombay	1895	245	29·23
	1896	203	31·39
Bengal	1895	465	27·47
	1896	501	25·78
North Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1895	897	27·45
	1896	981	28·83
Punjab	1895	248	21·81
	1896	186	15·98
Burma	1895	245	17·03
	1896	293	18·19
Central Province	1895	2,7	55·69
	1896	404	72·11
Assam	1895	85	59·21
	1896	78	50·50
Coorg	1895	5	42·86
	1896	2	20·85
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1895	34	23·29
	1896	30	25·13
TOTAL ...	1895	2,759	26·59
	1896	2,871	2,779

Governor General in Council cannot but think that greater attention to the diet of the prisoners in general, as well as to the patients themselves, in the Jubbulpore Central Prison, might to some extent have checked it. His Excellency trusts that this matter will receive the careful attention of the Chief Commissioner.

27. The circumstances which tended to affect the health of convicts in 1896 prejudicially and to increase the expenditure on jails will, the Government of India fear, affect the statistics of sickness and mortality, and the financial results of the current year even more seriously. Scarcity, which began to be felt chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces before the close of 1896, not only resulted in an increase of crime and consequently larger admissions into jail, but tended to raise the rates of sickness and mortality by overcrowding and through the emaciated condition to which many convicts were reduced before admission to jail. Owing to local outbreaks of cholera and influenza, outside jails, it became difficult to freely effect transfers with a view to remedy overcrowding; the presence of plague prevented the removal to Port Blair of transportation convicts from Bombay, and one of the consequences of the bad harvests was a general stagnation in trade, resulting in a diminution in the demands for jail manufactures. It is, therefore, hardly a matter for surprise to find that with a jail population of larger size and generally more liable to sickness than in the previous year, the gross cost of the administration of the Indian jails has increased, while no corresponding increase has accrued in the earnings of the Department. Looking to all the circumstances which characterized the year 1896, the Governor General in Council is, however, gratified to find that in most provinces the daily average number of sick declined, and that there was no material increase in the death-rate except in the jails of the Central Provinces. The statistics regarding the health of the jail population seem to the Governor General in Council, when the circumstances which characterized the year under review are considered, to reflect credit on the Superintendents of Jails generally. As has been observed by several of the Local Governments and Administrations, the question whether discipline has really improved is one on which it is difficult to form an opinion, in view not only of the differences in system in the several provinces, but also of the varying degree of care and accuracy exercised in different jails in the same province in recording prison offences. On the whole, however, as observed in paragraph 19 of this Resolution, there would appear to be reason to believe that the mark system has already begun to exercise an influence on jail administration, and there are grounds for hoping that, if Jail Superintendents insist on the working of the system being explained to convicts on admission still further beneficial results will ensue from it.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Director-General of Statistics for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Note by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on the sickness and mortality in the jails under Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1896.

Madras.—The daily average strength of all classes of prisoners in 1896, was 9,587, and the daily average sick was 244. The total number of deaths, including two from cholera, was 187, equal to a ratio of 19·5 per mille, or 1·3 higher than in 1895.

The daily average strength of convicts was 8,263, and the daily average sick was 231, or 13·2 less than in the previous year. The deaths increased from 159 in 1895, to 168 in the year under review, and the ratio per mille from 19·26 to 20·33.

In central prisons, the average daily strength was 5,643·7, and the number of deaths was 124, or a ratio per mille of 21·9. The increase over 1895, when the ratio was 16·20, was chiefly due to the large mortality in the Rajamundry Central Prison, where there were 40 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 47·09. The ratio in the other six central jails in the Presidency was only 17·8. The excessive mortality in Rajamundry Central Prison is said to have been partly due to carelessness in the selection of prisoners for particular kinds of labour, and probably also to want of proper supervision, as it is stated in the report that "a change has been made in the medical and executive control."

In the Coimbatore Central Prison there were 26 deaths, against 12 in 1895. At the commencement of the year there was a severe outbreak of influenza, which accounted for 6 deaths, and 7 deaths were due to phthisis pulmonalis.

Weakly prisoners were transferred from the jails at Madura and Cuddalore to the central prison at Trichinopoly, and healthy prisoners from that jail were transferred to works at Mount Capper, but notwithstanding this the mortality was only 21, or 3 higher than in the previous year, when the prison was in a normal condition.

The average daily strength of convicts confined in district and subsidiary jails, including the leper ward, was 2,620, with 44 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 16·80—one lower than the ratio in the six central prisons referred to above.

Such results could have been obtained only by careful supervision, and attention to every detail connected with the feeding of the prisoners and the sanitary conditions under which they were placed.

As would have been expected from the low ratio of deaths in district jails, the mortality increased with length of residence. There was an average daily strength of 3,993·48 prisoners under six months in jail, and of these 64 died, or a ratio per mille of 16·03, while of those above six months in residence 104 died, being a ratio of 24·44 on an average daily strength of 4,259·44.

The year was stated to have been healthy, and the sickness generally was less than in the previous one. The ratio of admissions into hospital fell from 642·99 in 1895, to 582·58 in 1896, but the death-rate, as shown above, was slightly in excess of that of the former year.

There was an increase in the mortality from tubercle of the lung and from malarial fevers, but this seems to have been entirely due to the new system of classification introduced last year.

Only four cases of cholera occurred during the year, one each in the central prison at Rajamundry and the district jail in Berhampore, and two at Palamcottah. These cases were at once placed in the segregation huts, with which each jail is provided, an arrangement which might with advantage be followed in other provinces.

The admission-rate for dysentery and diarrhœa was 150 per mille of average daily strength, as compared with 134 in 1895, but the mortality among these cases fell from 4·15 to 3·07.

As in 1895, cases of beri-beri in the Rajamundry Central Prison were transferred to the Vellore Central Prison, and no deaths were reported from this disease, but in paragraph 102 of the report the Inspector-General expresses a doubt if the results can be entirely relied upon.

Quinine was issued as a prophylactic in some of the jails, but apparently in a desultory and irregular manner, and the results, as might have been expected, are not encouraging.

Bombay.—The average daily strength of all convicts confined in central and district jails was 6,816.

The number admitted into hospital was 6,252, and the total number of deaths 232. The daily average sick was 247·0, and the ratio of deaths per mille of average daily strength was 34·0. Both were higher than in 1895, when the figures were 232·2 and 32·0 respectively.

The average daily strength of the convicts in the three central jails was 3,005. The average daily sick was 114·1, and the death-rate 19·6 per mille, while in district jails, with an average daily strength of 3,811, the number of daily sick was 132·9, and the death rate 45·4.

The average daily strength of those in residence for six months and under was 3,185, among whom there were 91 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 28·6. The number of those above six months in residence was 3,633, and the number of deaths was 141, or a ratio per mille of 38·8.

The mortality in subordinate jails and lock-ups, in which mostly under-trial prisoners and those sentenced to very short terms are confined, was on an average daily strength of 430 and 689 respectively only 17·8 and 26·1.

No explanation is given of the excessive mortality in district jails as compared with that in central prisons. It appears from the above figures that the longer the residence in district jails the higher the mortality, and that therefore prisoners confined in these jails are unnecessarily exposed to preventable risks. This will be referred to later on, after noting the chief causes of sickness and mortality.

There were 484 admissions for respiratory diseases with 66 deaths; of these 187 were cases of pneumonia with 52 deaths.

Fifty per cent. of the cases of pneumonia occurred in the Sind jails—*viz.*, Karachi 6 cases with 2 deaths, Hyderabad 26 cases with 5 deaths, Shikarpur 40 cases with 21 deaths, and the Sind gang 22 cases with 4 deaths, or a total of 94 cases and 32 deaths. The highest number of cases (48) occurred in the jail at Ahmedabad.

The admissions for dysentery amounted to 453 with 22 deaths, and for diarrhœa 382 with 20 deaths. There were 68 cases admitted with tubercle of the lung, 41 of which were treated in the hospital of the Ahmedabad Jail, from which, as noted above, 48 cases of pneumonia were returned. The cases admitted for anæmia and debility increased from 102 in 1895 to 128 in 1896, while cases returned as scurvy decreased from 74 in 1895 to 26 in 1896. Although the admissions for this condition are so much lower than in the previous year, yet the ratio to daily average strength is higher than that of any other province, except the Central Provinces.

Malarial fevers accounted for 1,905 admissions with 14 deaths, and cholera 51 with 25 deaths. Of the latter disease, 47 cases with 23 deaths occurred in the Thana Jail.

In the Thana Jail, with a daily average at strength of 616 convicts, the death-rate was 113·6 per mille of average daily strength. There was heavy and continuous rainfall from the 11th to 31st July, and the ground in the vicinity of the jail was, for the time being, converted into a swamp, but this in itself is hardly sufficient to account for the high death-rate. Exclusive of the deaths from cholera, the ratio from all other causes was 76·3 per mille. Of the 47 deaths on which this ratio is calculated, 23 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa. These

diseases under ordinary circumstances are more or less preventable, and in the present case it must, I think, be assumed that they were so.

The jail is partly surrounded by a moat, which always contains a variable quantity of water with a large amount of vegetation, and the Inspector-General of Prisons believes that much of the sickness—particularly remittent fevers (there were 40 cases with 4 deaths)—is due to this cause. The opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner is to be taken as to the advisability of draining the moat.

The Inspector-General at page 21 of the report states that "the drinking water-supply for the Thana Prison is drawn from the same source as that of the town, namely, the Pokran Lake, and is conveyed to and distributed throughout the prison by means of iron pipes;" but the Medical Officer reports in the sanitary sheet submitted to this office that "the Chemical Analyser to the Government has repeatedly condemned the water supplied to the jail in pipes from the Pokran Tank as unfit for potable purposes." It seems desirable, under these circumstances, that measures should be taken for providing a pure water-supply which may be always available and of easy access, and that the use of the water from the Pokran Tank should be confined to washing and irrigation purposes.

The mortality in the Shikarpur Jail, with an average daily strength of 521, was equal to a ratio of 71·0. Twenty-one of the 37 deaths were due to pneumonia, the result, it is recorded in the sanitary sheet, of sudden variations in temperature and the dampness of the mud floors of the barracks. The occurrence also of 25 cases of erysipelas shows that the ventilation and construction of the barracks are defective. Proposals have been submitted for closing the jail and transferring the prisoners to Sukkur.

The high mortality in district jails as compared with that in central prisons, and the prevalence of pneumonia in the jails at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and in the Sind gang are deserving of attention, more especially in view of the remarks contained in my note for the year 1895.

A summary of the measures recommended during the year for improving the diet and clothing of the prisoners is recorded in paragraph 61 of the report, but the two scales of diets for labouring prisoners appear to be still in force.

It is noteworthy that only one case of plague occurred in the jails during the year.

Bengal.—The average daily strength of all classes of prisoners was 17,495·02. The total number of deaths was 501, a ratio per mille on the above strength of 28·6, or an increase of 1·2 on the ratio in the previous year, but otherwise the lowest on record. The average daily strength of convicts was 15,895·22, and of these 461 died, equal to a ratio of 29·0 per mille. In 1895 the ratio was 26·9. Although the mortality was slightly higher, the admission into hospital and the daily sick rates were lower in 1896 than 1895, the ratios in the latter year being 1,246·9 and 42·3, and in the former, 1,153·9 and 38·8.

The mortality in the eight central prisons, on an average daily strength of 8,464·52, was equal to a ratio of 19·37 per mille, while in the district jails, with an average daily strength of 7,430·7, it was 39·97 per mille, or slightly more than double that of the central prisons.

The effects of residence show somewhat similar results; the mortality in the case of prisoners under six months in residence was equal to a ratio of 31·8 per mille, and of those above that period a ratio of 27·04.

The mortality in the Midnapore Central Prison, in which is included the district jail, was much in excess of that in any of the other central prisons, chiefly due to dysentery, which occasioned ten deaths.

In the Hazaribagh Central Prison, which is "the infirmary jail of the province," there was an average daily strength of 912·52 convicts in confinement, and of these upwards of 600 had been transferred from other jails on account of malaria and its sequelæ and for enfeebled health, yet the death-rate was practically the same as the provincial average, being 28·4 per mille. This small mortality is reported at paragraph 111 of the report to be entirely due to the

systematic arrangements for dietary introduced and supervised by Dr. Nott, the Superintendent, and to his constant attention to the selection and cooking of wholesome food for the prisoners.

With an average daily strength of 1,186·44 in the Bhagalpur Central and District Jails combined, there were only 9 deaths, equal to a ratio of 7·5 per mille. The reason for this exceptionally low mortality is stated by Dr. Buchanan, the Superintendent, to have been due to—

(1) The unusual healthiness of the year, malaria being practically absent.

(2) Good effects of prophylactic doses of cinchonidine carefully administered.

(3) Great care and attention bestowed on the sick by the medical subordinates.

(4) Careful supervision in the preparation and cooking of food.

The death-rates in the other central prisons of the province were considerably below the provincial average, and were—

Alipore	20·5
Presidency	14·0
Rampur Boalia	23·8
Dacca	13·5
Buxar	19·1

In the list of the 26 jails, both central and district, noted at paragraph 113 of the report, with an average daily convict population of 10,798·65, the number of deaths was only 185, or a ratio per mille of 17·13.

Judging from the Sanitary Report, "fevers" were more prevalent in Lower Bengal in 1896 than in 1895, as the mortality in the former year rose to 24·76 per mille from 22·99 in the latter. In the jails, however, the admissions for malarial fevers and their sequelæ during 1896 fell from 5,500 in 1895 to 4,643. The latter figures are taken from the yearly sick returns, and include sequelæ of malarial fevers as in the new returns submitted for 1896.

Six grains of sulphate of cinchonidine, combined either with the sulphate or the tincture of perchloride of iron, were apparently issued daily, or in larger doses two or three times a week, during the unhealthy months of the year. In paragraph 104 of the report, the opinions formed by medical officers as to the results of this measure are stated as follows :—"The majority (of medical officers) are of opinion that much benefit has been derived and the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever has diminished. In some cases in which the number has not decreased, the attacks have been of a milder type. The good effects extend to all diseases associated with malaria, and malarial cachexia and malarial dysentery have been less pronounced and severe * * * Several medical officers are unable to trace any good results from the administration of the prophylactic, or consider them so doubtful that opinion should be reserved until a more extended trial has been given." The Inspector-General of Prisons insists on the necessity for the administration of the prophylactic being under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent or Medical Officer.

There was a decrease in the number admitted for dysentery and diarrhœa from 5,666 in 1895, to 5,291, ratios per mille of 364·8 and 332·8, respectively. The deaths in 1895 amounted to 155, or 2·8 per cent. on cases, and in 1896, they were 134, or 2·5 per cent. on the cases.

There was a slight increase in the admissions for dysentery alone from 3,603 in 1895 to 3,693 in 1896, but the mortality on cases fell from 3·4 to 3·09.

The number of admissions for anæmia and general debility declined from 546 with 30 deaths in 1895, to 234 with 20 deaths. The decrease is doubtless more apparent than real, as cases previously returned under the above heading have been entered, under malarial fevers, as malarial cachexia.

Two sharp outbreaks of cholera occurred, one in the jail at Darbhanga and the other at Bankipur. In the former 28 cases were admitted with 22

deaths, and in the latter there were 36 admissions with 12 deaths. The admissions in other jails amounted to 48 with 26 deaths.

In a body of 424 prisoners in the above two jails, 224 were inoculated by M. Haffkine, with the following results:—There were 27 seizures after the date of inoculation, of which 11 occurred among the inoculated. There were 17 deaths among those attacked, 4 of whom had been inoculated.

There was a total of 998 admissions for diseases and affections of the lungs, which included 165 cases with 53 deaths from tubercle, 257 cases with 46 deaths from pneumonia and 576 with 8 deaths from other respiratory diseases. Owing to the re-arrangement of the headings in the return referred to before, it is impossible to compare the incidence of these diseases in 1896 with the previous year.

Among other works for improving the supply of drinking-water to the prisoners it may be noted that an installation of the Pasteur-Chamberland filter has been established in the jails at Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, and Rangpur.

Chapter VIII of the report shows that the same careful supervision and attention to details have been exercised by Dr. Comins, the Inspector-General of Prisons, in 1896 as in the previous year. The chapter is very instructive reading, and its perusal may be recommended to all those who are concerned or interested in the management of jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The daily average strength of the convicts was 30,784, an increase of 209 on that of 1895.

Both the number of admissions into hospital and the death-rate were slightly higher than in the previous year. The ratio of daily average sick to average strength in 1895 was 58·64 per mille, and the ratio of deaths 27·34, as compared with the lower ratio of 51·6 and the higher of 29·43, respectively, in 1896.

The year was a dry one, and the free population suffered but little from malarial fevers. There was, however, widespread scarcity throughout the province, much more intense than in 1895, and the health of the classes from which the jail population is chiefly drawn was undermined and weakened. While the absence of rain lessened the malarial influences, it, on the other hand, led, owing to failure of the crops, to a contracted food-supply, and to enhanced rates, which appears to have been more effective than malaria in producing deterioration in the health of the poorer classes. A large majority of the admissions were consequently in bad health, and owing to the increase of crime, the jails were more or less overcrowded. The death-rate of 29·43 per mille on average strength under these circumstances must be considered as a low one, and shows that every attention was paid to preserving the health of the prisoners.

The mortality in central prisons as compared with that in district jails, and by length of residence, confirms the report as to the low state of health of the admissions. The ratio of deaths in central prisons was 19·96 per mille, while that in district jails was 36·37. Again, those under six months in jail, with an average strength of 11,889, had a mortality equal to a ratio of 32·71 per mille, while those above six months in residence, with an average strength of 18,955, had a ratio of only 27·27.

The principal causes of the admissions into hospital were, of course, much the same as in previous years, except that influenza, cholera and respiratory diseases were more prevalent than in 1895.

The admissions for malarial fevers amounted to 8,228 with 76 deaths, an apparent decrease of only 603 in the year 1895; but in the returns for 1896 malarial fevers include all fevers of a malarial origin, and their sequelæ, such as enlargement of the spleen and malarial cachexia, which was not the case in previous years. The death-rate appears to be high as compared with former years owing to the above new arrangement. The outbreak supposed to have been due to relapsing fever which occurred in the Moradabad Jail in 1895 extended into 1896, and it is stated that "during January almost the whole jail population

was in hospital" with the same fever. During its continuance and up to the end of February none of the prisoners admitted were confined in the jail but in a camp which was formed outside. It is not stated, however, if any of these were attacked, and no conclusion appears to have been arrived at as to the exact nature of the fever.

It is satisfactory to find that there was a considerable decline in the admissions and deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa. In 1895 there were 3,483 admissions with 328 deaths, and in 1896, 2,932 and 225, respectively, the ratios being 113·91 and 10·72 in the former year, and 95·24 and 7·31 in the latter.

The admissions for anæmia and debility were 51·5 per mille on average strength, or a ratio of 19·6 less than in 1895.

The cases included under the old heading of "Respiratory Diseases" in Statement XV have since the commencement of 1896 been divided into "Pneumonia" and "Other respiratory diseases." The number of cases under these two headings in 1896 amounted to 2,059, while in 1895, the number was only 1,688. With the increase in cases the mortality rose from 165 to 252, percentages on cases of 9·8 and 12·2 respectively. In 1896 the number of cases of pneumonia included in the above was 1,001, which accounted for 214 of the deaths, or a case-mortality of 21·4 per cent.

In the temporary jail at Chunar, where only old and infirm male convicts transferred from other jails are confined, the mortality on an average daily strength of 1,465·75 amounted to 155, or a ratio of 105·74 per mille. In an extract at page 25 of the report, the Superintendent states that "the health as a whole (was) excellent." It is difficult to understand how such a statement could have been made in face of the above figures. Nothing approaching to such mortality occurs in any other large jail which receives old and infirm prisoners, and it may be justifiably surmised that the great mortality is probably due to the transfer of prisoners affected with active disease.

In paragraph 10 of my note for the year 1895, I pointed out the deficiency in the daily amount of salt and oil issued to the prisoners; the amount of the former has been increased from 100 to 150 grains and of the latter from $\frac{1}{25}$ of a chittack to $\frac{4}{25}$ of a chittack. The amounts are still below that recommended by the Committee on Jail Administration.

Punjab.—The average daily strength of all classes of prisoners was 11,858. The sickness and mortality were much less than in 1895. The ratio of admissions into hospital on the above strength was 1,237 as compared with one of 1,451 in 1895. The number of deaths fell from 248 to 186, or from a ratio per mille on daily average strength of 21·80 to 15·69. Among convicts the ratio in 1895 was 22·05 and in 1896 only 16·09.

These favourable results are stated in paragraph 69 of the report to have been due "to the general healthiness of the year, the practice of giving a daily dose of cinchonidine to all prisoners during the months when malarial fever is most prevalent, to the great care bestowed by medical officers and their subordinates, to the allotment of tasks and the treatment and care of the prisoners in their charge, and to the extra clothing issued to the convalescents and sick during the winter months."

The total mortality in the four central prisons was equal to a ratio of 18·68, while in district jails it was only 14·52. The higher ratio in the former was due to the outbreak of influenza which appeared in the Montgomery Prison in December 1895 continuing into 1896, and to the larger number of deaths from pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs which occurred in these central prisons, particularly in the one at Lahore. In the latter, 34 cases of pneumonia were admitted with 12 deaths, and 14 cases of tubercle of the lungs with 5 deaths. The ratio of deaths in this jail was, however, only 17·16, as compared with 16·39 in 1895.

In the Montgomery and Mooltan Central Prisons there was a decline in mortality from ratios of 51·35 and 20·44, respectively, in 1895, to 23·62 and 17·88 in 1896.

As noted above, the admission-rate into hospital was considerably lower than in the previous year; and the decrease was common to all the principal diseases.

The admissions for malarial fevers were 5,871, or a decrease of 1,036 on those of the previous year, although the former numbers include the direct sequelæ of these fevers, which was not the case in 1895. The provincial mortality from fevers was slightly higher in 1896 than in 1895, but the rate in both years was a comparatively low one, owing to the small rainfall.

The Inspector-General states in paragraph 74 of the report that "this satisfactory result may be attributed to a variety of causes, but more especially to the healthiness of the year, possibly due to the rainfall being scantier than usual, and to the practice in force of issuing cinchonidine in small doses to all the prisoners during the autumnal months."

There were 699 admissions for dysentery and 973 for diarrhœa, or a total of 1,672, being 284 less than in 1895. The number of deaths was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 26, 19 of which were due to dysentery and 7 to diarrhœa. The percentage of deaths to cases in the former disease was only 2·72. In 20 of the jails there were no deaths from either of these diseases. It may be mentioned in this connection that the issue of boiled water for drinking is now limited to the Amritsar, Lahore Female, and Dharmsala jails.

There has been a marked reduction in the admissions and deaths for respiratory diseases. Tubercle of the lung gave 91 admissions with 22 deaths; pneumonia 202 with 43 deaths; other respiratory diseases 530 with 3 deaths, or a total of 823 admissions and 68 deaths, as compared with 1,085 admissions and 134 deaths in 1895.

Cases of anæmia and debility fell from 163 with 3 deaths in 1895 to 135 with 2 deaths in 1896.

No case of cholera occurred during the year.

Burma.—The average daily strength of all prisoners was 14,461, or 799 more than in the previous year.

In paragraph 18 (*b*), page 19 of the report, it is stated that "about half the jails in the province were in a chronic condition of overcrowding throughout the year, and the only jails which were not at one time or another in this condition were Kyaukpyu, Moulmein, Toungoo, Shwebo, and Magwe."

The ratio of deaths on the above strength was 18·19 per mille, or 0·26 higher than the ratio in 1895. The total number of deaths among convicts amounted to 249, which, on an average daily strength of 14,031, equals a ratio per mille of 17·75, or 0·58 higher than that of the previous year. There were, however, 26 convicts released on account of sickness, while in 1895 the number so released was only 15.

In the seven central prisons with an average daily strength of 10,279, the admissions into hospital were equal to a ratio on that strength of 840·8 per mille. In district jails with a strength of 3,752 the ratio was only 544·2. The mortality in the former was, however, only 17·6 per mille, as compared with 19·6 in the latter. On the other hand, the mortality among short-term prisoners was lower than among long-term ones. Those under six months in residence with a strength of 5,879 gave a mortality of 16·84 per mille, while those above six months, with a strength of 8,143 had a ratio of 18·42 per mille.

The death-rates were exceptionally high among convicts in the jails at Bhamo, Pagan, Mergui, Akyab, Moulmein, and Mandalay. In the three former, the population is small, 80, 94, and 31 respectively, so that a few deaths gave high rates, but in Akyab the average daily strength was 374 and the sickness and mortality were very high, the ratio of admissions being 700·53 and of deaths 50·80. Nearly one-half of the deaths, 9 out of 19, were due to dysentery. The admissions for this disease amounted to 133, and the ratio is considerably higher than that of any other jail in the province. It was also the highest in 1895, so that the instructions issued in 1895 regarding the early discovery and treatment of such cases do not appear to have had any effect. The district, it is understood, is an unhealthy one, and the free population are prone to affections of the bowels.

The majority of the deaths in the Moulmein Jail were due to dysentery and tubercle of the lungs. As this jail has been persistently unhealthy for the past ten years, the Local Government is of opinion that it should be converted from a

central prison to a district jail, as soon as sufficient accommodation is available elsewhere.

In the central prison at Mandalay with a strength of 1,085, there were 33 deaths, or a ratio of 30·41. Five were due to dysentery, 7 to tubercle of the lung, 4 each to pneumonia and diarrhœa. Although the mortality was high, the admissions and daily sick-rates were lower than the provincial average.

The increase in the total deaths from tubercle of the lungs and respiratory diseases was doubtless influenced by the overcrowding referred to above.

Assam.—Both sickness and mortality were less than in 1895 among the convicts confined in the jails of Assam.

The daily average strength of convicts was 1,189. There were 1,242 admissions into hospital with 68 deaths, ratios per mille of average strength of 1,044·19 and 57·17, respectively. In 1895 the ratio of admissions was 1,305·26, and of deaths 69·20. Twenty-two prisoners were released on account of sickness, as against 12 in 1895. As the 10 prisoners in excess would have almost certainly died if kept in jail, they must for purposes of comparison be added to the total mortality, which raises the ratio of deaths to 65·6.

The conclusions arrived at by the Chief Commissioner as to the causes of the high mortality in 1895 led to the issue of orders in June 1896 restricting the employment of prisoners on extramural labour, and providing for the supply of dry and adequate clothing to those employed on such labour on their return to jail. As pointed out in the note on the sickness and mortality in 1895, it was considered probable that other causes besides extramural labour were probably at work in producing the sickness, and it was suggested that the scales of diet in use were probably defective and insufficient. Steps have been taken to introduce into the larger jails the following measures, and rules are to be drawn up to make them generally applicable in all jails and lock-ups:—

(1) A more liberal scale of diet, including a large quantity of good vegetables and an extra meal in the early morning for prisoners employed extramurally.

(2) The discontinuance of the use of new rice.

(3) The more extended use of iron and quinine as a prophylactic.

The improvement consequent on the introduction of these arrangements will doubtless be more marked in the results for the present year.

The admissions into hospital for malarial fevers were 446 with 11 deaths, as compared with 567 admissions and 11 deaths in 1895.

There was a small decrease, from 420 in 1895 to 393 in 1896, in the cases of dysentery and diarrhœa treated. The ratio per mille on daily average strength, *viz.*, 330·5, is very high, and shows the necessity that exists for the introduction of the improvements in diet and clothing referred to above. The deaths fell from 36 to 24, or from a percentage on cases of 8·6 to 6·1.

There were 10 admissions with 4 deaths from tubercle of the lung and 11 admissions with 5 deaths from pneumonia.

Central Provinces.—The scarcity that prevailed in 1895 in the Central Provinces and led to a greatly increased mortality among the prisoners—nearly double of that in 1894—developed in 1896 into actual famine, extending over the greater part of the province. The condition of the prisoners on admission was consequently worse than that described in the report for 1895, and the results are seen in the great increase in the sickness and mortality, more especially of the latter.

The daily average strength of the convicts was 5,196·26, and of under-trial prisoners, 391·82. The deaths amounted to 404, 20 of which occurred among the under-trial prisoners. The ratio of deaths per mille of daily average strength was among convicts 73·90, and among prisoners under-trial 51·04. In 1895, the total mortality was 277, and the ratios among convicts and under-trials were 57·65 and 31·12 respectively.

The average daily strength of convicts in the three central prisons was 3,341·04, and the ratio of deaths 46·99 as compared with a ratio of 31·74 in 1895. The ratio in the Jubbulpore Central Prison was 81·71, in Nagpur 19·25, and in Raipur 18·49. The total deaths in Jubbulpore amounted to 122, and the principal cause of the mortality was dysentery. The 167 cases of dysentery which were treated accounted for 75 of the deaths, or a percentage of 61·5 on the total

mortality. A special enquiry appears to have been instituted as to the cause and nature of a disease so severe as to produce a mortality of 45 per cent. on cases. It appears, as the result of the enquiry, to have been "established conclusively that it originated with the low state of vitality to which the outside population had been reduced, and that it was infectious was established by the circumstance that prisoners who had been long in jail contracted it from the new admissions." I would be inclined to add also the influence of local conditions and circumstances.

The mortality in district jails, and among short-term prisoners was, as might have been expected from the condition of the admissions, greatly in excess of that in central prisons. With an average daily strength of 1,855·22 convicts in district jails the death rate was 122·35. The total number of deaths among prisoners under six months' residence was 291, which, on an average strength of 2,701, equals a ratio of 107·72 per mille, while the deaths among those above six months' residence were 93, or a ratio per mille of 36·6, on an average daily strength of 2,539. The mortality among under-trial prisoners in the district jails was equal to a ratio of 50·75 on an average daily strength of 295·57. This might lead to the inference that the mortality was not altogether due to the miserable condition of the admissions, but may have been assisted by the conditions of life in jail. It must, however, be remembered that under-trial prisoners are, as a rule, only a few days in the lock-up. On the other hand, the comparatively low mortality in some of the jails, which is not clearly explained in the report, would lead one to suspect that local conditions did exercise an influence in producing the high mortality in others: for example, the Nimar District Jail had a ratio of 12·51, Raipur Central Prison 18·49, Nagpur Central Prison 19·25, Wardha District Jail 19·04, Chanda District Jail 32·65, Chhindwara District Jail 34·56, Betul District Jail 39·32, and Hoshangabad District Jail 40·66. Judging, however, by the returns of mortality from the districts in which these jails are situated, the pressure of scarcity in these districts was not so great as it was in some of the others.

The number of daily average sick, 217·62, or 48·72 higher than in 1895, does not show such a marked increase as would have been expected with the high mortality. The chief causes of the sickness were malarial fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The two latter combined gave 1,522 admissions with 215 deaths, as compared with 986 admissions and 142 deaths in 1895. The admissions for dysentery alone amounted to 710 with 172 deaths. The disease was most prevalent in the central prison at Jubbulpore and in the district jails at Damoh, Seoni, Balaghat, and Narsinghpur, in which districts famine existed in a severe form.

The cause of the disease was undoubtedly due to a low and anæmic condition, the result of chronic starvation. A scorbutic form of dysentery, so called, is under such circumstances developed, and the patient, as a rule, rapidly succumbs. Any treatment, to be effective must be accompanied with a milk diet. Judging from the report, it appears that no special measures were sanctioned to meet the emergency: the expenditure in connection with the sick in hospital and the weak and infirm gangs was in fact less than in 1895. Rs. 4,581 were expended on sick diet and extras for patients in hospital, and Rs. 1,563 on extras and special diets for weakly prisoners not in hospital.

In paragraph 52 of the report the Inspector-General writes—"Vegetables were also issued in several jails in excess of the authorised rate on the score of health, and in instances in which purchases had to be made in the market the expenditure has been taken against rations. This has occurred in spite of repeated instructions that the prescribed diet scales cannot be exceeded except on medical grounds, and that when this happens the outlay should be charged under the head hospital expenses." The drift of the remarks on the vital statistics is to show that the whole body of the prisoners were in a more or less sickly condition, and the "medical grounds" for the issue of exceptional diets must therefore have been apparent.

As in 1895, the greater portion of the expenditure, Rs. 1,563 on extra diets, was incurred in the jails at Nagpur, Raipur, and Bilaspur. Rs. 1,156 were so spent in these three jails, and the two former showed the lowest mortality of all the jails in the province.

No mention is made of the issue of quinine or cinchonidine as a prophylactic.

The total death-rate of convicts in Statements XIV, XV and XVI do not agree, and Statement XV has been wrongly numbered as XVI.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.—The average daily strength of convicts was 1,260. There were 731 admissions into hospital with 30 deaths, equal to a ratio of 580·08 and 23·81 respectively on the above strength. These results are more favourable than in the previous year, when the rates were 913·52 and 25·64.

The highest mortality occurred in the Yeotmal Jail, where, with an average strength of 86·65, there were 5 deaths—1 due to cholera—or a ratio of 57·7 on average strength. The prisoners admitted into this jail were nearly all in indifferent or bad health, but there was a good deal of overcrowding throughout the year. It appears from the sanitary sheet received in this office that the condition of the barracks is not satisfactory. The average ratio of deaths in the other jails was 21·30.

In the Akola Jail there were 12 deaths, or a ratio of 26·40 per mille on average daily strength, as compared with 39·61 in 1895. It is stated in the report that considerable improvements have been effected in the garden of this jail, thus rendering it more productive.

Coorg.—The average daily strength in the one jail at Merkara, including under-trial and civil prisoners, was 95·04. There were only 2 deaths, both among convicts; one was due to cirrhosis of the liver and the other to epilepsy. In 1895 there were 5 deaths.

The two scales of diets previously in use, one for prisoners under three months and the other for those above that period, have been discontinued, and the latter issued to all convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

General Remarks.—I have arranged in the following table, the sickness and mortality among convicts in the jails under the different Local Governments and Administrations, according to the rates of mortality, and would direct attention to the high mortality in the jails in the last three provinces as compared with that in the first three on the list:

Local Government and Administration.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punjab	10,940	14,097	351	32	176	19·69	153	1·55	1
Burma	14,031	10,624	476	33	240	17·75	113	3·35	26
Madras Presidency ...	8,263	5,376	231	28	168	27·33	150	3·07	6
Coorg	87	97	3	32	2	22·89	149	...	.
Berar	1,269	731	22	18	30	23·81	59	2·70	3
Bengal	15,895	18,459	630	40	461	29·0	333	2·53	57
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	30,784	27,058	1,594	52	[illegible]	29·43	95	7·67	10
Bombay Presidency ...	7,160	6,584	254	36	237	35·4	127	4·64	5
Assam	1,392	1,666	75	54	74	53·18	345	5·42	25
Central Provinces ...	5,156	5,920	218	42	384	73·9	293	14·12	2
Total for British India ...	94,948	90,555	3,849	41	2,687	28·29	165	4·84	135

JAMES CLEGHORN,

Director General.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution Nos. 562—574, dated the 9th November, 1897.

No. 6

GENERAL SUMMARY SHEWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES CON

1					3			4			5		
Province.		Place of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
		Central jails.	District jails.	Subsidiary jails and lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras	1894	7	(a) 13	304	10,359	279	10,638	69,979	3,409	73,388	80,338	3,688	84,026
	1895	7	(a) 13	304	(f) 9,379	268	9,647	67,094	2,901	69,995	76,473	3,169	79,642
	1896	7	(a) 12	303	9,430	241	9,671	67,528	2,883	70,411	76,958	3,124	80,082
Bombay	1894	2	(b) 19	(c) 28	7,870	238	8,108	64,161	3,168	67,329	72,031	3,406	75,437
	1895	3	(b) 15	(c) 28	(g) 7,804	234	8,038	73,746	3,649	77,395	81,550	3,883	85,433
	1896	3	(b) 15	(c) 28	7,983	265	8,251	76,136	3,923	80,259	84,325	4,188	88,513
Bengal	1894	7	40	85	17,077	453	17,530	88,130	3,610	91,740	105,207	4,063	109,270
	1895	7	40	85	16,413	409	16,822	82,056	2,901	85,957	99,469	3,310	102,779
	1896	7	40	85	(h) 16,512	395	16,907	89,107	3,591	92,701	105,619	3,989	109,608
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	6	43	18	25,816	903	26,800	93,340	5,582	98,922	119,216	6,575	125,791
	1895	6	43	18	28,042	1,479	29,521	106,251	7,438	113,689	134,293	8,917	142,910
	1896	6	43	18	30,795	1,430	(i) 32,195	101,753	7,233	108,986	132,518	8,663	141,181
Panjab	1894	(d) 5	28	22	12,289	412	12,701	45,372	1,561	46,933	57,658	1,973	59,631
	1895	(d) 5	28	22	11,035	371	11,406	50,504	1,650	52,154	61,539	2,021	63,560
	1896	(d) 5	28	22	11,543	320	11,863	52,485	1,574	54,059	64,028	1,894	65,922
Central Provinces	1894	3	15	1	4,217	289	4,506	12,691	1,247	13,938	16,908	1,536	18,444
	1895	3	15	1	4,393	326	4,719	15,196	1,682	16,878	19,589	2,008	21,597
	1896	3	15	1	4,578	305	4,883	19,626	1,857	21,783	24,504	2,162	26,666
Burma	1894	7	23	1	11,729	97	11,826	29,254	966	30,220	40,983	1,063	42,046
	1895	7	23	...	13,487	138	13,625	29,020	1,651	30,671	43,107	1,189	44,296
	1896	7	23	...	14,024	133	14,157	32,135	1,134	33,269	46,159	1,267	47,426
Assam	1894	...	9	13	1,394	49	1,413	8,664	538	9,202	10,058	587	10,615
	1895	...	9	13	1,388	41	1,429	8,089	476	8,565	9,477	517	9,994
	1896	...	9	13	1,417	38	1,455	8,474	563	9,037	9,921	601	10,522
Coorg	1894	...	1	25	102	8	110	928	38	966	1,030	46	1,076
	1895	...	1	25	132	5	137	670	54	724	802	59	861
	1896	...	1	25	99	5	104	622	38	660	722	43	765
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (e)	1894	2	5	...	1,414	44	1,458	3,394	285	3,679	4,808	329	5,137
	1895	2	5	...	1,332	46	1,378	4,229	292	4,521	5,561	338	5,899
	1896	2	5	...	1,496	46	1,542	4,715	299	5,014	6,211	345	6,556
Total	1894	39	196	497	92,234	2,862	95,096	415,973	20,404	436,377	508,207	23,266	531,473
	1895	40	192	496	93,415	3,017	96,422	438,455	22,094	460,549	531,860	25,111	556,971
	1896	40	191	495	97,883	3,178	101,061	453,082	23,008	476,180	550,965	26,276	577,241

(a) Includes the Madras debtors' jail.
(b) Includes two extra-mural gangs, the common jail, and the House of Correction, Bombay.
(c) Exclusive of lock-ups.
(d) Includes the female jail, Lahore.
(e) The figures for the Secunderabad Jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements, but the figures for 1894 for the Wun subsidiary jail are not included under the orders contained in Berar Secretary's No. 33, dated 20 January 1895; this jail being merely a lock-up, not under the control or management of the Jail Department.
(f) The difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1894 and those in jail at the commencement of 1895 is due to the erroneous exclusion from the returns of 1894 of a recovered lunatic who was sent to the Madras penitentiary to undergo a period of probation.
(g) Includes 105 male and 5 female prisoners in the Dhara Central Jail, which was reduced to the status of a subordinate jail.
(h) Excluding one State prisoner in the Dhara Central Jail, hence the difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1895 and those in jail at the commencement of 1896.
(i) Excluding the prisoners confined in lock-ups situated and controlled outside the Jail Department or in custody in magistrate's camps; hence the difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1895 and those in jail at the commencement of 1896.

INED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

6			7			8				
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year			Total daily average number of prisoners.				PROVINCE.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
70,960	3,420	74,380	9,378	268	9,646	9,742·03	283·1	10,025·13	1894	Madras.
67,043	2,928	69,971	9,430	241	9,671	9,527·1	263·04	9,790·14	1895	
66,933	2,876	69,809	10,025	248	10,273	9,333·59	253	9,586·59	1896	
64,332	3,177	67,509	7,699	220	7,928	7,901	238	8,139	1894	Bombay.
73,561	3,618	77,179	7,989	265	8,254	8,129	253	3,882	1895	
75,833	3,963	79,796	8,492	225	8,717	8,000	248	8,248	1896	
88,794	3,654	92,448	16,413	409	16,822	16,892·93	450·94	17,343·89	1894	Bengal.
82,956	2,915	85,871	16,513	395	16,908	16,521	408·29	16,929·29	1895	
87,359	3,499	90,858	18,260	490	18,750	17,024·44	464·68	17,499·12	1896	
91,174	5,396	96,570	28,042	1,179	29,221	26,860·8	1,086·26	27,947·24	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
103,419	7,176	110,595	30,874	1,441	32,315	31,286·23	1,381·66	32,667·89	1895	
98,409	7,169	105,578	34,199	1,394	35,603	31,602·37	1,380·65	32,983·02	1896	
46,623	1,602	48,225	11,035	371	11,406	11,210	376	11,586	1894	Panjab.
49,996	1,701	51,697	11,543	320	11,863	11,369	353	11,722	1895	
51,595	1,571	53,166	12,433	323	12,756	11,914	326	12,240	1896	
12,515	1,210	13,725	4,393	326	4,719	4,207·32	297·76	4,505·08	1894	Central Provinces.
15,011	1,703	16,714	4,578	305	4,883	4,625·92	324·21	4,950·13	1895	
18,730	1,812	20,542	5,774	350	6,124	5,244·17	358·39	5,602·56	1896	
27,496	925	28,421	13,487	138	13,625	12,538	109	12,647	1894	Burma.
29,083	1,056	30,139	14,024	133	14,157	13,520	142	13,662	1895	
31,988	1,110	33,098	14,171	157	14,328	14,311	150	14,461	1896	
8,640	546	9,186	1,388	41	1,429	1,445·05	45·78	1,490·83	1894	Assam.
8,030	479	8,509	1,447	38	1,485	1,398·22	37·23	1,435·45	1895	
8,343	564	8,907	1,578	37	1,615	1,490·4	43·15	1,533·55	1896	
898	41	939	132	5	137	120·44	5·8	126·24	1894	Coorg.
703	54	757	99	5	104	117·81	4·83	122·64	1895	
619	43	662	103	...	103	96·27	4·79	101·06	1896	
3,476	283	3,759	1,332	46	1,378	1,319·2	47·93	1,367·13	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
4,065	293	4,357	1,496	46	1,542	1,375·34	48·6	1,423·94	1895	
4,604	287	4,891	1,607	58	1,665	1,382·06	51·58	1,434·64	1896	
414,908	20,254	435,162	93,290	3,012	96,311	92,236·95	2,940·57	95,177·52	1894	TOTAL.
433,867	21,922	455,789	97,993	3,189	101,182	7,86,[illegible]·62	3,215·86	101,085·48	1895	
444,413	22,894	467,307	106,552	3,382	109,934	20,408·3	3,279·24	103,687·54	1896	

No.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

Province.		In jail at the commencement of the year.		3 Imprisoned during the year.		4 Total.		5 RECEIVED BY A To undergo sentence. From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1894	9,166 (a)	245	28,595	1,903	37,761	2,148	1,008	38	162	...	17	1
	1895	8,320	238	24,955	1,562	33,275	1,800	1,690	22	48	...	29	...
	1896	8,303	213	24,165	1,495	32,468	1,708	1,556	43	84	...	14	...
Bombay	1894	7,107 (b)	220 (b)	14,350	661	21,457	881	2,226	50	882	47	2	...
	1895	6,937	201	14,452	704	21,389	905	2,206	33	1,165	48	3	...
	1896	6,979	217	14,341	810	21,320	1,027	2,395	67	1,027	60	6	...
Bengal	1894	15,978	416	34,734	1,444	50,712	1,860	10,238	356	11,162	401	75	...
	1895	15,322	371	32,145	1,101	47,467	1,472	8,368	254	10,853	316	79	...
	1896	(c) 15 387	356	34,525	1,318	49,912	1,674	8,402	381	11,681	395	34	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	24,096	911	39,356	2,922	63,452	3,833	8,192	198	1,073	103	162	1
	1895	26,054	1,081	44,862	4,033	70,916	5,114	12,294	605	1,055	311	132	...
	1896	29,129	1,338	43,235	4,027	72,364	5,365	11,836	670	1,037	82	130	1
Panjab	1894	11,265	378	18,507	627	29,772	1,005	4,432	136	...	...	14	...
	1895	10,133	336	20,776	700	30,909	1,036	5,642	133	...	...	6	...
	1896	10,646	291	21,455	614	32,101	905	6,006	132	...	...	7	...
Central Provinces	1894	3,972	280	5,891	793	9,863	1,073	1,277	47	19	...	9	...
	1895	4,173	310	6,865	1,113	11,038	1,423	1,398	50	5	...	6	...
	1896	4,353	228	8,378	1,188	12,731	1,476	1,514	105	2	..	3	...
Burma	1894	11,387	96	17,337	651	28,724	747	1,996	24	...	...	484	...
	1895	13,082	124	17,443	722	30,525	846	2,595	49	...	..	361	...
	1896	13,610	121	18,007 (d)	801	32,517	922	2,803	27	...	...	448	...
Assam	1894	1,241	43	4,037 (d)	278	5,278	321	243	27	907	29	9	...
	1895	313	40	3,885 (d)	227 (d)	5,198	267	319	14	599	16	1	...
	1896	1,305	31	3,907	258	5,212	289	255	13	659	18	1	...
Coorg	1894	85	8	200	6	285	14	...	...	85	2	...	...
	1895	114	3	146	11	260	14	...	...	76	4	...	...
	1896	87	4	117	10	204	14	...	...	70	1	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	1,344	41	1,823	190	3,167	231	211	11	...	...	47	3
	1895	1,277	43	2,067	205	3 344	248	294	11	...	...	42	...
	1896	1,353	41	2,275	197	3,628	238	273	7	...	...	51	...
Total	1894	85,641	2,638	164,830	9,475	250,471	12,113	29,823	881	14,290	582	819	5
	1895	86,725	2,747	167,596	10,378	254,321	13,125	34,806	1,171	13,801	495	659	...
	1896	91,152	2,900	171,305	10,718	262,457	13,618	35,040	1,445	14,560	550	694	1

(a) See note (a) to table No. 1.
(b) " " (b) " "
(c) " " (c) " "
(d) Inclusive of convicts re-admitted after having been out on bail, etc.

AILS OF BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

				6			7				
ANSFER.							Transferred to other Jails.				
B							A.		B.		
In transit for transportation or to other Jails.				Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.		Province.
From Jails the province.		From jails outside the province.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3,893	430	130	7	52,971	2,624	55,595	15,201	469	155	2	1894 Madras.
3,982	342	136	6	49,160	2,170	51,330	15,520	353	103	3	1895 Madras.
2,961	330	41	2	47,124	2,083	49,207	14,430	365	116	7	1896 Madras.
20	...	...	...	24,587	978	25,565	3,126	95	233	13	1894 Bombay.
60	...	...	...	24,823	986	25,809	3,310	77	228	10	1895 Bombay.
29	1	...	...	24,777	1,155	25,932	3,363	120	150	9	1896 Bombay.
426	3	612	33	73,225	2,653	75,878	21,655	740	688	3	1894 Bengal.
349	5	434	34	67,550	2,081	69,631	19,170	570	415	6	1895 Bengal.
213	7	510	37	70,752	2,494	73,246	20,040	780	258	7	1896 Bengal.
615	33	11	...	73,505	4,168	77,673	9,578	308	713	50	1894 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
403	50	2	...	84,802	5,880	90,682	13,569	731	572	65	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
468		13	...	85,848	6,146	91,994	13,054	762	730	53	1896 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,374	19	...	...	35,592	1,160	36,752	5,737	134	348	25	1894 Panjab.
822	15	...	...	37,379	1,184	38,563	6,146	141	197	24	1895 Panjab.
166	13	...	...	38,280	1,050	39,330	6,050	130	232	21	1896 Panjab.
26	3	...	...	11,194	1,123	12,317	1,338	48	91	11	1894 Central Provinces.
44	5	...	...	12,491	1,478	13,969	1,422	51	64	7	1895 Central Provinces.
41	3	...	...	14,291	1,584	15,875	1,542	106	94	6	1896 Central Provinces.
239	...	...	...	31,443	771	32,214	2,059	24	190	...	1894 Burma.
335	2	...	...	33,816	897	34,713	2,597	49	352	3	1895 Burma.
371	...	...	...	36,139	949	37,088	2,840	28	448	1	1896 Burma.
38	...	...	...	6,475	371	6,846	1,166	46	20	...	1894 Assam.
38	4	...	...	6,155	301	6,456	948	27	21	1	1895 Assam.
49	...	1	...	6,177	320	6,497	960	34	19	2	1896 Assam.
...	...	...	...	370	16	386	24	...	2	...	1894 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	336	18	354	15	...	1	...	1895 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	274	15	289	21	...	...	...	1890 Coorg.
6	1	...	...	3,431	246	3,677	261	14	22	1	1894 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
13	1	...	...	3,693	260	3,953	344	12	12	...	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
8	...	...	...	3,960	245	4,205	330	7	14	1	1896 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
16,637	489	753	40	312,793	14,110	326,903	60,145	1,878	2,462	105	1894 Total.
16,046	424	572	40	320,205	15,255	335,460	63,041	2,011	1,965	119	1895 Total.
14,306	382	565	39	327,622	16,041	343,663	62,620	2,332	2,061	107	1896 Total.

No. 4

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

Province.		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A		B		C		D					
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.	
								(a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1894	1,801	44	25,330	1,811	1,710	39	3	...	11	1	191	8
	1895	1,856	51	21,265	1,498	1,647	34	6	...	4	...	220	10
	1896	1,855	45	20,538	1,405	1,603	31	5	1	6	1	116	11
Bombay	1894	876	28	11,604	591	1,599	52	1	1	24	...	...	...
	1895	877	28	11,322	595	1,830	54	8	...	8	1	...	...
	1896	827	44	11,414	730	1,598	42	5	...	18	3	...	...
Bengal	1894	1,943	54	27,830	1,339	4,443	86	66	1	5	...	497	41
	1895	1,875	36	24,962	945	4,854	117	54	3	...	...	396	39
	1896	1,692	41	25,809	1,058	4,979	111	54	3	7	1	524	38
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	3,812	57	25,166	2,370	7,215	252	2	1	7	2	...	...
	1895	4,012	108	28,160	3,328	8,428	249	4	1	4	...	...	...
	1896	3,694	82	26,376	3,448	9,955	365	10	...	130	46	...	...
Panjab	1894	2,454	62	12,712	493	3,942	101	5	...	1	...	...	...
	1895	2,858	76	13,718	524	3,490	108	4	...	2	...	...	...
	1896	3,386	89	13,797	444	3,443	73	1	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1894	298	20	4,088	665	1,056	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	339	24	4,940	887	1,020	44	2	...	72	152	...	...
	1896	366	34	4,477	867	1,138	53	2	...	885	157	...	...
Burma	1894	1,149	45	11,588	571	2,674	6	13	...	119	...	166	...
	1895	1,062	33	11,530	682	3,956	4	15	...	15	...	392	3
	1896	1,003	41	12,252	703	4,627	22	26	...	17	...	755	...
Assam	1894	541	7	3,003	270	315	7	19	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	527	2	2,905	227	341	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	374	6	2,853	236	337	6	25	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1894	24	1	191	9	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	18	1	178	13	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	16	...	130	11	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	136	5	1,280	169	412	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	136	3	1,431	195	379	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	167	2	1,509	172	465	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1894	13,034	323	122,792	8,288	23,374	612	109	3	167	3	854	49
	1895	13,560	362	120,411	8,894	25,977	629	107	4	105	153	1,008	52
	1896	13,380	384	119,155	9,074	28,165	715	131	4	1,063	208	1,395	49

continued.

ILS in BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—contd.

10		11		12		13		14		15				
Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number.				Province.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
18	1	6	...	59	3	176	8	8,319	238	8,642·4	249·32	8,891·72	1894	Madras.
21	...	5	...	53	...	157	8	8,303	213	8,332·81	231·9	8,564·71	1895	
13	1	8	...	58	...	163	5	8,213	211	8,044·69	218·56	8,263·25	1896	
8	...	15	...	31	...	238	2	6,832	196	7,021	206	7,227	1894	Bombay.
4	...	9	1	28	...	220	3	6,979	217	7,049	212	7,261	1895	
8	...	9	...	39	1	231 (a)	6 (a)	7,115	260	6,889	211	7,100	1896	
16	...	4	...	20	...	736 (b)	18	15,322	371	15,672·57	407·8	16,080·37	1894	Bengal.
8	1	7	...	11	...	410 (c)	8	15,388	356	15,169·89	359·7	15,529·59	1895	
10	...	4	...	21	...	452	9	16,902	446	15,489·14	406·08	15,895·22	1896	
11	1	6	...	134	8	807	38	26,054	1,081	25,034·75	1,004·6	26,039·35	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
9	3	3	...	126	7	786	50	29,129	1,338	29,286·75	1,288·85	30,575·6	1895	
5	2	3	...	117	8	863	43	30,911	1,337	29,488·5	1,295·85	30,784·35	1896	
10	1	4	...	53	...	193	8	10,133	336	10,295	348	10,643	1894	Panjab.
4	1	12	...	84	2	218	17	10,646	291	10,342	318	10,660	1895	
18	2	12	...	63	2	168	8	11,120	281	10,656	284	10,940	1896	
2	...	3	...	23	...	122	16	4,173	310	3,981·18	283·04	4,264·22	1894	Central Provinces.
2	...	6	1	24	1	247	23	4,353	288	4,240·92	307·87	4,648·79	1895	
3	1	4	...	23	...	358	26	5,399	334	4,856·52	339·74	5,196·26	1896	
3	...	3	...	52	...	345	1	13,082	124	12,039	100	12,139	1894	Burma.
6	...	5	...	51	...	225	2	13,610	121	13,088	132	13,220	1895	
3	...	...	...	75	...	246	3	13,847	151	13,890	141	14,031	1896	
2	...	23	...	2	...	71	1	1,313	40	1,325·42	41·93	1,367·35	1894	Assam.
1	...	13	...	2	...	80	1	1,305	31	1,279·87	33·26	1,313·13	1895	
1	...	14	...	9	...	72	2	1,513	34	1,355·18	36·41	1,391·59	1896	
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	114	3	103·63	5·36	108·99	1894	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	87	4	105·3	4·02	109·32	1895	
...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	85	...	83·57	4·27	87·84	1896	
1	...	1	...	6	...	35	1	1,277	43	1,258·16	45·29	1,303·45	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1	...	...	...	4	1	31	1	1,353	41	1,284·62	45·5	1,330·12	1895	
...	...	...	...	4	...	33	...	1,435	55	1,296·72	47·6	1,344·32	1896	
71	3	66	...	371	11	2,729	93	86,619	2,742	85,373·11	2,691·34	88,064·45	1894	Total.
56	5	60	2	384	11	2,378	113	91,153	2,900	90,279·16	2,933·1	93,212·26	1895	
61	6	54	...	409	11	2,588	102	96,540	3,049	92,049·32	2,984·51	95,033·83	1896	

(a) Including 32 male and 1 female moribund prisoners who were released under rule 488 of the Jail Code.
(b) Including 9 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 488 of Jail Code.
(c) Including 4 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 304 (a) of the Jail Code.

RELIGION, AGE, STATE of EDUCATION, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS 1894, 1895,

1		2														3									
		RELIGION.														AGE.								EDU	
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		A	
		CHRISTIANS.																							
PROVINCE.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write.	
		a		b		c																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Madras	1894	20	...	53	5	714	61	2,188	84	25,568	1,753	12	...	...	...	467	95	23,291	1,412	4,507	356	330	40	2,886	6
	1895	13	...	55	2	747	45	2,090	88	22,046	1,426	4	1	...	...	361	109	20,375	1,104	4,014	323	305	25	2,308	3
	1896	20	...	42	5	524	52	1,894	58	21,675	1,379	10	1	...	...	294	85	19,433	1,087	4,106	303	282	23	2,075	11
Bombay	1894	91	...	9	...	234	16	5,074	95	8,853	548	30	2	59	...	78	20	12,719	519	1,482	115	77	7	1,651	2
	1895	86	3	23	2	252	5	5,142	112	8,871	578	35	2	43	2	77	31	12,632	563	1,641	98	102	6	1,797	6
	1896	108	1	13	1	224	16	5,251	171	8,632	620	47	...	66	1	74	23	12,612	661	1,570	115	85	6	1,813	4
Bengal	1894	180	1	63	...	115	4	13,373	327	19,712	1,007	86	13	1,107	92	429	49	25,141	938	8,059	388	1,105	69	2,168	1
	1895	363	...	100	2	54	3	12,251	295	18,245	739	91	4	1,083	68	306	38	23,521	749	7,330	274	983	40	2,757	...
	1896	212	1	35	1	75	9	13,825	341	19,188	884	94	12	1,046	80	350	52	25,559	883	7,540	342	976	42	2,434	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	14	1	9	1	40	...	5,437	259	33,855	2,661	...	...	...	...	145	69	30,237	2,132	8,004	657	970	64	1,184	1
	1895	21	...	8	...	33	2	6,364	338	38,434	3,699	1	...	...	...	210	124	33,865	2,911	9,535	903	1,252	95	1,206	1
	1896	17	...	17	...	33	2	6,415	320	36,750	3,705	3	...	...	...	176	105	32,478	2,941	9,477	867	1,104	114	1,191	...
Panjab	1894	9	...	4	...	16	2	12,751	411	5,726	214	1	...	...	...	162	4	15,523	508	2,531	104	291	11	385	...
	1895	9	...	8	...	34	1	14,573	471	6,157	225	...	...	...	...	170	5	17,553	539	2,700	94	353	12	284	...
	1896	13	...	6	...	12	2	15,099	428	6,323	184	...	...	...	...	158	5	18,148	510	2,833	87	316	12	367	...
Central Provinces.	1894	1	...	4	...	21	2	601	65	3,886	521	21	3	1,356	122	127	53	4,621	571	1,065	156	77	13	389	...
	1895	2	...	3	...	18	2	645	78	4,532	724	32	...	1,625	309	148	96	5,451	835	1,143	167	183	15	339	2
	1896	...	...	4	...	8	...	646	63	5,404	846	30	2	2,835	272	121	65	6,469	937	1,896	173	92	11	394	1
Burma	1894	376	...	30	...	53	1	772	21	857	20	15,091	607	152	...	80	11	14,776	515	2,333	113	139	12	8,962	38
	1895	321	...	25	...	79	2	877	21	947	23	14,708	671	393	4	109	18	14,956	551	2,233	133	145	20	9,939	54
	1896	125	...	54	...	86	1	930	24	888	11	16,299	762	525	3	128	21	16,006	612	2,570	156	203	12	10,709	38
Assam	1894	1	...	...	...	14	...	1,458	22	2,020	218	1	...	379	38	7	2	3,170	249	649	25	47	2	268	...
	1895	...	...	1	...	3	1	1,295	12	1,871	161	2	...	549	53	3	1	3,052	2[illegible]4	509	20	67	2	287	...
	1896	1	...	1	...	2	...	1,328	32	1,802	175	3	...	667	44	3	1	3,133	231	604	18	64	...	360	...
Coorg	1894	...	...	1	...	8	...	67	...	124	6	...	...	85	2	[illegible]	...	215	8	34	...	3	...	19	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	9	2	22	2	95	6	...	...	95	5	...	...	201	14	19	1	2	...	18	...
	1896	...	...	1	...	8	2	19	2	88	4	...	...	71	3	1	...	158	9	27	2	1	...	32	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	...	6	...	21	2	369	18	1,421	170	5	...	1	...	16	5	1,533	153	257	30	17	2	141	...
	1895	1	...	1	...	41	5	347	20	1,675	180	1	...	1	...	22	4	1,732	167	307	32	16	2	175	...
	1896	2	...	3	...	41	4	376	9	1,833	184	...	...	...	...	22	5	1,877	151	350	40	26	1	192	...
TOTAL	1894	632	2	185	6	1,242	88	42,192	1,302	101,953	7,098	15,247	627	3,129	351	1,517	308	131,256	7,005	28,922	1,944	3,056	220	17,861	48
	1895	825	3	224	6	1,260	68	43,621	1,425	103,880	7,761	14,957	678	3,731	441	1,396	426	133,238	7,693	29,581	2,045	3,353	218	19,043	66
	1896	548	2	176	7	1,013	88	45,803	1,353	102,576	7,992	15,485	737	4,660	383	1,327	367	136,023	8,085	30,773	2,102	3,149	218	19,457	55

ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years and 1896.

4				5											6			
CATION.				PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.														
B		C		MALES.							FEMALES.				TOTAL.			PROVINCE.
Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,112	5	24,597	1,892	585	1,223	3,970	15,647	1,867	1,977	3,366	1,201	170	445	87	28,595	1,903	30,498	1894 Madras.
1,181	6	21,466	1,553	541	914	3,448	14,212	1,787	1,648	2,402	929	157	390	96	24,955	1,562	26,517	1895 Madras.
1,807	2	21,083	1,482	552	523	3,653	13,273	1,513	1,378	2,874	960	139	313	54	24,165	1,495	25,660	1896 Madras.
335	5	12,364	651	475	151	2,220	6,634	1,357	1,491	2,021	397	28	188	48	14,350	661	15,011	1894 Bombay.
183	...	12,472	698	559	199	2,151	6,752	1,064	1,482	2,245	430	32	205	37	14,452	704	15,156	1895 Bombay.
225	..	12,303	806	503	334	2,730	6,642	1,145	1,200	1,787	514	30	227	39	14,342	810	15,151	1896 Bombay.
2,070	2	30,558	1,441	763	849	3,099	20,870	1,192	474	7,487	516	40	708	130	34,734	1,444	36,178	1894 Bengal.
1,588	1	27,800	1,100	786	1,108	3,402	18,959	1,057	411	6,392	459	33	484	125	33,145	1,101	33,246	1895 Bengal.
1,351	3	30,750	1,308	730	1,025	4,080	20,325	1,312	445	6,538	554	27	608	129	34,525	1,318	35,843	1896 Bengal.
1,004	...	37,168	2,921	650	3,995	2,443	25,638	165	6	7,938	1,933	93	840	56	39,356	2,922	42,278	1894 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,322	3	42,261	4,029	630	4,322	2,736	27,989	303	12	8,771	2,595	104	1,168	66	44,822	4,033	48,895	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,261	2	40,782	4,025	732	3,601	2,717	26,388	387	24	9,386	2,605	134	1,242	45	43,235	4,027	47,262	1896 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
94	...	18,158	627	468	87	1,2[illegible]	11,848	663	620	3,610	464	16	125	22	18,527	627	19,134	1894 Panjab.
61	...	20,431	700	435	134	1,1[illegible]9	13,339	639	852	3,918	486	32	151	31	20,776	700	21,476	1895 Panjab.
52	...	21,135	614	432	130	855	14,028	1,019	732	4,249	445	27	126	15	21,455	614	22,069	1896 Panjab.
238	...	5,364	793	212	11	675	3,454	318	509	1,622	538	52	190	13	5,891	793	6,684	1894 Central Provinces.
143	...	6,383	1,111	272	11	542	3,017	343	605	2,080	736	65	295	16	6,865	1,113	7,978	1895 Central Provinces.
61	...	7,913	1,187	203	32	809	3,850	291	808	2,385	749	49	377	13	8,378	1,188	9,566	1896 Central Provinces.
2,443	12	5,932	601	1,004	225	453	7,487	2,227	444	5,497	468	59	103	21	17,337	651	17,988	1894 Burma.
1,608	15	5,903	653	904	566	436	7,203	2,134	422	5,578	581	56	78	7	17,443	722	18,165	1895 Burma.
1,544	17	6,654	752	729	746	497	8,383	2,483	384	5,745	658	63	65	15	18,907	801	19,708	1896 Burma.
135	...	3,470	278	94	61	1,162	2,389	43	53	72	195	23	53	6	(a) 3,873	278	(a) 4,151	1894 Assam.
119	...	3,375	217	87	41	1,053	2,266	63	27	177	170	10	42	5	(a) 3,721	227	(a) 3,948	1895 Assam.
39	1	3,405	250	99	4[illegible]	1,055	2,218	62	10	393	178	18	53	2	(a) 3,804	(a) 251	(a) 4,055	1896 Assam.
39	...	227	8	11	10	10	69	22	...	163	4	...	2	2	283	8	(b) 293	1894 Coorg.
8	...	195	15	8	8	2	43	16	...	145	7	...	6	2	222	15	(b) 237	1895 Coorg.
10	...	145	11	12	7	17	41	13	1	96	7	...	3	1	187	11	(b) 198	1896 Coorg.
101	...	1,581	190	148	15	321	884	137	120	198	122	8	45	15	1,823	190	2,013	1894 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
143	...	1,740	205	162	37	511	854	215	107	173	183	12	62	8	2,067	205	2,272	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
137	...	1,946	197	157	35	510	1,007	177	135	254	109	8	63	15	2,275	197	2,472	1896 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
7,571	24	139,319	9,408	4,410	6,631	15,513	93,339	7,991	3,793	31,074	5,889	489	2,600	400	164,751	9,477	174,228	1894 TOTAL.
6,426	25	142,039	10,391	4,384	7,340	13,760	94,644	7,913	3,986	31,811	6,616	501	2,872	393	167,508	10,382	177,890	1895 TOTAL.
5,688	25	146,12[illegible]	10,632	4,149	6,950	16,943	95,154	8,402	5,057	33,617	6,780	495	3,108	329	171,272	10,712	181,984	1896 TOTAL.

(a) These figures represent direct admissions only, and do not therefore agree with the figures entered in column 3 of table No. 2.

(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 5 of table No. 2.

No.

CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the to the NATURE and LENGTH

1			2											
			Numbers according to											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
Province.			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admitted	1894	16,152	1,433	5,639	291	3,860	121	1,350	36	737	9	448	7
		1895	17,800	1,085	5,122	288	3,965	117	1,203	30	757	15	517	9
		1896	12,984	1,058	4,702	269	3,745	118	1,303	29	633	10	442	5
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	368	20	914	59	1,420	43	1,067	25	1,079	18	1,668	28
		1895	373	16	816	24	1,323	34	1,123	44	1,101	23	1,652	25
		1896	401	32	709	18	1,064	30	1,534	54	1,149	24	1,556	16
Bombay	Admitted	1894	5,517	366	2,940	141	2,642	84	1,619	25	801	21	454	10
		1895	5,421	363	3,052	164	2,541	103	1,646	34	799	20	562	9
		1896	5,383	488	3,144	158	2,657	89	1,502	34	715	20	522	5
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	232	13	452	21	894	27	1,075	17	1,129	31	1,430	44
		1895	225	9	443	26	956	52	1,140	31	1,056	24	1,487	29
		1896	335	29	702	27	973	28	1,049	25	1,196	26	1,213	19
Bengal	Admitted	1894	11,990	778	7,984	310	6,171	164	4,628	96	2,351	60	1,056	24
		1895	10,787	546	7,305	246	5,621	141	4,508	83	2,106	56	1,142	17
		1896	11,149	593	7,734	298	6,134	225	5,382	104	2,203	54	1,180	26
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	457	22	1,258	43	2,301	57	3,065	73	2,868	71	3,000	63
		1895	558	24	1,343	40	2,108	57	2,983	53	2,858	82	3,087	61
		1896	632	42	1,380	49	2,341	95	3,757	79	3,003	78	3,140	55
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted	1894	10,289	1,134	6,641	667	6,803	444	7,578	246	5,058	101	1,806	63
		1895	11,211	1,620	7,108	1,005	7,686	688	9,381	401	6,0 7	181	2,159	69
		1896	9,592	1,742	6,793	1,035	7,912	667	9,187	301	6,280	172	2,093	55
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	705	64	1,410	148	2,759	218	5,492	175	6,070	154	4,405	151
		1895	611	95	1,327	161	3,203	251	6,848	285	7,114	198	5,292	164
		1896	598	92	1,392	210	3,823	264	7,113	240	7,486	190	4,950	172
Punjab	Admitted	1894	3,680	153	3,104	152	3,451	114	4,770	111	1,943	53	1,035	16
		1895	4,156	208	3,529	148	4,018	114	5,376	148	2,002	36	1,184	21
		1896	4,719	197	3,727	140	4,222	112	5,014	92	2,039	29	1,124	21
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	249	8	441	19	1,236	45	2,074	53	2,455	64	2,022	63
		1895	288	4	623	21	1,409	37	2,270	51	2,433	44	1,931	59
		1896	353	12	748	21	1,368	36	2,348	39	2,427	32	2,072	66
Central Provinces.	Admitted	1894	930	233	1,418	312	1,782	152	880	55	470	10	228	8
		1895	1,002	308	1,662	447	2,017	186	965	70	594	24	370	7
		1896	1,156	378	1,881	430	2,595	258	1,440	72	681	32	426	9
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	68	21	308	69	829	63	707	48	683	27	669	39
		1895	58	15	271	81	776	54	720	41	785	28	716	27
		1896	104	31	347	54	1,089	103	1,117	44	991	38	874	22
Burma	Admitted	1894	3,536	379	2,710	161	4,454	70	2,331	17	2,575	8	1,017	11
		1895	3,252	402	2,740	174	4,568	89	2,557	37	2,492	9	1,148	10
		1896	3,339	454	2,872	223	4,881	81	3,314	30	2,637	10	1,201	1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	145	25	494	27	1,869	29	1,709	13	3,326	10	2,664	12
		1895	214	12	579	31	1,940	23	1,819	17	3,559	20	2,742	13
		1896	141	15	392	38	1,842	36	2,431	23	3,829	16	2,970	16
Assam	Admitted	1894	1,666	224	967	29	499	13	404	7	202	4	94	1
		1895	1,642	183	870	21	506	12	343	6	212	3	91	...
		1896	1,573	192	895	31	568	16	415	10	212	...	92	1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	95	13	178	2	108	5	274	8	236	6	156	3
		1895	92	3	146	6	171	4	263	9	267	5	191	2
		1896	110	6	198	3	243	9	333	8	241	3	231	2
Coorg	Admitted	1894	82	6	93	2	41	...	21	...	9	...	35	...
		1895	99	12	61	...	27	1	10	2	19	...	5	...
		1896	74	9	65	1	30	...	7	1	5	...	5	...
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	3	...	19	...	7	...	12	...	10	...	47	1
		1895	1	...	18	...	5	...	4	1	10	...	39	1
		1896	14	...	9	...	8	...	7	...	6	...	33	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	1894	611	124	272	32	389	20	275	7	183	4	51	1
		1895	643	132	360	37	434	20	306	8	188	2	72	3
		1896	811	128	356	33	373	24	316	5	193	3	155	3
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	34	8	58	8	202	5	217	7	265	4	203	9
		1895	31	8	102	1	177	7	252	7	298	5	205	9
		1896	33	15	80	6	203	9	243	5	298	5	288	12
Total	Admitted	1894	54,453	5,030	31,768	2,087	30,092	1,182	23,874	600	14,329	279	6,224	141
		1895	51,103	4,919	31,869	2,530	31,377	1,471	26,345	819	15,246	346	7,250	145
		1896	50,780	5,239	32,169	2,618	33,157	1,590	27,949	678	15,688	330	7,240	126
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	2,356	194	5,532	396	11,922	492	15,782	419	18,118	385	16,394	413
		1895	2,451	186	5,668	391	12,158	527	17,422	539	19,481	429	17,342	390
		1896	2,721	274	5,957	426	12,954	610	19,932	517	20,586	412	17,327	380

1894, 1895, and 1896 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those years according VTENCES.

OF SENTENCE.														
	H		I				J		TOTAL.				PROVINCE.
years.	Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to death.						
			A		B								
			For life.		For a term.								
F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
3	9	...	101	9	14	...	64	4	28,583	1,003	30,486*	1894 Admitted	Madras.
4	12	...	101	12	33	...	94	1	24,952	1,561	26,513*	1895 Admitted	
1	9	...	85	5	..	...	70	...	24,158	1,495	25,653*	1896 Admitted	
24	68	2	371	16	406	3	12	...	8,299	238	8,537*	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
24	75	1	348	20	347	1	15	...	8,301	212	8,513*	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
28	59	...	321	9	301	...	7	...	8,207	211	8,418*	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	5	...	152	11	14	...	58	1	14,350	661	15,011	1894 Admitted	Bombay.
1	4	...	122	6	21	1	57	3	14,452	704	15,156	1895 Admitted	
4	7	...	104	11	49	...	43	1	14,341	810	15,151	1896 Admitted	
11	79	1	452	10	300	12	13	...	6,832	196	7,028	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
16	90	1	372	19	270	9	5	1	6,979	217	7,196	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
17	91	...	436	23	356	6	2	...	7,115	200	7,315	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	5	...	127	11	37	...	30	...	34,734	1,144	36,178	1894 Admitted	Bengal.
4	9	...	101	5	47	2	44	1	32,145	1,101	33,246	1895 Admitted	
4	7	...	130	12	51	1	41	1	34,525	1,318	35,843	1896 Admitted	
30	125	...	330	11	314	1	2	...	15,322	371	15,693	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
29	80	1	337	8	315	1	5	...	15,188	356	15,744	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
28	105	...	372	18	233	2	6	...	16,902	446	17,348	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
17	45	...	317	33	25	1	170	16	30,356	2,922	42,278	1894 Admitted	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
5	21	...	326	53	7	...	105	11	44,862	4,033	48,895	1895 Admitted	
17	53	..	343	25	25	1	181	12	43,235	4,027	47,262	1896 Admitted	
74	382	12	1,042	64	739	18	38	3	26,054	1,081	27,135	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
82	410	4	1,042	7.	402	19	32	1	29,129	1,338	30,467	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
98	423	5	1,102	50	449	14	40	2	30,911	1,337	32,248	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
4	6	...	98	18	46	3	103	3	18,507	627	19,134	1894 Admitted	Panjab.
5	13	...	97	14	23	1	123	5	20,776	700	21,470	1895 Admitted	
3	19	...	119	14	41	...	101	6	21,455	614	22,069	1896 Admitted	
32	97	...	262	37	98	13	44	2	10,133	336	10,469	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
28	126	...	202	32	120	14	36	1	10,646	291	10,937	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
30	129	...	286	28	135	13	33	4	11,120	281	11,401	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
3	8	3	58	8	6	...	30	...	5,891	793	6,684	1894 Admitted	Central Provinces.
1	6	...	57	9	...	...	42	1	6,865	1,113	7,978	1895 Admitted	
3	6	...	39	4	4	1	30	1	8,378	1,188	9,566	1896 Admitted	
30	60	2	235	8	99	3	2	...	4,173	310	4,483	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
28	55	4	256	8	78	2	4	...	4,353	288	4,641	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
25	69	4	252	9	28	3	4	1	5,399	334	5,733	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	11	...	118	...	293	1	73	3	17,337	651	17,988	1894 Admitted	Burma
...	8	...	137	...	233	1	74	...	17,443	722	18,165	1895 Admitted	
...	9	...	95	1	186	...	100	1	18,907	801	19,708	1896 Admitted	
2	120	...	418	4	1,077	2	11	...	13,082	124	13,206	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
3	180	...	422	1	984	1	16	...	13,610	121	13,731	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
4	102	...	388	2	843	1	9	...	13,847	151	13,998	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	(a)3,873	278	(a)4,151	1894 Admitted	Assam.
2	1	...	18	...	2	...	7	...	(a)3,721	227	(a)3,948	1895 Admitted	
...	1	...	8	1	...	...	14	...	(a)3,804	(a) 251	(a)4,055	1896 Admitted	
2	4	...	14	1	30	...	...	...	1,313	40	1,353	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	39	...	20	1	15	...	2	...	1,305	31	1,336	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	21	...	18	1	...	...	3	...	1,513	34	1,547	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	285	8	(b) 293	1894 Admitted	Coorg.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	222	15	(b) 237	1895 Admitted	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	187	11	(b) 198	1896 Admitted	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	114	3	117	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	4	91	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	85	...	85	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	...	...	9	1	...	...	2	...	1,823	190	2,[illegible]	1894 Admitted	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1	1	...	17	1	14	...	9	1	2,067	205	2,[illegible]	1895 Admitted	
...	1	...	11	1	...	...	8	...	2,275	197	2,472	1896 Admitted	
2	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	43	1,320	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
4	29	...	21	...	14	...	1	...	1,353	41	1,394	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
3	28	...	13	...	11	...	4	...	1,435	55	1,490	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
32	91	3	988	91	436	5	531	27	164,739	9,477	174,216	1894 Admitted	TOTAL.
23	75	...	1,037	100	380	5	615	23	167,505	10,381	177,886	1895 Admitted	
32	112	...	943	74	357	3	588	22	171,265	10,712	181,977	1896 Admitted	
209	998	17	3,124	160	3,063	52	123	3	86,599	2,742	89,341	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
217	1,097	11	3,080	159	2,635	47	116	3	91,151	2,899	94,050	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
235	1,028	9	3,188	140	2,357	39	108	7	96,334	3,049	99,583	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	

* Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

(a) See note (b) on page 4.

(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 5 of table No. 2.

No.

CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA

1		2			3								
					Number previously convicted.								
					A		B		C		D		
Province.		Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1894	28,595	1,903	30,498	2,105	62	539	5	461	16	3,105	83	3,188
	1895	24,955	1,562	26,517	2,248	74	464	6	409	34	3,121	114	3,235
	1896	24,165	1,495	25,660	2,052	74	440	11	399	13	2,891	98	2,989
Bombay	1894	14,350	661	15,011	1,395	30	448	8	563	14	2,406	52	2,458
	1895	14,452	704	15,156	1,227	36	391	3	570	7	2,188	46	2,234
	1896	14,341	810	15,151	1,198	48	441	12	658	17	2,297	77	2,374
Bengal	1894	34,734	1,444	36,178	2,827	56	667	21	504	11	3,998	88	4,086
	1895	32,145	1,101	33,246	2,688	48	637	11	454	5	3,779	64	3,843
	1896	34,525	1,318	35,843	3,009	54	797	15	548	13	4,354	82	4,436
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	39,356	2,922	42,278	2,559	114	963	31	656	22	4,178	167	4,345
	1895	44,862	4,033	48,895	3,381	174	1,141	53	777	31	5,299	258	5,557
	1896	43,235	4,027	47,262	3,365	216	1,165	55	803	33	5,333	304	5,637
Panjab	1894	18,507	627	19,134	1,935	19	616	5	572	7	3,123	31	3,154
	1895	20,776	700	21,476	1,791	29	669	7	683	3	3,143	39	3,182
	1896	21,455	614	22,069	1,679	17	594	8	572	4	2,845	29	2,874
Central Provinces	1894	5,891	793	6,684	719	53	293	28	207	10	1,219	91	1,310
	1895	6,865	1,113	7,978	911	73	309	22	220	9	1,440	104	1,544
	1896	8,378	1,188	9,566	1,299	75	401	14	245	9	1,945	98	2,043
Burma	1894	17,337	651	17,988	2,379	28	693	6	454	3	3,526	37	3,563
	1895	17,443	722	18,165	2,777	29	873	4	506	1	4,156	34	4,190
	1896	18,907	801	19,708	2,913	38	841	7	574	2	4,328	47	4,375
Assam	1894	(a)3,873	278	(a)4,151	339	16	55	2	28	...	422	18	440
	1895	(a)3,721	227	(a)3,948	316	11	38	...	20	...	374	11	385
	1896	3,804	(a) 251	(a)4,055	272	9	62	1	26	...	360	10	370
Coorg	1894	285	8	(b) 293	12	...	...	...	...	..	12	...	
	1895	222	15	(b) 237	7	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	11
	1896	187	11	(b) 198	8	...	2	1	2	...	12	1	13
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	1,823	190	2,013	101	2	44	...	37	...	182	2	184
	1895	2,067	205	2,272	77	3	37	...	29	1	143	4	147
	1896	2,275	197	2,472	104	5	60	...	38	...	202	5	207
Total	1894	164,751	9,477	174,228	14,371	380	4,318	106	3,482	83	22,171	569	22,740
	1895	167,508	10,382	177,890	15,423	477	4,561	106	3,670	91	23,654	674	24,328
	1896	171,272	10,712	181,984	15,899	536	4,803	124	3,865	91	24,567	751	25,318

(a) See note (a) table No. 3, page 9.
(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 3 of table No. 2.

ing the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5							
			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).							
			A			B				
ATIO PER CENT. OF UMBER PREVIOUSLY NVICTED TO NUMBER MITTED DURING THE AR (COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 2).			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.				Province.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
10·86	4·36	10·45	467	95	562	53	8	61	1894	Madras.
12·51	7·3	12·2	361	109	470	58	7	65	1895	
11·96	6·55	11·65	294	85	379	32	10	42	1896	
16·77	7·87	16·36	72	20	92	7	...	7	1894	Bombay.
15·14	6·53	14·74	77	31	108	2	2	4	1895	
16·02	9·51	15·67	74	[illegible]	102	5	...	5	1896	
11·51	6·09	11·29	429	[illegible]	478	42	1	43	1894	Bengal.
11·76	5·81	11·56	306	[illegible]	344	27	...	27	1895	
12·61	6·22	12·38	350	[illegible]	402	33	2	35	1896	
10·62	5·72	10·28	145	69	214	18	2	20	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
11·81	6·4	11·37	210	124	334	32	7	39	1895	
12·33	7·55	11·93	176	105	281	46	5	51	1896	
16·87	4·94	16·48	162	4	166	24	...	24	1894	Panjab.
15·13	5·57	14·82	170	5	175	25	1	26	1895	
13·26	4·72	13·02	158	5	163	15	...	15	1896	
20·69	11·48	19·6	127	53	180	24	8	32	1894	Central Provinces.
20·98	9·34	19·35	148	96	244	25	5	31	1895	
23·21	8·25	21·36	121	65	186	31	4	35	1896	
20·34	5·68	19·81	89	11	100	17	...	17	1894	Burma.
23·83	4·71	23·07	109	18	127	18	1	19	1895	
22·9	5·87	22·2	128	21	149	31	...	31	1896	
10·9	6·47	10·6	7	2	9	...	...	...	1894	Assam.
10·05	4·84	9·75	3	1	4	1	...	1	1895	
9·46	3·98	9·12	3	1	4	...	...	...	1896	
4·21	...	4·1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1894	Coorg.
4·95	...	4·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1895	
6·42	9·1	6·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1896	
9·98	1·05	9·14	15	4	19	3	...	3	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
6·92	1·95	5·81	12	4	16	1	...	1	1895	
8·97	2·54	8·37	22	5	27	2	...	2	1896	
13·4	6	13·05	1,515	307	1,822	188	19	207	1894	Total.
14·12	6·49	13·68	1,396	426	1,822	190	23	213	1895	
14·34	7·01	13·91	1,326	367	1,693	195	21	216	1896	

No.

EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1		2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE NUMBER					
							A	ON PRISON DUTIES.				
								B	C	D	E	F
PROVINCE.		Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.	Jail repairs.
Madras	1894	168·23	8,731·43	239·76	313·51	200·55	...	623·42	752·97	1,302·92	1,336·22	323·66
	1895	159·58	8,419·47	244·22	318·44	256·95	...	604·23	682·47	1,115·31	1,201	255·44
	1896	156·83	8,113·6	231·05	377·09	294·34	...	597·98	627·92	1,050·16	1,053·61	255·81
Bombay	1894	84	7,143	224	222	111	389	461	685	470	969	299
	1895	96	7,162	240	248	133	395	692	734	405	1,322	181
	1896	84	7,016	254	290	138	346	763	758	454	1,294	166
Bengal	1894	154·46	15,900·34	787·2	1,398·8	32·67	1,131·47	951·65	1,748·95	1,071·77	1,501·06	197·56
	1895	134·8	15,351·99	757·38	1,287·36	47·22	1,012·75	963·77	1,738·67	1,011·33	1,334·36	203·74
	1896	152·97	15,695·97	780·14	1,313·14	112·75	919·12	968·93	1,807·64	1,066·7	1,356·33	222·87
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	255·71	25,782·48 (d)	1,139·14	1,911·14	46·7	10·39	4,229·98	2,447·75	1,157·41	3,095·45	1,269·62
	1895	283·97	30,164·5 (g)	1,787·18	2,338·26	235·16	11·1	1,671·49	3,918·32	1,420·47	4,009·51	1,797·52
	1896	235·16	30,495·73 (a)	1,587·41	2,258·18	270·88	21·72	1,736·5	3,324·7	1,650·18	4,152·65	1,913·95
Panjab	1894	119	10,523 (e)	426	21	63	...	569	1,070	657	2,754	384
	1895	121	10,538 (h)	379	18	89	...	565	1,111	697	2,663	602
	1896	109	10,823 (b)	351	30	93	...	629	1,158	627	2,888	544
Central Provinces.	1894	26·41	4,202·58 (f)	152·02	90·27	25·45	26·85	311·61	432·58	193·64	590·49	167·58
	1895	17·63	4,582·07 (i)	171·54	157·3	70·85	34·29	327·32	458·66	235·81	458·73	269·39
	1896	18·72	5,147·65 (c)	219·42	237·24	77·26	35·53	353·02	490·25	209·1	670·11	238·72
Burma	1894	83	10,477	460	350	181	219	680	1,046	639	737	127
	1895	103	11,488	509	354	190	236	2,697	1,070	618	609	223
	1896	77	12,142	470	456	209	202	3,052	974	654	600	114
Assam	1894	7·41	1,352·6	80·8	115·57	1	2·89	78·24	125·2	112·76	103·91	28·08
	1895	7·07	1,298·04	81·39	96·01	·88	5·35	89·57	123·9	114·75	97·75	36·62
	1896	7·58	1,375·81 (j)	75·98	107·85	1·61	46·85	82·34	128·4	150·48	138·94	47·76
Coorg	1894	1·18	94·94 (j)	2·67	...	...	...	5	12·25	3·26	13·3	3·16
	1895	·32	95·59 (j)	1·81	...	...	...	6	11·13	3·09	9·43	3·3
	1896	·57	77·35	2·83	...	...	...	6·77	5·53	3·17	5·62	2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	17·19	1,135·07	66·46	27·85	·4	...	74·94	121·84	131·83	176·41	·14
	1895	10·34	1,159·72	32·25	32·11	2·27	...	78·02	115·93	114·92	161·44	2·44
	1896	11·01	1,167·24	25·54	39·12	2·61	·01	79·61	123·65	107·00	170·45	11·72
TOTAL	1894	910·59	85,342·44	3,578·05	4,450·14	661·77	1,779·6	7,984·84	8,442·54	5,739·39	11,270·84	2,799·8
	1895	933·71	90,259·36	4,203·77	4,849·48	1,025·33	1,694·49	7,694·4	9,964·08	5,735·68	11,866·22	3,574·45
	1896	852·84	92,054·35	3,997·37	5,108·62	1,199·45	1,571·63	8,269·15	9,398·09	5,971·88	12,329·71	3,516·83

(a) The difference of 10 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(b) The difference of 3·38 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(c) Exclusive of an average of 3 prisoners unemployed on account of Sundays and holidays.

AILS OF BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.								8				
On Jail Buildings.				K	L			Ratio per cent. on number under sentence of labour (column 3) of those employed as				
Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.							
G	H	I	J									
Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers (7 B).	Prison servants (7 C).	On manufactures (7 K).		Province.
55·85	88·83	...	...	3,489·25	...	...	4·49	7·14	8·62	39·96	1894	Madras.
161·28	32·07	206·21	...	3,338·75	...	...	3·1	7·18	8·11	39·66	1895	
170·66	54·49	273·55	...	3,105·21	...	...	21·73	7·37	7·73	38·27	1896	
12	4	53	330	2,237	185	324	168	6·45	9·59	31·32	1894	Bombay.
68	38	83	33	1,872	179	290	249	9·66	10·25	26·14	1895	
4	37	8	1	1,896	425	98	84	10·87	10·8	27·02	1896	
689·66	124·39	10·38	208·03	5,860·41	...	...	186·34	5·99	11	36·86	1894	Bengal.
607·62	81·11	14·66	355·78	5,743·5	...	...	192·74	6·28	11·33	37·41	1895	
569·4	93·81	19·96	295·09	6,000·81	...	...	169·28	6·17	11·52	38·23	1896	
689·99	...	467·9	...	9,104·66	...	137·74	74·61	16·41	9·48	35·31	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,027·25	...	351·32	...	11,331·14	27·89	32·24	210·68	5·54	12·99	37·56	1895	
1,207·25	...	30·15	...	12,257·68	27·7	·35	48·48	5·69	10·9	40·22	1896	
201	15	...	...	3,867	479	17	10	5·41	10·17	36·75	1894	Panjab.
91	43	...	...	3,686	555	...	42	5·36	10·54	34·98	1895	
107	17	...	...	3,941	386	3	50	5·81	10·7	30·41	1896	
122·32	62·5	...	...	1,974·89	...	...	55·76	7·41	10·29	46·99	1894	Central Provinces.
93·51	27·34	...	4·84	2,246·7	...	...	26·98	7·14	10·01	49·03	1895	
163·77	37·47	...	...	2,400·42	...	...	15·4	6·86	9·52	43·63	1896	
269	...	...	356	5,282	1	106	27	6·49	9·98	50·42	1894	Burma.
169	26	9	228	4,454	...	89	7	23·47	9·31	38·77	1895	
120	88	...	127	4,885	...	185	6	25·14	8·02	40·23	1896	
33·55	·01	...	...	197·45	125·67		347·47	5·78	9·26	14·66	1894	Assam.
29·21	...	...	...	108·86	99·8		413·95	6·9	9·55	8·39	1895	
63·3	·01	...	...	165·19	60·42		306·68	5·98	9·33	12	1896	
...	...	...	...	27·77	23·25	...	3·29	5·27	12·9	29·25	1894	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	34·94	22·2	...	2·87	6·28	11·64	36·55	1895	
...	...	...	...	24·18	24·4	...	2·03	8·75	7·15	31·26	1896	
27	7·45	...	1·72	468·09	·87		30·07	6·6	10·73	41·24	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
24·94	5·03	...	·16	576·45	...	·99	12·77	6·73	10	49·71	1895	
7·43	·91	...	...	589·71	...	...	9·39	6·82	10·59	50·6	1896	
2,100·37	302·18	531·28	895·75	32,508·52	683·25	584·74	907·03	9·58	10·13	39·01	1894	Total.
					126·54							
2,271·81	252·55	654·19	621·78	33,392·34	784·09	412·23	1,161·09	8·52	11·04	37	1895	
					99·8							
2,412·81	328·69	331·66	423·09	35,275·2	863·1	286·35	712·99	8·96	10·21	38·3	1896	
					60·42							

(d) The difference of 5·03 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(e) Ditto 3 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(f) Ditto 1·19 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(g) Ditto 2·05 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(h) Ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(i) Ditto ·46 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(j) Includes an average of ·99, ·81, and ·82 prisoners confined in taluk lock-ups during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively, of whom no details are given in columns 4 to 7

No. 4

OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS the years

Province.		2	3	4										5	6	
				OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.												
				A		B		C		D		E				
				Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other branches of jail rules.		Total.				
		Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	a Warnings.	b Penal diet.
Madras	1894	8,801·72	21	5,801		1,803		243		2,535		10,182		23	2,366	3,359
	1895	8,364·71	18	6,361		2,131		190		3,325		11,[illegible]		18	2,079	3,874
	1896	8,263·25	41	9,102	1,151	1,745	212	90	42	2,[illegible]	356	13,675	1,761	41	2,945	3,160
Bombay	1894	7,227	29	1,090		709		167		1,310		4,185		29	585	457
	1895	7,251	50	2,8[illegible]3		785		213		1,545		5,437		50	1,042	300
	1896	7,100	59	3,013		978		233		1,936		6,150		59	1,065	540
Bengal	1894	16,080·37	53	25,334		4,760		661		15,549		41,[illegible]5		53	11,312	506
	1895	15,329·55	41	14,478		3,621		631		14,557		3[illegible],93		38	9,712	492
	1896	15,895·22	38	15,160	1,150	3,332	711	417	199	13,417	1,132	32,336	3,192	37	8,678	692
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	26,039·35	27	4,081		1,377		307		3,837		9,6[illegible]		27	2,667	739
	1895	30,575·6	32	4,646		1,103		331		4,511		10,631		32	2,875	561
	1896	30,734·35	30	7,341	583	1,766	256	195	91	6,412	796	15,714	1,826	30	5,971	1,075
Panjab	1894	10,613	115	17,779		2,473		102		7,303		27,017		119	5,830	290
	1895	10,660	72	21,321		2,733		117		8,124		35,305		64	7,649	466
	1896	10,940	71	19,150	2,276	1,976	617	57	73	7,763	1,589	29,232	4,555	58	6,926	239
Central Provinces	1894	4,264·22	16	1,716		258		65		991		3,030		19	868	288
	1895	4,646·79	14	2,522		369		98		1,574		4,563		14	1,523	227
	1896	5,196·20	23	3,239	323	484	93	142	65	1,933	226	5,78[illegible]	707	23	1,169	313
Burma	1894	12,139	37	15,526		4,778		882		19,400		39,586		37	4,878	7,409
	1895	13,220	24	15,205		4,500		868		18,114		38,687		24	5,024	9,176
	1896	14,031	25	17,712	741	3,916	536	439	250	17,610	1,443	39,677	2,969	25	5,000	9,052
Assam	1894	1,367·35	65	712		121		10		224		1,067		50	371	31
	1895	1,313·33	42	543		152		24		229		947		43	365	15
	1896	1,391·59	40	479	21	94	68	19	24	285	60	877	182	46	343	57
Coorg*	1894	108	1	9		15		3		39		66		1	18	13
	1895	109·5	...	40		35		1		79		155		...	69	17
	1896	87·16	...	41	3	17	2	...	...	41	18	99	23	...	52	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	1,305·45	5	277		303		39		552		1,261		5	365	81
	1895	1,330·12	5	220		255		53		528		1,055		5	280	32
	1896	1,544·32	...	158	18	259	34	16	12	376	73	809	137	...	355	23
Total	1894	88,063·46	374	68,025		16,637		2,539		50,640		137,891		353	29,248	13,553
	1895	93,311·44	298	76,218		15,779		2,528		52,496		147,021		288	31,518	15,100
	1896	95,033·35	336	72,708	6,266	13,589	2,329	1,375	850	50,805	5,701	138,777	15,352	319	33,403	15,155
				3,013		978		233		1,036		6,150				

* Exclusive of the taluk lock-ups figures, which are not given in the repor.

FLICTED on them in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during 94, 1895, and 1896.

				7						8	9	10	11	12	
NISHMENTS INFLICTED.															
SUPERINTENDENTS.															
er.				Major.											
c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f						
Separate and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 (d) to column 8.	Provinces.
80	...	3,061	9,066	373	580	...	115	148	1,116	10,205	101·96	12·55	114·77	1·13	1894 Madras.
287	...	3,759	10,899	440	388	3	150	128	1,009	11,926	127·25	11·78	139·35	1·26	1895
741	41	6,787	13,675	628	309	20	152	652	1,761	15,477	165·49	21·31	187·3	·98	1896
229	86	1,588	2,943	52	776	45	136	232	1,242	4,214	40·72	17·18	58·31	2·23	1894 Bombay.
392	155	3,020	3,818	140	961	117	184	207	1,619	5,487	52·58	22·30	75·57	2·35	1895
403	439	2,259	4,706	158	365	200	139	482	1,444	6,209	66·28	20·34	87·45	2·24	1896
886	16,012	9,365	38,171	88	266	1,813	277	680	3,124	41,348	337·38	19·43	257·13	·67	1894 Bengal.
851	15,010	9,861	35,926	45	120	1,550	185	467	2,367	38,331	231·34	15·24	246·58	·48	1895
795	13,058	9,223	32,256	176	90	1,543	223	1,161	3,192	35,585	205·55	20·58	223·87	·63	1896
675	78	3,036	8,190	403	385	15	397	212	1,412	9,629	31·43	5·42	36·98	4·12	1894 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
350	260	4,252	9,298	207	326	89	307	454	1,383	10,713	30·41	4·52	35·04	2·87	1895
035	658	5,985	15,744	386	327	218	329	565	1,826	17,600	51·14	5·03	57·17	1·82	1896
918	30	13,371	25,439	161	540	61	200	320	1,182	27,740	248·42	11·11	260·64	·72	1894 Panjab.
708	11	18,818	33,652	947	435	63	148	172	1,765	35,481	315·68	16·46	332·84	·42	1895
273	1	17,813	29,252	3,894	281	...	193	190	4,558	33,868	258·24	41·66	309·58	·57	1896
264	73	990	2,492	67	75	63	127	186	538	3,049	38·44	12·62	71·5	4·17	1894 Central Provinces.
248	817	1,654	3,869	74	38	211	144	227	694	4,577	83·23	14·93	98·46	3·15	1895
207	852	2,247	3,788	76	36	236	173	186	707	6,518	111·39	13·41	125·44	2·96	1896
935	1,772	21,231	36,315	70	2,183	446	285	285	3,271	39,623	299·16	26·95	326·41	·72	1894 Burma.
074	2,969	16,702	34,945	103	2,683	573	314	69	3,742	38,711	264·33	28·31	292·82	·81	1895
905	3,037	21,063	39,677	149	1,345	947	362	166	2,969	42,671	282·78	21·16	304·12	·85	1896
49	5	381	837	..	...	25	132	77	234	1,121	61·21	17·11	81·98	11·78	1894 Assam.
18	4	372	774	1	...	8	110	45	164	982	53·94	12·49	74·71	11·21	1895
19	13	413	845	1	2	10	131	68	212	1,103	60·72	15·23	79·25	11·88	1896
..	...	22	53	4	1	...	7	1	13	67	49·07	12·04	62·04	10·45	1894 Coorg.
3	...	52	141	...	...	...	13	1	14	155	129·95	12·9	142·86	8·39	1895
..	...	43	99	...	1	2	16	4	23	122	113·32	26·35	139·65	13·11	1896
146	39	485	1,111	6	45	57	19	23	150	1,266	85·24	11·51	97·13	1·5	1894 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
40	10	525	887	33	40	39	25	41	168	1,060	66·69	12·63	79·69	2·36	1895
38	3	489	809	16	38	36	35	12	137	946	60·18	10·19	70·37	3·7	1896
,182	18,095	53,530	125,617	1,144	4,851	2,526	1,695	2,065	12,282	138,262	142·64	13·95	156·94	1·23	1894 Total.
,871	18,636	58,024	134,209	1,990	4,891	2,653	1,580	1,811	12,925	147,422	143·98	13·87	153·16	1·07	1895
,346	18,123	66,922	142,951	5,484	2,794	3,211	1,753	3,487	16,829	160,099	150·42	17·71	168·47	1·09	1896

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAIN. *RS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA*

1		2				3					
		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				ESTABLISHMENT.				DIETING	
						A	B	C	D	A	B
PROVINCE.		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges including diet of prisoners in hajats and camps
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs	Rs.
Madras	1894	(a) 8,902·06	986·48	136·59	10,025·13	...	...	2,53,252	25 4 2	...	...
	1895	8,564·71	1,068·93	156·5	9,790·14	2,37,264	6,866	2,44,130	24 15 0	2,48,930	2,670
	1896	8,263·25	1,144·4	178·94	9,586·59	2,44,507	6,054	2,50,561	26 2 2	2,28,569	1,673
Bombay	1894	7,227	795	117	8,139	...	...	2,02,580	24 14 3	...	...
	1895	7,261	999	...	8,260	2,27,261	169	2,27,430	27 8 7	2,27,121	1,223
	1896	7,100	1,032	...	8,132	2,00,477	410	2,00,887	28 4 0	2,34,125	1,302
Bengal	1894	16,080·37	1,207·92	51·48	(b) 17,339·77	...	...	4,73,574	27 5 0	...	...
	1895	15,529·59	1,345·16	50·36	(b) 16,925·11	4,72,229	3,654	4,75,883	28 1 10	4,27,059	22,161
	1896	15,895·22	1,541·97	57·83	(b) 17,495·02	4,65,704	4,512	4,70,216	26 14 0	4,77,096	16,651
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	26,039·35	1,801·45	106·44	27,947·24	...	...	4,23,865	15 2 8	...	...
	1895	30,575·6	1,766·1	128·67	32,470·37	4,18,010	9,663	4,27,673	13 2 9	5,53,063	34,670
	1896	30,784·35	2,074·85	123·82	32,983·02	4,21,769	14,024	4,35,793	13 3 5	7,62,934	15,135
Panjab	1894	10,643	570	54	(c) 11,267	...	...	2,81,228	24 15 4	...	...
	1895	10,660	661	52	(c) 11,373	3,22,343	27,389	3,49,732	30 12 0	2,11,154	7,300
	1896	10,940	873	45	(c) 11,858	3,24,943	19,951	3,44,894	29 1 4	2,79,491	7,764
Central Provinces	1894	4,264·22	231·01	9·85	4,505·08	...	...	1,05,534	23 6 10	...	...
	1895	4,648·79	289·2	12·14	4,950·13	1,03,306	717	1,04,023	21 0 3	1,46,020	3,183
	1896	5,196·26	391·82	14·48	5,602·56	1,00,599	914	1,01,513	18 1 11	1,42,356	1,108
Burma	1894	12,139	467	41	12,647	...	...	3,02,415	23 14 7	...	...
	1895	13,220	404	38	13,662	3,06,819	2,208	3,09,027	22 9 11	3,87,448	2,698
	1896	14,031	387	43	14,461	3,20,866	2,109	3,22,975	22 5 4	4,61,885	3,684
(d) Assam	1894	1,367·35	120·19	3·29	1,490·83	...	...	21,913	14 11 2	...	...
	1895	1,313·13	118·39	3·93	1,435·45	...	...	22,954	15 15 10	...	...
	1896	1,391·59	136·51	5·45	1,533·55	22,453	635	23,088	15 0 11	36,754	32
Coorg	1894	108·99	14·38	2·87	126·24	...	...	2,556	20 3 11	...	...
	1895	109·32	10·89	2·43	122·64	4,416	...	4,416	36 0 2	4,700	39
	1896	87·84	11·08	2·14	101·06	3,984	...	3,984	39 6 9	4,005	31
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	1,303·45	60·45	3·23	1,367·13	...	...	28,164	20 9 7	...	...
	1895	1,330·12	87·62	6·2	1,423·94	34,788	234	35,022	24 9 6	89,095	532
	1896	1,344·32	82·77	5·55	1,432·64	35,661	237	35,898	25 0 11	38,645	782
TOTAL	1894	88,074·79	6,253·88	525·75	94,854·42	...	...	20,95,081	22 1 5	...	...
	1895	93,212·26	6,750·29	450·23	100,412·78	21,26,436	50,900	22,00,290	21 14 7	22,34,590	74,476
	1896	95,033·83	7,675·4	476·21	103,185·44	21,40,963	48,846	21,89,809	21 3 7	26,65,860	48,451

N.B.—The figures for 1894 in this table are in the old form.
(a) Includes an average of 16·34 State prisoners.
(b) Excluding an average of 4·1, 4·18, and 4·1 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively.
(c) Exclusive of lock-ups.
(d) The figures for 1895 in this table are in the old form.

ILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW ONS, or REPAIRS).

				5								
...RGES.				HOSPITAL CHARGES.								
C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G.		PROVINCE.
Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	2,83,470	28 10 8	...	...	...	...	17,962	1 12 8	72 0 0	1894	Madras.
420	...	2,52,020	26 2 7	10,485	4,390	10,666	76	25,617	2 9 10	99 11 4	1895	
—69	12	2,30,185	24 7 6	10,868	5,765	7,916	331	24,910	2 9 7	102 1 3	1896	
...	...	2,25,139	28 1 1	...	...	...	...	15,508	1 14 6	65 14 6	1894	Bombay.
1,327	...	2,29,671	27 12 11	9,254	2,987	5,210	...	17,451	2 1 10	69 10 8	1895	
1,246	...	2,30,673	29 1 8	11,690	5,034	6,914	...	23,668	2 14 7	89 5 7	1896	
...	...	4,51,660	26 2 0	...	...	...	...	70,148	4 0 9	94 4 10	1894	Bengal.
5,563	2,192	4,56,975	27 1 3	45,807	9,711	15,738	11,504	83,760	4 15 2	116 14 10	1895	
5,388	1,335	5,00,470	23 13 10	44,942	14,196	18,931	13,992	92,061	5 4 2	135 9 4	1896	
...	...	5,02,762*	17 5 7	...	...	...	...	41,730	1 7 11	34 8 3	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
4,944	278	5,92,955	18 4 4	52,138	8,139	15,068	1,246	76,591	2 5 9	40 7 6	1895	
8,891	464	7,87,424	23 10 6	64,138	5,180	12,845	1,753	83,916	2 8 8	49 11 0	1896	
...	...	2,92,464	17 2 8	...	...	...	...	19,735	1 12 0	44 7 2	1894	Panjab.
1,616	609	2,20,679	19 7 11	9,715	8,272	7,578	4,790	30,355	2 10 8	76 10 6	1895	
1,301	334	2,88,890	24 7 3	9,641	8,803	12,342	10,451	41,237	3 7 8	112 10 8	1896	
...	...	1,11,776	24 13 10	...	...	...	...	4,991	1 1 9	32 9 3	1894	Central Provinces.
1,868	...	1,51,071	30 9 6	3,916	2,493	2,005	...	8,414	1 11 2	48 10 5	1895	
1,479	...	1,44,943	25 15 0	4,581	1,563	2,051	...	8,195	1 7 3	36 3 8	1896	
...	...	4,18,299	33 2 11	...	...	...	...	21,401	1 11 1	39 12 6	1894	Burma.
1,491	158	3,91,795	28 12 2	24,260	2,436	9,578	1,121	37,395	2 11 10	71 8 0	1895	
2,359	186	4,68,114	32 7 6	16,764	7,422	13,218	1,401	38,805	2 10 11	76 6 2	1896	
...	...	49,518	33 4 7	...	...	...	...	2,545	1 11 4	30 7 6	1894	Assam.
...	...	42,332	29 9 2	...	...	...	...	3,490	2 6 11	42 2 2	1895	
927	...	38,002	24 13 11	2,792	67	2,247	...	5,106	3 5 3	65 5 3	1896	
...	...	5,484	44 7 3	...	...	...	...	108	10 13 8	37 12 2	1894	Coorg.
...	...	†4,950	41 2 10	105	...	14	...	119	0 15 6	63 15 8	1895	
...	...	4,036	40 12 10	119	...	13	...	132	1 4 11	44 11 11	1896	
...	...	34,156	25 0 8	...	...	...	...	3,651	2 10 9	54 1 0	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
606	...	30,233	21 5 2	948	85	944	...	1,977	1 6 3	59 14 7	1895	
560	...	39,987	28 0 4	948	330	628	...	1,006	1 5 3	72 13 9	1896	
...	...	22,74,728	23 14 6	...	...	...	...	1,97,779	2 1 4	53 1 1	1894	TOTAL.
17,835	3,237	23,72,681	23 11 9	1,56,628	38,513	67,801	18,737	2,85,169	2 13 5	65 14 9	1895	
22,082	2,331	27,38,724	26 10 8	1,66,483	48,360	77,165	27,928	3,19,936	3 1 7	78 5 4	1896	

* Includes Rs. 19,739 on account of under-trials confined in out-police stations and as the number of such prisoners is not given in the report the average cost per prisoner is worked on Rs. 5,02,762 — Rs. 19,739 = Rs. 4,83,023.

† Includes Rs. 211, the total cost of "dieting charges" for the taluk lock-ups of which no details are given.

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA

Province.		6		7					8			
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1894	19,267	1 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	19,484	2 0 4	2,552	2,006	435	4,993	0 8 2	22,003	3,154	25,157	2 9 1
	1896	23,472	2 7 11	2,315	2,440	286	5,041	0 8 5	19,976	2,825	22,801	2 6 1
Bombay	1894	20,802	2 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	24,015	2 14 6	5,705	6,303	...	12,008	1 7 3	23,849	2,272	26,121	3 2 7
	1896	25,301	3 1 2	5,834	7,700	214	13,748	1 11 0	16,562	511	17,073	2 1 7
Bengal	1894	74,327	4 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	67,275	3 15 9	10,547	16,084	933	27,564	1 10 1	44,723	5	44,728	2 10 3
	1896	79,866	4 9 8	11,253	15,180	586	27,019	1 8 8	45,850	215	46,065	2 10 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	74,502	2 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	83,406	2 9 3	2,110	1,151	279	3,540	0 1 9	24,712	6,069	30,781	0 15 2
	1896	92,453	2 13 0	2,681	1,475	173	4,309	0 2 1	32,440	6,051	38,491	1 2 8
Panjab	1894	52,988	4 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	34,464	3 0 8	1,680	2,207	...	3,887	0 5 6	14,297	1,418	15,715	1 6 1
	1896	49,579	4 3 8	1,751	3,811	...	5,562	0 7 6	15,010	1,429	16,439	1 6 2
Central Provinces	1894	18,782	4 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	20,086	4 1 1	1,624	4,060	825	6,509	1 5 0	4,790	268	5,058	1 0 4
	1896	22,920	4 1 7	1,658	3,268	362	5,288	0 15 1	5,356	759	6,115	1 1 5
Burma	1894	31,948	2 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	33,749	2 7 8	4,157	1,169	8	5,334	0 6 3	23,748	2,831	26,579	1 15 2
	1896	35,209	2 7 1	1,739	1,008	684	3,431	0 3 9	27,312	14,385	41,697	2 14 2
Assam	1894	8,686	5 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	7,935	5 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	10,708	7 0 9	422	122	11	555	0 5 9	1,539	43	1,582	1 0 6
Coorg	1894	326	2 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	259	2 2 6	105	3	...	108	0 14 1	...	...	...	...
	1896	181	1 13 3	75	23	27	125	1 3 9	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	4,793	3 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	4,934	3 7 8	397	101	...	498	0 5 7	1,391	357	1,748	1 3 8
	1896	5,150	3 9 9	203	78	...	281	0 3 2	1,329	416	1,745	1 3 6
Total.	1894	3,06,511	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	2,95,607	2 15 4	28,877	33,084	2,480	64,441	0 10 3	1,59,5[illegible]	16,374	1,75,887	1 18 0
	1896	3,45,299	3 5 9	27,911	35,105	2,343	65,359	0 10 2	1,65,374	26,634	1,92,008	1 13 9

-continued.

'ILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW ONS, or REPAIRS)—continued.

Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.			
A	B	C	D	E							
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other mis ous charg	Tot	Co ad av engl	To	Co o th		Provinces.
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
										1894	Madras.
5,375	286	4,260	720	129	1,520	12,299	1 4 1	1,876	0 3 0	1895	
7,321	598	5,[illegible]41	2,612	107	1,950	17,738	1 13 7	1,838	0 3 1	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	Bombay.
5,191	319	3,833	1,774	15	6,493	17,625	2 2 2	3,385	0 6 7	1895	
5,917	292	2,577	2,480	378	6,906	18,550	2 8 5	1,825	0 4 8	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	Bengal.
13,250	1,851	17,490	1,162	91	16,762	50,606	2 15 10	5,876	0 5 6	1895	
14,458	2,083	10,972	974	611	26,952	65,050	3 11 6	6,350	0 5 10	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
7,548	3,722	7,610	116	567	7,749	27,321	0 13 6	1,128	0 0 7	1895	
7,965	4,803	4,5[illegible]	327	748	6,993	25,424	0 12 4	2,048	0 1 0	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	Panjab.
5,959	1,928	4,124	159	313	7,637	20,120	1 12 4	1,332	0 1 10	1895	
6,746	2,376	9,[illegible]11	1,735	867	16,583	37,618	3 2 0	2,358	0 3 2	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	Central Provinces.
5,164	363	1,8[illegible]5	234	2	3,578	11,236	2 4 4	977	0 3 2	1895	
5,025	430	5,085	883	27	5,164	16,614	2 10 2	1,854	0 5 3	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	Burma.
7,908	1,136	5,353	682	422	3,822	19,303	1 6 7	1,820	0 2 2	1895	
9,991	939	7,272	5[illegible]	1,910	4,056	24,218	1 10 9	1,498	0 1 8	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	Assam.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1895	
1,023	83	233	605	78	737	2,759	1 12 9	84	0 0 10	1896	
										1894	Coorg.
111			23	16	39	481	3 14 9	...	...	1895	
106	97	100	7	...	35	435	4 4 10			1896	
						...	...	...	...	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
785	117	1,133	40	3	298	2,376	1 10 8	97	0 1 1	1895	
648	89	1,785	71	7	316	2,916	2 0 7	12	0 0 2	1896	
									...	1894	Total.
51,291	9,824	45,897	4,910	1,558	47,878	1,61,358	1 9 9	16,471	0 2 7	1895	
59,200	11,790	56,154	9,744	4,733	69,701	2,11,322	2 0 9	17,867	2 9	1896	

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA

Provinces.		11										
		Contingencies.								Extraordinary charges		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
		Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,631	6 4 0	...	...	...
	1895	7,852	1,706	258	911	248	21	10,996	1 2 0	848	258	53
	1896	4,676	1,732	150	428	323	647	7,956	0 13 3	547	615	125
Bombay	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,088	7 0 3	...	...	...
	1895	661	2,365	302	887	452	...	4,667	0 9 0	355	878	132
	1896	648	1,935	259	1,052	367	717	4,978	0 11 6	663	1,307	68
Bengal	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,894	13 1 4	...	...	...
	1895	24,130	4,598	889	458	895	122	31,092	1 13 5	5,043	3,257	1,183
	1896	25,458	5,032	1,161	297	724	8,670	41,342	2 5 10	8,564	5,786	648
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,720	2 13 8	...	...	...
	1895	2,852	2,557	320	1,449	311	6,943	14,432	0 7 1	223	2,515	249
	1896	3,003	2,876	285	916	331	9,330	16,741	0 8 1	205	2,581	1,487
Panjab	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,058	5 5 3	...	...	...
	1895	566	3,368	735	1,387	347	1,397	7,800	0 11 0	1,526	967	619
	1896	492	3,336	720	1,761	578	1,306	8,193	0 11 1	546	1,090	546
Central Provinces	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,304	5 13 5	...	...	...
	1895	150	924	118	109	89	139	1,529	0 4 11	221	744	149
	1896	42	893	181	140	144	123	1,523	0 4 4	512	588	646
Burma	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,828	4 4 1	...	...	...
	1895	6,829	2,221	702	557	474	47	10,830	0 12 8	335	460	179
	1896	5,717	2,319	715	504	421	756	10,432	0 11 6	620	417	30
Assam	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,501	4 5 9	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,324	5 1 8	...	...	...
	1896	1,699	307	78	22	42	286	2,434	1 9 5	...	32	6
Coorg	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	5 5 1	...	...	...
	1895	153	65	...	28	...	...	‡ 305	2 7 9	7	5	...
	1896	122	65	1	7	11	...	‡ 259	2 9 0	...	33	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,100	5 14 10	...	...	...
	1895	...	294	24	73	212	529	1,132	0 12 9	...	40	...
	1896	7	319	11	47	170	658	1,212	0 13 6	51	172	...
Total	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,81,795	6 2 2	...	...	...
	1895	43,193	18,098	3,348	5,859	3,028	9,198	90,107	0 14 4	8,558	9,124	2,564
	1896	41,864	18,814	3,561	5,174	3,111	22,493	95,070	0 14 9	11,798	12,621	3,556

‡ Includes Rs. 59 and Rs. 53 spent in 18[illegible]5 and 1896, respectively on account of taluk lock-ups, the details of which are not given in the report.

—concluded.

AILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW IONS, or REPAIRS—concluded.

R LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.

Garden and agricultural plant.	E Lighting dead-stock.	F Disciplinary dead-stock.	G Arm nd ico rig men cost,	H Dairy and ing ance	Draug it cattle (e cluding kee which goes und ro-F).	J Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	K Total cost.	Co per 1 of age gth.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.		Provinces.
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
									6,36,582	63 8 0	1894	Madras.
·4	132	1,100		—92	475	—230	2,545	0 4 2	5,99,108	61 3 1	1895	
218	118	546	12	199	—12	34	2,402	0 4 0	5,86,904	61 3 6	1896	
					...	...	...	...	(a) 5,53,495	68 0 1	1894	Bombay.
86	61	845	153		151	32	2,693	0 5 3	5,65,066	68 6 7	1895	
40	123	1,938	173		...	80	4,392	0 8 8	5,47,095	70 15 11	1896	
					...	...	...	...	12,96,603	74 12 5	1894	Bengal.
429	392	1,342	905	3,042	1,030	2,611	19,234	1 2 2	12,62,973	74 9 11	1895	
238	577	1,724	535	1,768	483	1,978	22,301	1 4 5	13,50,740	77 3 4	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) * 11,56,944	39 12 3	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
...	3	1,072	10,488	68	30	637	15,285	0 7 6	† 12,75,289	39 4 5	1895	
29	69	1,193	200	251	66	2,682	8,853	0 4 3	‡ 14,98,277	45 6 10	1896	
							...	...	(c) 6,75,389	59 15 1	1894	Panjab.
98	107	936	972	302	1,103	2,058	8,688	0 12 3	6,92,772	60 14 7	1895	
190	183	1,682	13,884	884	627	1,956	21,588	1 13 1	8,16,758	68 14 0	1896	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,387	59 5 8	1894	Central Provinces.
97	319	249	1	...	323	29	2,132	0 6 11	3,11,035	62 13 4	1895	
	265	529	1,258	38	118	97	4,051	0 11 7	3,13,016	55 13 11	1896	
									8,27,891	65 7 5	1894	Burma.
82	112	656	382	195	...	174	2,576	0 3 0	8,38,408	61 5 11	1895	
12	122	1,911	54	107	44	48	3,365	0 3 9	9,49,744	65 10 10	1896	
									(d) 1,06,819	71 10 5	1894	Assam.
									(h) 1,01,037	70 6 2	1895	
	50	157	...	...	55	35	347	0 3 7	84,725	55 3 11	1896	
									(e) 10,935	86 9 11	1894	Coorg.
							15	0 1 11	10,653	86 13 10	1895	
							33	6 5 3	9,185	90 14 2	1896	
									(f) 84,711	61 15 5	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	53	127	467	...	46	2,023	2,756	1 15 0	80,773	56 11 7	1895	
	10		16			74	323	0 3 7	89,430	62 6 9	1896	
									(g) 56,16,756	58 11 9	1894	Total.
792	1,179	6,330	13,369	3,516	3,158	7,334	55,924	0 8 11	(h) 57,37,114	57 2 2	1895	
739	1,517	9,680	16,132	3,247	1,381	6,984	67,655	0 10 6	62,45,874	60 8 6	1896	

* Includes Rs. 1,871 recovered from the Rampur State on account of maintenance of the Rampur State prisoners, and includes Rs. 45,662, the cost of under-trials in out-police ations. This latter sum has been left out of calculation in working the total cost of each prisoner.

† Includes Rs. 1,537 recovered from the Rampur State on account of maintenance of the Rampur State prisoners, and Rs. 2,177 on account of the purchase of tents (Rs. 1,500) d cost of mounted police over three central jails (Rs. 877).

‡ Includes Rs. 581 realised from Native States and Rs. 2,825 on account of the purchase of tents (Rs. 1,650) and cost of mounted police over four central jails (Rs. 1,175).

(a) Includes Rs. 32,384, the cost of police guards.
(b) " " 34,355 "
(c) " " 68,016 "
(d) " " 17,636 "
(e) " " 1,730 "
(f) " " 5,847 " " " "
(g) " " 1,60,862 " " " "
(h) " " 17,002 " " " " not entered under any of the preceding columns.

No.

NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS

1		2	3	4
PROVINCES.		Total cost of maintenance (column 64, table 8).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 65, table 8).	Total cash earnings.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1894	6,36,582 0 0	63 8 0	1,14,859 6 0
	1895	5,99,108 0 0	61 3 1	86,262 1 0
	1896	5,86,904 0 0	61 3 6	1,56,661 3 0
Bombay	1894	5,53,495 0 0	68 0 1	92,787 2 0
	1895	5,65,066 0 0	68 6 7	88,354 2 0
	1896	5,47,095 0 0	70 15 11	98,228 4 0
Bengal	1894	12,96,603 0 0	74 12 5	4,99,535 14 0
	1895	12,62,973 0 0	74 9 11	2,80,006 6 0
	1896	13,50,749 0 0	77 3 4	1,89,902 12 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	*11,56,944 0 0	39 12 3	2,10,338 4 0
	1895	†12,75,289 0 0	39 4 5	2,39,749 1 0
	1896	‡14,68,277 0 0	45 6 10	1,54,894 7 0
Panjab	1894	6,75,389 0 0	59 15 1	1,44,395 8 0
	1895	6,93,772 0 0	60 14 7	1,56,556 11 0
	1896	8,16,758 0 0	68 14 0	1,27,280 10 0
Central Provinces	1894	2,67,387 0 0	59 5 8	72,005 10 0
	1895	3,11,035 0 0	62 13 4	46,475 11 0
	1896	3,13,016 0 0	55 13 11	1,17,165 6 0
Burma	1894	8,27,891 0 0	65 7 5	4,83,125 13 0
	1895	8,38,498 0 0	61 5 11	4,45,204 8 0
	1896	9,49,744 0 0	65 10 10	4,45,486 11 0
Assam	1894	1,06,819 0 0	71 10 5	34,921 1 0
	1895	1,01,037 0 0	70 6 2	44,541 14 0
	1896	84,725 0 0	55 3 11	30,569 13 0
Coorg	1894	10,935 0 0	86 9 11	8,289 8 0
	1895	10,653 0 0	86 13 10	9,631 8 0
	1896	9,185 0 0	90 14 2	9,562 15 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	84,711 0 0	61 15 5	19,299 0 0
	1895	80,773 0 0	56 11 7	15,792 6 0
	1896	89,430 0 0	62 6 9	12,905 15 0
TOTAL	1894	56,16,756 0 0	58 11 9	16,70,557 2 0
	1895	57,37,114 0 0	57 2 2	14,16,565 4 0
	1896	62,45,874 0 0	60 8 6	13,42,653 0 0

* Includes Rs. 1,871 recovered from the Rampur State and Rs. 45,662 the cost of under-trials in out-police stations.
† " " 1,537 " " " " "
‡ " " 581 realised from Native States. "

BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

5			6			7				
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.			Net cost to Government (column 2, *minus* column 4).			Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, *minus* column 5).				PROVINCE.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
11	7	4	5,21,722	10	0	52	0	8	1894	Madras.
8	13	0	5,12,845	15	0	52	6	1	1895	
16	5	5	4,30,242	13	0	44	14	1	1896	
11	6	5	4,60,707	14	0	56	9	8	1894	Bombay.
10	11	2	4,76,711	14	0	57	11	5	1895	
12	1	3	4,48,866	12	0	58	14	8	1896	
28	4	9	8,06,067	2	0	46	7	9	1894	Bengal.
16	8	8	9,82,966	10	0	58	1	3	1895	
10	13	8	11,60,837	4	0	66	5	8	1896	
7	8	9	*9,46,605	12	0	32	3	10	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
7	6	2	†10,35,548	15	0	31	14	3	1895	
4	11	2	13,43,382	9	0	40	11	8	1896	
12	13	1	5,30,993	8	0	47	2	0	1894	Panjab.
13	12	3	5,36,215	5	0	47	2	4	1895	
10	11	9	6,89,477	6	0	58	2	3	1896	
15	15	9	19,5,381	6	0	43	5	11	1894	Central Provinces.
9	6	3	2,64,559	5	0	53	7	1	1895	
20	14	7	1,95,855	10	0	34	15	4	1896	
38	3	3	3,44,765	3	0	27	4	2	1894	Burma.
32	14	1	3,89,203	8	0	28	7	10	1895	
30	12	11	5,04,257	5	0	34	13	11	1896	
23	6	9	71,897	15	0	48	3	8	1894	Assam.
30	0	5	56,495	2	0	40	5	9	1895	
19	14	11	54,155	3	0	35	5	0	1896	
65	10	7	2,645	8	0	20	15	4	1894	Coorg.
78	8	6	1,021	8	0	8	5	4	1895	
94	10	0	−377	15	0	−3	11	10	1896	
14	1	10	65,412	0	0	47	13	7	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
11	1	5	64,980	10	0	45	10	2	1895	
9	0	2	76,524	1	0	53	6	7	1896	
17	9	9	39,46,198	14	0	41	1	11	1894	TOTAL.
14	1	9	43,20,548	12	0	43	0	5	1895	
13	0	2	49,03,221	0	0	47	8	4	1896	

No.

SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS.

1		2			3			4			5			6		
Province.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1894	13,800	2,278	16,078	9,742·03	283·1	10,025·13	*9,936	*305	*10,241	6,112	180	6,292	242·90	6·49	249·48
	1895	14,112	2,179	16,291	9,527·1	253·04	9,700·14	10,029	290	10,319	6,099	196	6,295	249·03	7·88	256·91
	1896	13,833	2,107	15,940	9,333·59	253	9,586·59	9,836	267	10,103	5,423	162	5,585	236·47	7·59	244·03
Bombay	1894	† 9,433	2,142	11,575	7,901	238	8,139	12,[illegible]25	743	13,568	6,152	141	6,593	227·4	7·9	235·3
	1895	9,437	2,144	11,581	8,128	253	‡ 8,381	13,126	514	13,640	7,838	182	8,010	244·4	6·1	250·5
	1896	9,389	2,132	11,521	8,000	248	‡ 8,248	12,655	482	13,137	6,941	160	7,101	259·5	5·4	264·9
Bengal	1894	19,104	1,101	20,205	‖ 16,[illegible]89·53	‖ 450·24	‖ 17,339·77	22,818	1,072	23,8[illegible]	20,961	402	21,363	727·75	16·1	743·85
	1895	19,428	1,100	20,528	‖ 16,516·82	‖ 408·29	‖ 16,925·11	22,5[illegible]5	916	23,401	20,708	396	21,104	702·58	13·81	716·33
	1896	19,930	1,077	20,977	‖ 17,030·34	‖ 464·68	‖ 17,495·02	23,607	1,119	24,726	19,828	360	20,188	665·23	13·75	678·98
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	30,143	2,152	32,295	26,[illegible]80·98	1,086·26	27,947·24	32,[illegible]43	1,457	33,800	23,385	910	24,295	1,160·25	49·76	1,209·01
	1895	§ 30,456	2,094	32,550	31,[illegible]56·23	1,381·66	32,637·89	37,[illegible]08	1,8[illegible]9	39,097	28,193	1,270	29,463	1,802·46	90·09	1,892·55
	1896	30,095	1,927	32,022	31,602·37	1,380·65	32,983·02	37,981	2,0[illegible]	39,683	28,414	1,175	29,589	1,607·1	81·73	1,688·83
Panjab	1894	13,559	852	14,411	10,895	271	11,267	14,054	449	14,054	19,101	709	19,810	420	15	444
	1895	13,756	816	14,572	11,029	344	11,373	13,630	416	14,046	15,987	516	16,503	382	14	396
	1896	13,756	816	14,572	11,543	315	11,858	14,607	385	14,992	14,817	354	14,671	359	7	366·1
Central Provinces	1894	4,518	463	4,091	4,207·38	297·70	4,503·08	5,234	431	5,6[illegible]5	4,074	212	4,286	145·52	7·69	153·21
	1895	4,813	531	5,344	4,625·92	324·21	4,950·13	5,548	475	6,023	4,384	280	4,564	162·9	10·04	172·94
	1896	4,904	519	5,423	5,244·17	358·30	5,602·50	7,098	559	7,657	5,731	479	6,210	208·74	17·45	226·19
Burma	1894	13,647	387	14,034	12,538	109	12,647	14,922	169	15,091	10,986	89	11,075	534	4	538
	1895	13,710	378	14,088	13,520	142	13,662	...	...	...	12,103	78	12,181	520	3	523
	1896	13,849	386	14,235	14,311	150	14,461	16,805	176	16,981	10,906	73	10,979	505	3	508
Assam	1894	1,946	192	2,138	1,445·05	45·78	1,490·83	2,308	150	2,458	2,020	84	2,104	79·79	3·84	83·53
	1895	1,946	192	2,138	1,398·22	37·23	1,435·45	2,0[illegible]8	139	2,218	1,8[illegible]	45	1,847	80·42	2·41	82·83
	1896	1,918	185	2,103	1,490·4	43·15	1,533·55	2,267	154	2,421	1,695	35	1,730	77·24	·92	78·16
*Coorg	1894	136	20	156	114·42	5·42	119·84	13[illegible]	8	144	69	...	69	2·86	...	2·86
	1895	136	20	156	112·21	4·45	116·66	155	6	161	68	1	69	1·86	...	1·86
	1896	136	20	156	91·58	4·36	95·94	109	6	115	98	2	100	2·9	·05	2·95
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	1,345	113	1,458	1,319·1	47·93	1,367·13	1,603	65	1,668	1,758	56	1,814	65·29	2·24	67·53
	1895	1,345	113	1,458	1,375·34	48·6	1,423·04	1,692	68	1,760	1,191	58	1,249	31·4	1·6	33
	1896	1,345	113	1,458	1,382·06	50·58	1,432·64	1,772	82	1,854	811	40	851	25·17	·99	26·16
Total	1894	107,641	9,760	117,341	91,912·53	2,934·49	94,848·02	116,179	4,849	121,028	94,918	2,783	97,701	3,614·82	111·95	3,726·77
	1895	109,139	9,567	118,706	97,518·84	3,206·48	100,725·32	106,051	4,704	110,755	98,362	3,023	101,385	4,176·99	148·93	4,325·92
	1896	109,145	9,282	118,427	100,028·51	3,267·81	103,296·32	126,737	5,232	131,969	94,164	2,840	97,004	3,946·36	137·85	4,084·2

* For central and district jails only.

† Excluding civil prisoners.

‡ Inclusive of civil prisoners. This figure does not agree with that entered in column 2 (5) of table No. 8 as the latter excludes civil prisoners.

§ Inclusive of the statistics for magistrates lock-ups.

‖ Excluding an average of 4·1, 4·18, and 4·1 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

7			8													
			Ratio per Mille of average strength.													
			A			B			C			D				
Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.				Province.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
191	8	199	627·38	635·82	627·62	24·94	22·92	24·89	17·97	24·73	18·15	19·61	28·26	19·85	1894	Madras.
167	11	178	649·17	745·13	642·99	26·14	29·95	26·24	16·37	41·82	17·06	17·53	41·82	18·18	1895	
182	5	187	591·02	640·32	582·58	25·33	29·88	25·45	18·86	19·76	18·88	19·5	19·76	19·51	1896	
258	3	261	816·61	592·44	810·05	28·78	33·19	28·91	30·63	18·61	30·1	32·65	12·61	32·07	1894	Bombay.
239	6	245	963·09	719·37	955·73	30·07	24·12	29·89	28·34	23·72	28·4	29·4	23·72	29·23	1895	
257	6	263	867·62	645·16	860·93	32·44	21·77	32·12	28·2	24·2	23·1	32·12	24·19	31·89	1896	
797	20	817	1,241·06	892·86	1,232·08	43·00	35·76	42·9	42·69	35·54	42·5	47·19	44·42	47·12	1894	Bengal.
455	10	465	1,253·75	969·9	1,246·9	42·53	33·82	42·32	25·67	32·04	25·58	27·55	34·49	27·47	1895	
492	9	501	1,164·27	774·73	1,153·87	37·06	29·59	38·81	25·1	17·2	24·9	28·89	19·37	25·78	1896	
860	42	902	890·50	837·74	869·32	43·19	41·89	43·26	28·59	36·82	28·91	32·02	38·66	32·28	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
843	54	897	901·13	919·18	901·89	57·01	65·2	57·93	26·63	37·08	27·15	26·94	39·08	27·45	1895	
905	45	951	829·11	851·03	829·1	50·85	59·2	51·2	28·35	28·25	28·34	28·67	32·58	28·83	1896	
203	8	211	1,753·03	1,011·05	1,738·23	39·37	40·43	39·41	18·63	21·56	18·73	18·63	22·56	18·78	1894	Panjab.
230	18	248	1,440·54	1,500	1,451·07	34·64	40·7	34·83	20·85	52·33	21·81	20·85	52·33	21·81	1895	
177	9	186	1,240·32	1,123·81	1,237·22	31·1	22·22	30·89	15·33	28·57	15·69	15·33	28·57	15·68	1896	
137	16	143	969·31	711·98	951·37	34·6	25·59	34·01	29·71	53·73	31·3	30·19	53·73	31·74	1894	Central Provinces.
252	25	277	928·09	863·64	922	35·21	30·97	34·93	51·62	70·94	52·93	54·48	77·11	55·95	1895	
377	27	404	1,092·83	1,336·53	1,108·42	39·8	48·69	40·37	62·31	65·97	62·47	71·89	75·34	72·11	1896	
363	1	364	876·22	816·51	875·7	42·53	30·7	42·54	25·28	9·17	25·14	28·95	9·17	28·78	1894	Burma.
243	2	245	895·19	549·3	891·6	38·46	21·13	38·28	16·79	14·08	16·76	17·97	14·08	17·93	1895	
260	3	263	762·07	486·67	759·21	35·29	20	35·13	17·61	20·13	17·63	18·17	20	18·19	1896	
76	1	77	1,297·88	1,834·86	1,411·29	55·16	83·88	56·3	52·59	21·84	51·65	52·50	21·84	51·65	1894	Assam.
84	1	85	1,288·07	1,235·56	1,286·7	57·52	64·73	57·70	58·65	26·99	57·82	60·08	26·86	59·21	1895	
76	2	78	1,137·28	811·12	1,125·1	51·82	21·32	50·57	...	...	..	50·99	46·35	50·86	1896	
7	...	7	603·04	...	573·77	25	...	23·87	61·18	...	58·41	61·18	...	58·41	1894	Coorg.
5	...	5	806·01	224·72	591·46	16·58	...	15·94	41·56	...	42·86	44·86	...	42·86	1895	
2	...	2	1,070·1	458·71	1,048·31	31·67	11·47	30·75	21·84	...	20·85	21·84	...	20·85	1896	
38	1	39	1,332·63	1,168·37	1,326·87	49·49	46·73	49·4	28·81	20·86	28·53	28·81	20·86	28·53	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
32	2	34	865·97	1,195·43	877·14	22·83	32·92	23·18	23·26	41·15	23·88	23·26	41·15	23·26	1895	
36	...	36	586·8	790·83	594·01	18·21	19·57	18·26	27·62	...	26·3	26·04	...	25·13	1896	
2,920	100	3,020	1,032·69	948·38	1,030·08	39·33	38·15	39·29	29·07	31·69	29·15	31·77	34·08	31·84	1894	Total.
2,550	129	2,679	1,207·62	942·78	1,205·56	42·83	46·45	42·95	25·23	39·3	25·67	26·13	40·23	26·59	1895	
2,765	106	2,871	941·37	869·08	939·08	39·44	42·18	39·54	...	...	...	27·64	33·44	27·79	1896	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED

1		2	3					
Province.		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.				
				A	B	C	D	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Madras	1894	15,595*	2,537	1,163	4,160	2,828	1,554	9,705
	1895	15,094 (e)	2,905	1,136	3,866	2,516	1,302	8,820
	1896	14,218	2,587	1,034	3,520	2,072	1,060	7,686
Bombay	1894	15,210	2,801	1,429	4,104	1,865	729	8,127
	1895	14,326	2,434	1,455	3,710	1,738	724	7,627
	1896	14,730	2,355	1,640	3,804	1,713	799	7,956
Bengal	1894	42,713	11,060	5,537	10,157	5,094	2,518	23,306
	1895	37,989	10,423	5,351	9,128	4,561	2,165	21,205
	1896	38,692	9,436	5,550	9,952	4,957	2,281	22,740
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	49,545	9,510 (d)	7,703	12,334	6,030	2,591	28,658
	1895	59,243	10,578	11,153	14,079	7,459	3,819	36,510
	1896	58,712	10,507	7,844	15,799	8,587	4,853	37,083
Punjab	1894	19,770	5,872	2,591	4,425	1,919	997	9,932
	1895	20,780	6,307	2,852	4,902	1,904	783	10,441
	1896	21,233 (a)	6,039	3,142	5,274	2,177	988	11,581
Central Provinces	1894	9,136 †	820	524	2,027	1,356	849	4,756
	1895	10,503 (f)	530	719	2,734	1,597	960	6,010
	1896	11,838 (b)	864	870	2,516	1,743	1,266	6,395
Burma	1894	20,707 ‡	3,459	2,382	4,078	2,146	1,233	9,839
	1895	21,611 (g)	3,150	2,798	4,461	2,437	1,367	11,063
	1896	23,135	3,379	2,857	4,840	2,480	1,541	11,718
Assam	1894	3,213	1,235	560	426	113	27	1,126
	1895	2,949	987	405	533	129	60	1,127
	1896	2,811	755	479	611	165	75	1,330
Coorg	1894	211	20	12	73	28	26	139
	1895	200	6	24	75	29	25	153
	1896	159 (c)	7	18	46	30	5	99
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	2,357 §	275	226	648	439	223	1,536
	1895	2,559 (h)	352	284	785	418	230	1,717
	1896	2,716	351	291	850	452	221	1,814
Total ...	1894	178,457	37,589	22,127	42,432	21,818	10,747	97,124
	1895	185,254	37,672	26,177	44,273	22,788	11,435	104,673
	1896	188,244	36,280	23,725	47,212	24,376	13,089	108,402

* Includes 1 convict released on medical grounds who was too ill to be weighed at the time.
† Includes 3,023 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
‡ Includes 3,188 under-trials released by court and who were not weighed.
§ Includes 31 prisoners who died and 1 executed and who were not weighed.
(a) Includes 2,699 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
(b) Includes 2,987 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
(c) Includes 41 under-trials who were not weighed.
(d) Includes 637 prisoners who were not weighed for want of a machine.
(e) Includes 3 prisoners who were not weighed owing to illness on release or to release while out on the Prisoners Testimony Act.
(f) Includes 3,849 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
(g) Includes 37,20 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
(h) Includes 32 prisoners who died and were not weighed and also 3 who were not weighed, no reason being given.

BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

5						
Number who had lost weight.						
A	B	C	D			Province.
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.		
749	1,887	561	156	3,353	1894	Madras.
727	1,836	601	204	3,368	1895	
712	2,161	819	250	3,942	1896	
942	2,260	805	275	4,282	1894	Bombay.
1,004	2,194	743	324	4,265	1895	
1,222	1,958	811	428	4,419	1896	
2,919	3,689	1,333	406	8,347	1894	Bengal.
2,288	2,812	998	263	6,361	1895	
2,375	2,915	990	236	6,516	1896	
3,602	5,117	1,843	815	11,377	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
4,501	5,041	1,856	757	12,155	1895	
4,054	4,634	1,831	603	11,122	1896	
1,221	1,886	632	227	3,966	1894	Panjab.
1,232	1,892	665	243	4,032	1895	
1,169	1,703	561	180	3,613	1896	
234	393	168	66	861	1894	Central Provinces.
240	477	163	60	940	1895	
172	337	162	59	730	1896	
1,257	1,965	872	328	4,422	1894	Burma.
1,466	1,805	671	298	4,240	1895	
1,191	2,011	768	348	4,318	1896	
406	318	92	36	852	1894	Assam.
282	412	109	32	835	1895	
283	336	77	30	726	1896	
10	22	9	11	52	1894	Coorg.
11	21	6	3	41	1895	
12	19	15	7	53	1896	
129	258	78	40	505	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
136	221	82	20	459	1895	
149	245	88	34	516	1895	
11,469	17,795	6,393	2,360	38,017	1894	Total.
11,887	16,711	5,894	2,204	36,696	1895	
11,339	16,319	6,122	2,175	35,955	1896	

No.

WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1		2	3											4										
			NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.											MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										
			SENTENCED TO											SENTENCED TO										
PROVINCE.		Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras	1894	28	615	637	184	82	119	25	42	6	2	26	11	27	55	155	160	267	206	344	472	145	505	781
	1895	7	539	609	204	123	124	10	47	6	...	11	8	28	71	91	156	228	152	369	382	...	468	764
	1896	32	458	585	153	138	164	30	64	10	5	17	10	29	59	104	140	225	264	351	351	416	592	604
Bombay	1894	20	535	640	236	73	86	20	33	...	2	13	13	37	103	149	188	238	287	327	...	426	605	1,268
	1895	13	628	755	213	84	104	18	53	3	2	10	14	37	104	135	181	240	312	365	370	277	677	603
	1896	10	467	645	187	92	118	27	71	8	1	10	14	61	83	127	220	223	275	430	307	497	465	650
Bengal	1894	8	2,058	1,562	380	160	191	47	81	12	..	28	10	48	108	157	187	268	322	386	202	...	505	792
	1895	19	2,388	1,700	421	164	152	34	73	9	1	16	13	51	101	189	206	335	395	377	312	230	437	848
	1896	12	2,426	1,020	442	202	217	42	96	13	1	21	10	50	100	278	212	279	293	382	370	227	523	972
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	...	3,204	3,204	660	334	267	108	168	17	5	40	24	51	113	155	200	310	281	338	336	342	396	942
	1895	...	3,666	3,477	569	316	320	92	144	38	3	20	23	50	128	164	223	262	293	398	372	352	446	1,580
	1896	1	4,378	4,206	725	299	311	68	206	43	3	57	20	53	120	175	257	287	287	399	393	259	593	909
Panjab	1894	...	1,564	1,512	437	189	137	54	113	14	9	8	6	44	112	179	256	289	304	415	410	370	554	477
	1895	2	1,405	1,376	338	199	90	38	115	10	9	14	4	57	112	159	199	307	293	400	426	375	511	505
	1896	...	1,462	1,211	345	191	115	28	109	10	9	33	3	51	137	188	205	290	307	436	410	447	682	277
Central Provinces	1894	2	415	425	100	56	58	17	23	3	1	5	6	50	97	174	198	265	261	347	296	225	412	804
	1895	4	403	398	89	67	59	14	23	3	1	4	3	48	86	187	420	291	266	302	233	205	441	288
	1896	6	413	412	114	61	42	21	81	5	1	6	5	57	95	148	194	263	390	413	258	157	490	642
Burma	1894	5	7	1,426	342	188	178	46	365	52	8	51	37	6	119	165	299	304	363	195	423	443	795	731
	1895	12	1,107	1,573	319	287	161	19	296	33	9	129	23	45	182	234	444	316	376	488	527	437	670	1,010
	1896	11	1,372	1,926	313	199	174	40	310	34	8	247	26	80	148	240	276	413	351	681	535	567	691	1,011
Assam	1894	...	165	99	26	4	11	5	8	1	..	2	1	42	193	156	183	304	242	412	200	...	339	446
	1895	...	162	132	27	13	9	1	4	4	...	1	...	34	85	120	170	181	160	285	504	...	365	...
	1896	...	136	151	27	9	7	1	5	1	...	3	1	39	92	127	177	146	117	280	81	...	391	385
Coorg	1894	...	1	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	74	121	...	244	307	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	9	8	9	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	39	70	123	174	..	...	...	414	...	...	...
	1896	1	2	9	4	5	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	39	74	115	174	...	272	295	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	163	151	54	11	20	12	5	1	1	2	5	28	103	164	150	269	269	373	255	218	500	599
	1895	3	187	125	38	14	15	1	26	2	2	...	6	55	79	131	160	254	187	315	431	313	...	533
	1896	4	201	171	35	23	20	7	11	2	1	1	1	47	100	180	158	238	235	362	363	276	484	305
TOTAL	1894	63	8,727	9,691	2,422	1,097	1068	335	838	86	28	175	113	51	193	179	294	310	363	415	423	443	795	1,268
	1895	60	10,461	10,153	2,227	1,269	1043	227	781	112	27	205	94	57	182	234	444	335	326	384	527	437	677	1,580
	1896	77	11,317	10,966	2,345	1,219	1168	267	954	126	29	395	90	80	148	278	276	413	390	681	535	567	691	1,611

ILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

	5										6	7	
	AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.												
	SENTENCED TO												
	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.	PROVINCE.
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
33	28	62	96	147	156	205	274	144	293	428	15 3 3	0 7 3	1894
31	34	62	98	136	139	230	219	...	264	454	15 11 3	0 8 8	1895 Madras.
30	35	63	90	249	142	273	277	301	375	413	19 15 9	0 13 2	1896
31	41	76	107	159	165	212	...	308	295	555	12 0 0	4 5 0	1894
33	47	82	109	154	158	249	266	270	304	457	24 14 0	5 13 0	1895 Bombay.
26	42	73	114	167	177	232	187	197	259	402	36 11 0	10 5 0	1896
25	53	82	115	176	179	238	163	...	309	467	...	...	1894
27	51	85	114	163	179	248	201	230	261	383	...	...	1895 Bengal.
27	53	88	129	177	183	256	286	277	408	605	...	..	1896
26	53	81	115	148	163	198	240	102	291	362	3 6 0	0 13 0	1894
27	50	86	122	148	165	211	189	237	272	490	1 0 0	0 12 5	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
27	50	82	118	161	177	231	222	240	342	455	...	...	1896
16	41	80	123	163	174	221	250	251	343	307	18 12 0	1 12 0	1894
25	47	75	115	148	171	258	250	267	378	375	26 10 0	1 14 0	1895 Panjab.
25	48	70	111	150	167	240	221	280	332	241	13 8 0	2 5 0	1896
25	45	79	108	157	160	232	229	275	304	630	20 0 0	2 8 1	1894
24	44	84	128	148	154	247	201	205	286	253	23 0 0	0 4 0	1895 Central Provinces.
26	46	72	114	143	196	232	204	157	306	367	23 8 0	0 0 9	1896
4	58	88	133	165	226	187	176	150	360	390	...	...	1894
15	51	81	130	165	153	185	246	163	286	428	...	...	1895 Burma.
24	52	82	113	161	185	189	219	355	211	489	..	...	1896
22	46	74	157	176	192	273	260	...	304	446		...	1894
24	47	78	114	130	160	181	226	...	365	...	...	...	1895 Assam.
24	43	95	132	130	117	217	81	...	288	385	...	...	1896
19	64	100	...	244	307	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 9	0 14 5	1894
31	57	110	172	...	...	...	400	...	...	..	3 11 6	0 11 9	1895 Coorg.
37	52	109	145	...	252	...	295	..	...	...	1 15 3	0 6 1	1896
10	41	91	115	174	162	233	255	218	397	526	...	...	1894
20	43	70	112	138	187	232	330	311	...	340	...	...	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
24	46	77	109	167	176	254	319	270	484	305	...	...	1896
18	47	82	119	170	188	223	225	214	318	457	20 0 0	1 12 9	1894
24	47	81	121	133	147	204	253	168	242	390	26 10 0	1 10 8	1895 TOTAL.
26	47	82	117	168	178	233	231	255	379	410	36 11 0	2 13 0	1896

No. 13.

WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1892 to 1896.

PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Madras	1892	57,804	4,733	60	·1	1·27	Madras.
	1893	55,275	†678	88	·16	‡12·98	
	1894	52,971	†1,116	115	·22	‡10·3	
	1895	49,160	†1,009	150	·31	‡14·87	
	1896	47,124	†1,761	152	·32	‡8·63	
Bombay	1892	25,347	4,296	101	·4	2·35	Bombay.
	1893	25,754	*4,359	123	·48	2·82	
	1894	24,587	†1,242	136	·55	‡10·95	
	1895	24,823	†1,619	184	·74	‡11·37	
	1896	24,777	†1,444	139	·56	‡9·63	
Bengal	1892	73,992	34,190	335	·45	·98	Bengal.
	1893	72,738	†4,150	326	·45	‡7·86	
	1894	73,225	†3,124	277	·38	‡8·87	
	1895	67,550	†2,367	185	·27	‡7·82	
	1896	70,752	†3,192	223	·31	‡6·99	
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	1892	70,189	9,370	502	·72	5·36	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1893	71,201	†2,131	440	·62	‡20·65	
	1894	73,505	†1,412	397	·54	‡28·12	
	1895	84,802	†1,383	307	·36	‡22·20	
	1896	85,848	†1,826	329	·38	‡18·02	
Panjab	1892	38,671	*24,281	357	·92	1·47	Panjab.
	1893	38,843	*28,812	328	·84	1·14	
	1894	35,592	†1,182	200	·56	‡19·92	
	1895	37,379	†1,765	148	·4	‡8·39	
	1896	38,280	†4,558	193	·5	‡4·23	
Central Provinces	1892	11,411	5,028	175	1·53	3·48	Central Provinces.
	1893	10,425	†430	129	1·24	‡30·00	
	1894	11,194	538	127	1·13	‡23·61	
	1895	12,491	†694	144	1·15	‡20·75	
	1896	14,291	†707	173	1·21	‡24·47	
Burma	1892	29,013	26,933	431	1·49	1·6	Burma.
	1893	28,356	†2,288	342	1·21	‡14·95	
	1894	31,443	†3,271	286	·91	‡8·74	
	1895	33,816	†3,742	314	·93	‡8·39	
	1896	36,139	†2,969	362	1	‡12·19	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."
† Total number of major punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail discipline (column 7 of table No. 7, page 17).
‡ Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

No. 13—*continued.*

WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1892 to 1896—contd.

Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Assam	1892	6,048	1,339	91	1·5	6·8	Assam.
	1893	6,442	†187	98	1·52	‡52·41	
	1894	6,475	†234	132	2·04	‡56·41	
	1895	6,155	†164	110	1·79	‡67·07	
	1896	6,177	†212	131	2·12	‡61·76	
Coorg	1892	330	30*	...	...	...	Coorg.
	1893	266	†9	6	2·26	‡66·67	
	1894	370	†13	7	1·89	‡53·85	
	1895	336	†14	13	3·87	‡92·86	
	1896	274	†23	16	5·84	‡69·56	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1892	3,066	675	30	·98	4·44	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1893	3,345	†206	12	·36	‡5·83	
	1894	3,431	†150	19	·55	‡12·67	
	1895	3,693	168	25	·68	‡14·88	
	1896	3,960	†137	35	·88	‡25·55	
Total	1892	315,871	110,875	2,082	·66	1·88	Total.
	1893	312,645	†12,580	1,892	·61	‡15·04	
	1894	312,793	†12,282	1,696	·54	‡13·81	
	1895	320,205	†12,925	1,580	·49	‡12·22	
	1896	327,622	†16,829	1,753	·53	‡10·42	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

† Total number of major punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail discipline (column 7 *f* of table No. 7, page 17).

‡ Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

P

Extract from the Report on the Administration of Jails in Bengal during the year 1896.

CHAPTER VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Accommodation and overcrowding.

91. The central and district jails of the province are capable of accommodating 17,865 convicts, 1,107 under-trial prisoners, and 347 civil prisoners. The capacity of the following jails has been raised in consequence of construction of new convict barracks:

Bhagalpur. | Jessore. | Hazaribagh.

The accommodation for male and female prisoners on the 31st December 1896 was exclusive of hospitals, temporary sheds, observation cells, and wards and workshops used during the day:

Male convicts	...	...	...	...	17,079
Female ,,	...	...	...	...	786
Male under-trial	...	...	...	...	1,099
Female ,,	...	...	...	...	8
Male civil	...	...	...	...	344
Female ,,	...	...	...	...	3

The daily average strength of the jail population for the year was 15,553 convicts, of whom 15,157 were males and 396 females; 932 under-trial prisoners, of whom 893 were males and 39 females; and 58 civil prisoners. The number of male convict prisoners in jails on the 31st December 1896 was 16,434. Of these, 1,367 were in hospital and not in the ordinary wards. The number of female convict prisoners on the above date was 427. On the 31st December 1895 the number of male convicts in jails was 14,946, of whom 1,234 were in hospital and not in the ordinary wards. The number of female convict prisoners on that date was 344. After deducting from the daily average number of convicts the daily average number of sick prisoners given in column 7, Statement XIV, for whom separate accommodation exists in hospitals, which are excluded from the figures given in column 3, it is found that the daily average number of prisoners has exceeded the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation in the following jails:—Bankura 4·72; Baraset 11·17; Rampur Boalia 39·83; Barisal 26·34; Buxar 12·10; Ranchi 20·89; Purulia 3·21. In order to prevent overcrowding of sleeping wards, the excess prisoners in these jails slept in worksheds, temporary sheds, or verandahs, especially prepared for them. In cases of under-trial prisoners received into jail over and above the sanctioned capacity, the procedure reported in 1895 was adopted. The capacity of under-trial wards was exceeded in the following jails:—Burdwan 0·43; Hooghly 1·62; Alipore 10·77; Khulna 1·55; Pabna 2·92; Dacca 0·74; Mymensingh 4·13; Faridpur 5·42; Barisal 25·32; Comilla 0·77; Gaya 17·52; Arrah 4·38; Chapra 22·97; Motihari 25·60; and Chaibassa 9·11.

Food.

92. This subject was fully dealt with in last year's report. The storage of grain in bulk has enabled Superintendents to lay in a store of wholesome grain of better quality than formerly used, and if a sufficient store is laid in, there is no occasion for the issue of any but old and well-matured rice. The ill effects of eating new rice or rice from paddy which has been newly boiled and husked are well known. Many Superintendents and Medical Officers have paid great attention to the subject of the cooking of food, which, if ill done, has the worst effect on the health of the prisoners. The new ranges now being introduced cook food in a superior way and with much more certain results. Badly cooked or husked *dál* is recognized as one of the commonest causes of bowel-complaint. It is a belief of the natives of this country that *dál* cannot be properly cooked in hard water containing lime. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Whitwell, who has given the subject much attention, has pointed out the advantages of using previously boiled water for cooking *dál*, the boiling having the effect of precipitating some of the lime and of rendering the water much more soft and suitable for cooking. Surgeon-Captain Buchanan has remarked that the hardness can be removed by the use of *khar* or crude carbonate of soda (1 oz. to every 100 prisoners), which is obtainable in every bazar, and renders the water soft and usable. Some jails experience a diffiulty

in obtaining good cooks among the prisoners. The highest caste prisoners are selected for the purpose, but it is remarked that Brahmins seldom cook food in their own households. The difficulty is to be met by training sufficient long-term high caste prisoners. The cooking and supply of invalid food to sick prisoners at sufficiently short intervals is a difficult matter to arrange in small jails, and requires constant attention. Miniature ranges with suitable cooking vessels are now supplied for hospital kitchens from the Alipore Jail.

The diet scales of the Jail Code allow of great variety of food, and the value or variety in improving weight and condition has been noticed by several medical officers. Variety is especially necessary during the unhealthy months of the year. During the year some experiments were made in the variation of diet by curries of different *dáls* and vegetables. These were tried in the central jails of the Province. Reports have now been received, which show that the curries form a palatable variety, which is most appreciated by weakly prisoners of feeble appetite and digestion, such as are found in the special, infirm, and losing-weight gangs. The supply of pure milk from jail dairies to old and weakly prisoners is of great benefit to their health.

The dieting of weakly prisoners is dealt with in the reports of medical officers, which show that better, more digestible, and more expensive food is given to the convalescent, the weakly, the old and infirm, to those losing weight or suffering from anæmia or malnutrition. By the careful separation of those prisoners with whom the ordinary jail diet does not agree, or who from causes of ill-health require special food, the Medical Officer is able to check the tendency to disease at the incipient stage, and to supply the special food requisite for return to health All those who are likely to swell the sick or death lists are thus constantly kept under the eye of the Medical Officer. A striking example of what results can be effected in this way is shown at the Hazaribagh Central Jail—the infirmary jail of the Province. Out of the 1,000 prisoners confined in Surgeon-Captian A. H. Nott's jail, at least 600 are malaria stricken or enfeebled men, who have been sent there for the benefit of their health. The jail therefore contains an unusual number of weakly or old prisoners who require better and special diet; yet so well have the prisoners been selected, the dietary arrangements systematized, and health improved, that the weakly-prisoner gangs contained in January only 213 prisoners, or 19 per cent. of the total population, many of whom are fed on the diet of the ordinary prisoner as ordered in the Jail Code for Bihari and Bengali prisoners. The death-rate is not above the average death-rate of the Province, and the cost of dieting and hospital charges combined, notwithstanding that the cost of food-grains in this district was almost the highest in the province, and owing to increased population large purchases had to be made at an unfavourable time, is below that of many jails more favourably situated. These prisoners are arranged in gangs from those newly left hospital receiving better and more expensive food, especially milk food, down to the gang of prisoners who receive the same food as the ordinary prisoner, but are constantly under the eye of the Medical Officer and subordinates. In this gang, too, are found prisoners with disabling physical infirmities, paralysis, etc., who cannot work, but do not require expensive diet; also persons of weak intellect, who are not fit for the discipline of the labour gangs. The idiosyncrasy of the Medical Officer will determine to what extent prisoners are allowed the special concessions of the weakly-prisoner gang, in which, as I have remarked in a previous year, the position of the prisoner is one of great comfort and ease, and in which he is an additional expense to the State. The Hazaribagh Jail may be quoted as an example of a jail containing an unusual proportion of invalids, where the wants of weakly prisoners are fully supplied and the death-rate reduced to an extraordinarily low figure, while, owing to careful selection, the number of prisoners expensively fed is few. At the Burdwan Jail the health and condition of the prisoners formerly very inferior is now good, and has been much improved by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gregg, who has taken much care of individual prisoners. He has kept one-third to quarter of the whole of the prisoners in the jail in the weakly-prisoner gang, and has fed them on better and more expensive food, which has improved their health and condition, and greatly increased the hospital charges.

Vegetables.

93. The most valuable vegetables grown in jail gardens are English, country or Otaheite potatoes, onions and English vegetables, cabbages, etc., but in place of these it is too much the habit to grow *sags,* gourds and other worthless green stuff, which have no nutritive or antiscorbutic properties. Of the peculiar properties possessed by potatoes in removing the condition of the gums and teeth and the tendency to anæmia œdema sometimes attributed to a scorbutic origin, Surgeon-Major R. Davis of the Rangoon Jail has written a pamphlet during the year which supports the opinions previously expressed by jail medical officers in this Province. No mention, however, is made of onions or of that excellent antiscorbutic combination--potatoes and onions, which has been found so useful in Bengal. The China cabbage (*brassica Chinensis*) possesses many good qualities, making it suitable for cultivation in jail gardens. It can be grown at all seasons of the year, especially during the hot weather and rains, when native vegetables only of the most worthless description are ordinarily procurable. Good vegetables at any time, but especially at these seasons, have a marked effect in improving the health of the prisoners, and I have therefore circulated instructions as to the best methods of cultivation at different seasons of the year. In flavour it is not unlike sea kale and is succulent, easily digested, and grows to good size under favourable conditions, and though not equal as a food to good English cabbage, it is certainly superior to ordinary native vegetables. At the Alipore and Bhagalpur Central Jails it has been largely grown, and seed is now available at Alipore.

Water.

94. The principal works in progress during the year for the improvement of water-supply were—at Buxar, where Rs. 12,500 were allotted, Hazaribagh Rs. 5,000, Alipore Rs. 2,281, Bhagalpur Rs. 2,150, Comilla Rs. 1,907, and Gaya Rs. 600. In addition to these works, the sum of Rs. 14,486 was expended in Pasteur-Chamberland filter installations in the jails at Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipore, Jalpaigori, Bogra, Dinajpur, and Rangpur. The arrangements for the introduction of Ganges water by pump and pipe into the Monghyr Jail were completed on the 16th May. The Buxar scheme includes the raising of water from the main stream of the Ganges by a powerful pump travelling on rails to meet the varying height of the water level, introduction to settling and disinfection tanks by pipe, filtration, boiling, cooling and distribution by pipe to hydrants. The work is well advanced, and a sum will be allotted this year for its completion. At Hazaribagh a sufficient and pure supply has always been a difficulty in dry years; a deep well is now being blasted through rock. The other proposed arrangements are similar to those at Buxar. The boiler is being fixed and several large tanks for settlement, disinfection and cooling are in progress. A sum sufficient to complete the work will be allotted during the present financial year. At Alipore a tank has been built capable of holding a reserve supply in case of accident to the municipal main, and the pipe supply system has been added to; pipes are now being introduced into the upper storied wards. At Bhagalpur the pipe system has been extended and improved. The water-works for the introduction of Ganges water were originally constructed by the Bhagalpur Jail for its own use. The extension of the pipe system to the town of Bhagalpur has not been beneficial to the purity of the water, and proposals have been made by this Department for its improvement. Allotments for the above works have been made from the grant for major works, and amount to Rs. 39,284. A number of improvements have been effected by allotments from other grants, the most important of which are the extension of the pipe supply system of the Rampur Boalia Jail by 4,800 feet, the river having changed its course and receded to the far side of a large sand-bank. At Bankura a large and deep well is being blasted through rock. These are all works of permanent utility and intended to give a constant and abundant supply of pure water.

The installation of Pasteur-Chamberland filters at Motihari was completed in September, and has worked without a hitch. Briefly, the arrangements are two wells side by side, from one of which the water is raised and the other is a dry well to contain the suction and force-pump. The second well is necessary

to prevent contamination of the water by the prisoners working the pump, or from its oiling, examination and mending. To obtain pressure the water is pumped up to tanks on the top of the double-storied ward about 43 feet above ground level. From these tanks it descends in pipes to a filter of two cylinders, each containing over 100 candles and capable of filtering about 2,000 gallons in the 24 hours. The filtered water is collected in storage-tanks and distributed by pipe to the different yards, cook-shed, hospital, cells and warder's quarters. At Dumka Jail—

The Pasteur-Chamberland filter was completed and has been working since April last. An additional tank with necessary pumps to raise boiled water to a high level before filtration was completed on the 5th November, and the old filter was replaced by two improved ones at the same time.

The sum of Rs. 10,000 has been reserved from the allotment for major works for the further supply of Pasteur-Chamberland filters to the jails of this province during the present year. The arrangements for the supply of pure water include settlement, disinfection by permanganate of potassium, filtration, boiling, cooling and distribution by pipes, and are being gradually completed as funds are available, but every jail has, in boiling, at least one means of effective sterilization. In the case of jails supplied with Pasteur-Chamberland filter, arrangements for boiling are also made, so that in case of breakdown of the filtering arrangements the water can be sterilized by boiling. Those Medical Officers who mention the subject report favourably on the use of permanganate of potassium as suggested by Circular orders in 1895. The disinfection of water reservoirs to prevent infectious disease has since been directed by rule. The chemical and bacteriological examination of water were continued, and the thanks of the Department are due to Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell, Chemical Examiner to Government, for the many examinations and reports made by him, and to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham and Dr. W. J. Simpson, Health Officer of Calcutta, for their bacteriological examinations of jail water for pathological bacteria. The simple test described in last year's report for counting the microbes in water has been in use during the year, and is of value in estimating the efficiency of the arrangements for water sterilization. Phenyle added to the bathing water has been found useful in preventing prisoners drinking this water. Lime has been used for the same purpose and in tanks.

Clothing.

95. There is little to add to the remarks in previous reports. An extra blanket was issued in some jails other than those in Bihar and Chota Nagpur during a burst of cold weather. At Buxar a cotton sheet was given to each prisoner to wear at night during the hot weather and rains, when a blanket could not be borne and chills were caught from lying without covering. The Medical Officer remarks that it resulted in a reduction of admissions into hospital from fever and pneumonia. Further experiments will be made. The permission to take one blanket out of the wards to be worn during the chill of the early morning and evening parades is much appreciated and has saved many chills. Difficulty has always been felt in providing any clothing to replace that wetted by sudden showers, etc. I therefore reproduce the remarks of the Superintendent, Hazaribagh Jail, who appears to have overcome the difficulty—

An attempt was made in 1895 to supply a complete change of cotton clothing, but it proved impracticable, as it caused a great loss of time in taking this into store in the evening and re-issuing in the next morning. Giving it to be kept entirely with the prisoners also led to an excessive amount of offences with regard to clothing. The most satisfactory way was found to be to give the prisoner a pair of extra partly worn *janghias* and to make him wrap up the remainder of his clothing in one of his blankets and to work in *janghias* and protected by the blanket *kurtah*. By this means he invariably had dry clothing to put on to sleep in.

Speaking of clothing and bedding, the Superintendent of the Rangpur Jail remarks—

Of this as of food the prisoner has more than enough. With an extra blanket-coat and *janghias* and blanket he never need be cold. To the convalescent and special gang even another blanket is allowed.

96. In accordance with the desire expressed in paragraph 2 of Government of India letter No. $\frac{4\text{-Jails}}{249}$, dated the 27th June 1895, the following table has been compiled from figures furnished by Medical Officers of the seven central jails other than the Bhagalpur Central Jail. The average weight for the seven jails in relation to height differs from the table prepared by Surgeon-Captain Buchanan—

Weight test.

Height.	Scale of weight prepared by Dr. Buchanan of Bhagalpur Central Jail.	Alipore.	Presidency.	Buxar.	Midnapore.	Rampur Boalia.	Dacca.	Hazaribagh.	Total average for seven jails.	Average.	Total number of prisoners weighed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ft. In.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	
5 0	98	10[illegible]·5	101·2	103	101·2	100	98·5	97·3	7[illegible]·7	10[illegible]·2	415
5 1	100	104·7	10[illegible]·0	105	103·5	102	101·6	101·0	72[illegible]·8	10[illegible]·8	524
5 2	103	105·5	109·4	108	10[illegible]·2	104	103·9	104·3	74[illegible]·[illegible]	105·[illegible]	1,102
5 3	10[illegible]	111·4	113·8	111	110	10[illegible]	105·8	107·0	7[illegible]·3	10[illegible]·4	1,263
5 4	108	112·8	116·1	113	112·2	111	108·7	111·2	7[illegible]·[illegible]	112·1	1,3[illegible]·3
5 5	112	115·2	119·5	116	113·5	114	111·4	113·0	[illegible]·6	114·[illegible]	1,196
5 6	115	120·9	120·2	11[illegible]	118	11[illegible]	115·3	117·[illegible]	839·1	11[illegible]·4	83[illegible]
5 7	113	122·4	127·4	124	121·5	12[illegible]	11[illegible]·5	119·8	85[illegible]·6	12[illegible]·8	521
5 8	122	126·7	129·9	126	126	121	122·5	125·0	8[illegible]·7·1	12[illegible]·3	2[illegible]5
5 9	12[illegible]	131·8	134·4	129	118	129	128·0	126·2	8,7[illegible]	13[illegible]·1	166
5 10	132	13[illegible]	130·2	13[illegible]	130	133	10[illegible]	129·3	8,1·5	12[illegible]·3	5[illegible]
5 11 and over	134 to 138	1[illegible]·5	160·5	131 to 134	...	...	115·5	...	...	...	2[illegible]

97. The sanitary improvements noticed in previous years have been continued, and are only limited by exhaustion of funds. The number of wards constructed in accordance with modern ideas on sanitary requirements has been increased. Cubicles have been placed in some of them; verandahs are being added. Segregation of new-comers is being more generally done, but is impossible in many jails with the present full population owing to want of room and separate enclosures. The Medical Officer of the Bhagalpur Central Jail remarks—

Sanitary improvements.

On 12 different occasions infectious diseases attempted to gain admittance into this jail during the year, but failed owing to our strict system of examining at once all newly admitted prisoners, of quarantining for 7 to 12 days all newly admitted prisoners, and to our practice of isolating all infected cases for a period longer than the known period of personal infection in each disease.

The ventilation of wards has been increased, as at Bhagalpur, by ridge ventilation. At the Presidency Jail improvements are being carried out to the ventilation of the main building and hospital at a cost of Rs. 10,762. At Purulia the ventilation of one of the main sleeping wards has been much improved. At Rangpur the lowering of the outer wall and the extension of the inner area by throwing back portion of the outer wall were in progress during the year. At Bankura unnecessary high walls were lowered to allow of better perflation of air. At Comilla the jail enclosure wall is being thrown back to give more air and room. The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Superintendent, Bhagalpur Central Jail, show briefly what sanitary improvements are being carried out there:

Ridge ventilation to roof of No. 14 sleeping ward has been a very great improvement, and sanction has been given for carrying out ridge ventilation on several other sleeping wards and worksheds. Six-inch water-pipes have been laid down by jail labour from the main outside the walls to the central tower. A locked wire-gauze milk house has been built near the dispensary for keeping milk and *dahi*, so that the milk, etc., may be entirely under the control of the medical subordinate.

The object of these milk houses, which are being introduced at many jails, is to provide a cool, airy place, removed from the contaminations of living rooms, cow-houses, etc., and of flies, where the milk and milk food shall be in view of the responsible officers of the jail and under the control of the Civil Hospital Assistant, who will account for its collection, condition, and distribution. It is intended that peculation and mismanagement of the milk from jail dairies shall be stopped.

The 25 male cells and 4 female cells have had their high surrounding walls lowered, thus materially improving the ventilation of the cells. A new Alipore pattern cooking range has been erected in the hospital cook-house, and is a great improvement. An Alipore pattern iron truck on short rails has been built into hospital wall. It enables us to quickly remove excreta, and soiled clothing at once outside the jail. The new iron 'cage' latrines have been erected in each hospital building, and sheds for them are being added. A new workshed has been built in A class female enclosure. A portable railway 440 yards has been laid down in garden from trenching ground to night-soil depôt.

The cage latrines referred to are designed to allow of the night-soil and urine receptacles remaining in the open air, and not inside the wards, thereby avoiding the breathing of air laden with the products of putrefaction. The provision of these latrines with outside receptacles is a work of great necessity. The details and specification of the jail pattern day latrine (Pabna pattern) have been recently worked out with great care, and this form of latrine would probably meet with much favour in other institutions and for municipal and general purposes.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the report of the Superintendent of the Dumka Jail:

1. The new store-house outside the jail enclosure was completed early in the year.

2. The old hatat ward has been converted into a hospital for male prisoners.

3. A new Pasteur filter with pipe to cook-shed, etc., has been erected, and is now in working order.

4. The old *post-mortem* shed in outer garden has been converted into a cholera shed.

Mat ceiling to corrugated iron roof of workshed was put up before the hot weather.

Land was acquired at the following jails to extend the clear space round the jail and to allow of the cultivation of vegetables:—At Hooghly and Ranchi the jail gardens were extended at a cost of Rs. 5,444-1-7 and Rs. 1,848-10. Rs. 200-10-1 were given for a plot of land in the outer grounds of the Dacca Central Jail for constructing a shed for the segregation of suspicious cases. At Gaya the extension of a tank cost Rs. 317. Rs. 750 were expended for a site for a cholera camp for the Alipore and the Presidency Jails, and Rs. 42-7-10 sanctioned for a similar purpose at Bogra. The extension of the jail garden at Cuttack cost Rs. 1,479-4-10.

In conservancy, other principal improvements are the substitution, in accordance with the rules of the Jail Code, of lime-washing for the insanitary custom of washing with cowdung, which is a device for covering in and retaining indefinitely dirt and disease germs, both from the latrine or ward and its contents and from the cowdung itself. The invention of a turnstile for the ready removal of hospital stools after disinfection through the outer wall for incineration outside. There is further evidence in favour of the use of Donaldson's night-soil ejector. At Bhagalpur the excreta of 1,600 prisoners was inoffensively removed by this means daily before 8-30 A.M.

The funds available yearly for sanitary improvements are only sufficient to remove a very small portion of the defects of construction, which are very evident.

Gratuities to Hospital Assistants.

98. The amount expended this year was Rs. 4,936-4-8 against Rs. 4,802-1-0 last year, and was distributed among 54 Civil Hospital Assistants attached to jails of this province. This reward, as reported in previous years, is much appreciated and is an inducement to Civil Hospital Assistants to pay careful attention to every condition of jail life calculated to improve the health of the prisoners.

99. The following table gives the mortality among prisoners of all classes from 1844 to 1896 for each year, and also for each decade:

Sickness and mortality.

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths— From cholera.	Number of deaths— From all other causes.	Number of deaths— Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille of average strength— From cholera.	Death-rate per mille of average strength— From all other causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength— From all causes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844	22,385	No figures available.		338	1,038	1,376	14·8	45·5	60·3	
1845	22,488			511	1,120	1,631	22·7	49·8	72·5	
1846	21,646			219	1,311	1,530	10·1	60·5	70·6	
1847	21,251			217	1,219	1,436	10·2	57·3	67·5	
1848	20,121			187	1,026	1,213	9·3	50·9	60·2	
1849	20,515			272	918	1,190	13·3	44·7	58·0	
1850	18,673			161	787	948	8·5	42·1	50·6	
1851	18,540			223	763	986	12·0	41·1	53·1	
1842	18,285			482	1,074	1,556	26·3	58·7	85·0	
1853	18,104			426	1,334	1,760	23·5	73·7	97·2	
Total ...	202,418	...	...	3,036	10,500	13,026	15·0	52·2	67·3	
1854	17,670	No figures available.		179	943	1,122	10·1	53·3	63·4	
1855	17,835			344	1,267	1,611	19·3	71·0	90·3	
1856	17,817			320	1,331	1,651	19·0	70·1	98·1	
1857	16,017			304	1,674	2,038	21·9	100·7	122·6	
1858	18,728			[illegible]	1,979	2,301	17·1	105·7	122·8	
1859	17,773	833	46·8	306	1,551	1,860	17·4	87·2	104·6	
1860	16,466	975	59·2	632	1,523	2,156	38·4	92·5	130·9	
1861	18,524	853	53·7	[illegible]	1,103	1,394	14·9	74·9	89·8	
1862	16,479	1,180	71·6	106	1,047	1,153	6·4	63·5	69·9	
1863	19,453	847	51·4	33	1,223	1,561	20·5	74·3	94·8	
Total ...	170,358	4,769	[illegible]	3,140	13,701	16,847	18·4	80·4	98·8	
1864	16,720	814	48·6	231	804	1,035	13·8	48·0	61·8	
1865	17,439	756	43·3	162	790	952	9·2	45·3	54·5	
1866	20,583	749	54·5	684	1,539	2,223	33·0	74·0	107·0	
1867	18,713	668	35·0	162	916	1,078	9·0	49·0	58·0	
1868	18,[illegible]	646	37·7	122	802	924	7·0	44·0	51·0	
1869	18,804	676	35·9	176	767	943	9·3	40·7	50·0	
1870	18,523	634	34·2	174	657	831	9·4	35·4	44·8	
1871	17,803	637	35·7	38	668	706	2·1	37·5	39·6	
1872	16,752	675	35·0	128	880	1,008	6·6	45·7	52·3	
1873	20,248	640	33·9	140	824	964	6·9	40·5	47·4	
Total ...	180,335	6,942	37·2	2,017	8,647	10,664	10·8	46·4	57·2	
1874	21,701	784	36·1	145	1,030	1,175	6·7	47·4	54·1	
1875	21,351	836	39·1	96	951	1,047	4·5	44·4	48·9	
1876	21,818	852	39·0	271	973	1,244	12·4	44·6	57·0	
1877	19,853	731	38·7	151	764	915	8·0	40·5	48·5	
1878	18,811	805	42·7	216	1,076	1,292	11·4	57·2	68·6	
1879	18,691	947	50·6	343	1,417	1,760	18·3	75·8	94·1	
1880	18,[illegible]01	941	52·2	51	1,103	1,154	1·7	61·2	62·9	
1881	19,747	874	52·5	85	1,015	1,100	5·0	60·6	65·6	
1882	19,155	950	52·6	152	933	1,085	9·4	57·7	67·1	
1883	15,026	730	48·5	62	701	763	4·1	46·6	50·7	
Total ...	187,184	8,350	44·6	1,552	9,963	11,515	8·3	53·2	61·5	
1884	15,101	726	48·0	62	682	744	4·1	45·1	49·2	
1885	15,177	774	50·9	157	730	887	10·3	48·1	58·4	
1886	14,809	649	43·8	41	507	548	2·8	34·2	37·0	
1887	12,250	540	44·0	21	380	401	1·7	31·0	32·7	
1888	13,731	631	45·9	132	482	614	9·6	35·1	44·7	
1889	15,026	605	40·2	132	556	688	8·7	37·0	45·7	
1890	14,777	580	39·2	33	444	477	2·2	30·0	32·2	
1891	15,915	610	38·3	54	439	493	3·4	27·5	30·9	
1892	17,178	687	39·9	68	684	752	3·9	39·8	43·7	
1893	17,721	642	36·2	21	552	573	1·2	31·1	32·3	
Total ...	151,682	6,534	43·0	721	5,456	6,177	4·7	36·0	40·7	
1894	17,288	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1	
1895	16,875	716	42·4	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3	
1896	17,437	658	37·7	65	436	501	3·7	25·0	28·7	
Total for last five years	86,499	3,446	39·8	265	2,839	3,104	3·0	32·8	35·8	
Grand Total ...	949,577	28,612	30·1	10,648	49,960	60,608	11·2	52·6	63·8	
Average ...	17,916	539	30·1	200	942	1,142	11·2	52·6	63·8	

The table gives the information that, calculated by groups of years, the mortality of Bengal jails for the last 20 years shows a progressive reduction. The mortality for the ten years ending 1883 was 61·5 per mille, that for the ten years ending 1893 was 40·7 per mille, that for the last five years was 35·8, while that of the last year, 1896, was 28·7. The average death-rate per mille of population from cholera in the decade ending 1863 was 18·4; in that ending 1873 it was 10·8; in that ending with 1883 it was 8·3; in that ending 1893 it was 4·7. The average for the last five years is 3·0 per mille and for the last year 3·7. Exclusive of cholera, the mortality ratio 25·0 per mille from all other causes is the lowest recorded.

General health.

100. The reports of the district medical officers show that the year 1896, especially in the first six months, and owing to increased prevalence of fever, bowel-disease, influenza, and measles, was not nearly so healthy as 1895. In some places there was an extraordinary absence of malarial diseases in the autumnal months owing to the scanty rainfall and increased dryness. In the Presidency Division, Calcutta shows a lower death-rate, but cholera was very prevalent. In the Midnapore district there has been an increase of cholera and fever. At Bankura the public health is said to have been worse than it has been for seven years except the phenomenally bad year 1894. The chief diseases were dysentery and ague; the autumn months, on account of their unusual dryness, were comparatively healthy. Except for influenza, which was very prevalent in the beginning of the year, the districts of Murshidabad and Nadia were fairly healthy. The failure of crops in the Kaliganj and Sadar thanas of the Jessore district in the tract between the Copodak and Shipsa has resulted in the people there suffering from scarcity and insufficiency of food, which will have a marked effect on their health. In the Rajshahi Division the district of Rajshahi is reported to have been extraordinarily unhealthy during the first quarter of the year and very unsatisfactory for the whole year. The Medical Officer of the Central Jail is of opinion that the health of prisoners on admission has greatly deteriorated during the last three or four years. The health of the Dinajpur district is described as very bad, and that of Rangpur as one of the most unhealthy on record. The Darjeeling district was less healthy, and bowel-complaints were more common than in 1895. In the Dacca Division the year is reported as unhealthy in Dacca, where influenza caused a widespread condition of debility and depressed health. The town of Dacca suffered, the death-rate being 2½ times that of the jail. In Faridpur malarial fevers were more frequent and deadly. The health of the Mymensingh district was comparatively good as compared with 1895. In the Chittagong Division in the district of Chittagong the deficiency of rainfall brought increased sickness and prevalence of fever among the outside population, though the health of the prisoners remained comparatively good. In the Noakhali and Tippera districts the public health is reported to have been worse—in the Tippera district as being much worse than in 1894. In the Patna Division the death-rate from fever in the Patna district was extraordinarily high, but in the jail there were fewer admissions than in previous years. The Gaya and Saran districts were very unhealthy, but the health of the Shahabad district was good. In the Muzaffarpur district the year was a sickly one; on the other hand, the condition and general health of the prisoners was excellent and the death-rate never so small. The health of the Darbhanga district is said to have been worse than in any of the four preceding years. In the Bhagalpur Division, Bhagalpur and Monghyr were fairly healthy, but Purnea is reported to have been less salubrious. In the Chota Nagpur Division the Hazaribagh district as a whole and the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Hazaribagh were extremely unhealthy in the early part of the year, but the rainy months were unusually healthy; fever was almost unknown both among the outside population and in the jail; the health of the Lohardaga and Palamau districts was worse; in the latter influenza and measles were prevalent, and there were many admissions into jail from diarrhœa, enlarged spleen, and other diseases. The higher death-rate in the Chaibassa district is thought by the Magistrate to be due to unremitting attention to the work of registration.

101. The daily average sick among prisoners of all classes decreased from 716 in 1895 to 678 in 1896.

Daily average sick.

102. The proportional number of admissions to hospital decreased from 1254·0 in 1895 to 1152·2 in 1896. The jails which showed the largest proportion in the number of admissions to hospital were—Dinajpur 3276·8, Bogra 2515·7, Chapra 2402·0, Barasat 2236·6, Rangpur 2232·6, Malda 2148·2, Jessore 1981·4, Bankura 1927·1, and Berhampore 1916·8.

Jails showing the largest proportion of sick.

The ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population decreased from 43·5 in 1895 to 39·6 in 1896. The jails which have returned the highest ratio of daily average sick were—

Dinajpur	90·2	Dacca	70·8
Chapra	88·6	Comilla	65·4
Purnea	86·5	Jessore	64·7
Bogra ...	... 61·6		

103. The annual statement No. XV (Vital) appended to the report having been amended under Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{3\text{-Jails}}{120-130}$, dated the 9th March 1896, no detailed comparison of certain diseases between the figures of 1896 and of previous years can be made. The only heads which have been retained are cholera and anæmia and debility.

Principal diseases causing sickness and death.

The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year 1896:

	Admission.	Deaths.
Malarial fever	4,643	58
Dysentery	3,692	114
Other diseases of group A, sub-group I, including small-pox, mumps, simple continued fever, etc. ...	3,059	17
Diarrhœa	1,598	19
Abscess, boils and ulcers of all kinds	1,010	5
Other respiratory diseases, other than pneumonia, tubercle of lungs, etc.	576	8
Pneumonia	257	46
Anæmia and general debility	234	20
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis and pneumonia, phthisis	165	53
Cholera	112	60

104. The prophylactic treatment of malarial diseases described in paragraph 104 of last year's report was continued. As the indefinite results reported in 1895 might have been due to the smallness of the dose—3 grains of sulphate of cinchonidine—given daily, circular instructions were issued to increase the dose to 6 grains, combined with the sulphate, or the tincture of the perchloride, of iron. Attention was also drawn to the remarks made by experimenters in other countries that the best results had been obtained by large doses two or three times in the week. Having regard to the negative results obtained in 1895 in many jails, it was recommended that the prophylactic should not be given in the dimness of the early morning, as had been done hitherto, but at one of the mid-day parades, when the responsible officers of the jail were present. It is very necessary that the Superintendent and Medical Officer keep themselves acquainted with the working of this parade, or it is apt to become a sham, and no results will be observed. Many medical officers have submitted full reports, and have evidently given the subject careful attention. The majority are of opinion that much benefit has been derived, and the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever has diminished. In some cases in which the number has not decreased the attacks have been of a milder type. The good effect extends to all diseases

Prophylactics.

associated with malaria, and malarial cachexia and malarial dysentery have been less pronounced and severe. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Meadows says—

One of the principal causes of jail dysentery is undoubtedly malaria and resulting cachexia. I consider this prophylactic treatment to be extremely valuable, and I am of opinion that the comparative immunity of the prisoners in this jail (Cuttack) from dysentery, at least that of a pronounced and severe type, is in a great measure due to this precaution.

Surgeon-Major R. H. Whitwell, at Bankipore, has arrived at the same conclusions, and attributes the lessened severity and mortality from dysentery to this cause. In some jails malarial fever and dysentery were almost absent during the latter months of the year, which is partly attributable to the unusual dryness of the season. Several medical officers are unable to trace any good results from the administration of the prophylactic, or consider them so doubtful that opinion should be reserved until a more extended trial has been given. The Medical Officers of the Presidency, Mymensingh, and Muzaffarpur Jails cannot ascribe any definite influence or general or marked effect to its administration. The Medical Officer of the Dacca Jail thinks, on the whole, the measure was beneficial. Surgeon-Captain C. R. M. Green of the Bankura Jail has furnished a detailed report. After careful experiment with sulphate of cinchonidine and iron in full doses, continued throughout the fever season, he is of opinion that no markedly beneficial effects are to be observed on the incidence of bowel-disease, but the liability to malarial fever has much decreased.

Vaccination.

105. The rule that the date of vaccination and result shall be noted on the history ticket is beginning to have a good result in ensuring more prompt and careful vaccination. In the *Indian Medical Gazette* for March 1896, Surgeon-Captain W. J. Buchanan drew attention to the large number of successful vaccinations among apparently protected prisoners in the Bhagalpur Central Jail. Further observations on susceptibility to vaccination, published in the *Indian Medical Gazette* for July 1896, have been recorded by Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir while Medical Officer of the Presidency Jail in 1894 and 1895. In this period 2,151 prisoners were vaccinated with the following results:

	Number of prisoners vaccinated.		Ratio per cent. of successful cases.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Previous inoculation	286	132	53·14	74·24
Previous inoculation and small-pox ...	50	31	42·0	45·32
Previous vaccination	450	38	40·0	40·82
Previous vaccination and inoculation ...	128	77	44·53	41·58
Previous vaccination and small-pox ...	68	70	45·37	42·85
Previous small-pox	238	181	45·37	48·61
Previous small-pox inoculation and vaccination.		11	10·0	36·36
Unprotected	36	60	77·7	75·0

In 1895 the ratio per cent. of successful re-vaccinations amongst those previously inoculated, 74·24, was almost as high as that of the unprotected, 75·0, *i.e.*, inoculated prisoners were almost as susceptible to vaccination as the unprotected. They were also more susceptible than those who only

bore marks of previous vaccination. This would seem to indicate that previous inoculation or small-pox does not necessarily destroy the susceptibility to subsequent vaccination, and that primary successful vaccination renders people more refractory to re-vaccination than is the case with either inoculation or small-pox, or both combined. Dr. Moir remarks: Immunity from, or susceptibility to, vaccination is a different thing from liability to small-pox, and the question is still unsettled whether prisoners with marks of small-pox or inoculation are as prone to suffer from small-pox as those who have been successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

Dysentery.

106. Owing to the alteration in the classification of diseases directed by the Government of India, no exact comparison can be made with the figures of previous years. Dysentery and diarrhœa, which were previously shown under the same heading, are now recorded separately. In the jails and subsidiary jails of the province in 1896 there were 3,693 admissions and 115 deaths from dysentery, and 1,598 admissions and 19 deaths from diarrhœa, or 5,291 admissions and 134 deaths from both causes, as compared with 5,666 admissions and 155 deaths in 1895. Dysentery was less frequent and fatal, while diarrhœa was more prevalent. Owing to the extremely dry autumn months, malaria and malarial dysentery were not so noticeable, and in many places were almost absent. Dr. Meadows at Cuttack, writing in January 1897, remarks that not a single case of dysentery or diarrhœa had occurred since October. This was also noticeable at Dacca, Bhagalpur, and Arrah. At the Hazaribagh Central Jail there were only 19 cases of dysentery in the year, and for weeks together there were no cases showing distinct symptoms of dysentery in the hospital, although all cases of dysentery, however slight, were treated there. This is very remarkable, considering the large number of weakly and old prisoners confined there. Bowel-disease was much lessened at Burdwan during the latter months of the year. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Flood Murray remarks of the Arrah Jail—

The sickness has been less than in previous year. This is specially marked as regards fever and dysentery. There were 107 admissions from the former and 31 from the latter disease against 181 and 96 respectively in the previous year. This is to be attributed to the dryness of the year, to which is due the better health of the surrounding population.

Under Dr. Flood Murray the health of the Arrah Jail prisoners, which was formerly very bad, is now better than the average. Dysentery was worst in the Midnapore Central Jail, where there were 310 admissions and 10 deaths; Alipore Central Jail 399 cases and 6 deaths. There were 2 deaths at Dacca out of 237 admissions. The number of admissions at the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and Hazaribagh Central Jails was very small, as also the mortality. The largest ratio of admissions per mille in District Jails occurred at Bogra, Jessore, Comilla, Dinajpur, Barasat, Purnea, Rangpur, and the highest mortality ratio at Chapra, Dinajpur, Comilla, and Purnea. There was no mortality from dysentery in the following jails:

Presidency—European.	Bogra.	Muzaffarpur.
Berhampore.	Noakhali.	Darbhanga.
Khulna.	Gaya.	Monghyr.
Darjeeling.	Arrah.	Malda.
	Naya Dumka.	

No death from dysentery in the Orissa Division Jails—

Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri,

or in the Chaibassa Jail. The medical officers of jails have much to say as to the large number of prisoners in whom the disease has recurred and who had suffered from dysentery prior to admission to jail. Very slight causes are sufficient to cause the disease to reappear. The Medical Officer of the Hazaribagh Central Jail remarks—

A very large proportion of all classes of prisoners have at some time or other suffered from malarial dysentery; consequently the slightest fault in cooking or dietary shows itself with wonderful rapidity.

In the Faridpur Jail 14 prisoners were admitted suffering from dysentery. At Mymensingh 30 per cent. had suffered from this disease before admission to jail. At the Darbhanga Jail of the total number, there was no history of a previous attack in 40, or 29·20 per cent. There was a history of dysentery a month or less prior to conviction in 16, or 11·68 per cent., a history of dysentery from one to three months prior to conviction 19, or 13·87 per cent. A history of dysentery from three to six months before conviction in 23, or 16·78 per cent., and a history of dysentery more than six months previously in 39, or 28·47 per cent., that is, of the total number treated for the disease, 29·20 had not had dysentery before admission to jail, while 70·80 had suffered previously. At Chittagong the Medical Officer remarks—

The patient who died was subject to chronic dysentery prior to admission. None of these cases were dependent on causes connected with jail life, but occurred in prisoners who had suffered from the disease prior to their admission into jail.

Anæmia and general debility.

107. The admissions and deaths under this head show a decrease, the numbers being 234 with 20 deaths, against 546 and 30 deaths in 1895. The prisoners in the following jails suffered from this cause during the year:

Dacca	53 with 2 deaths.
Mymensingh	27 „ 3 „
Alipore	17
Motihari	15
Chapra	11
Comilla	5 with 3 deaths.

Of the 234 admissions, 53 and 27 occurred in the adjoining districts of Dacca and Mymensingh; 15 admissions from this cause are reported from Motihari, a jail in a district in which famine relief works have been necessary.

Cholera.

108. The number of admissions from cholera increased from 47 to 112, and of deaths from 26 to 60. This was principally due to two outbreaks of cholera which occurred at the Darbhanga Jail, 28 admissions and 22 deaths, and at the Bankipore Jail, 36 admissions and 12 deaths. At Darbhanga the disease was first caused by drinking the water of a tank in the outer grounds, which on examination was found to be teeming with comma bacilli. The standing orders for out gangs to take sterilized water had been disregarded. The outbreak lasted from 31st March to 15th April. On hearing of the outbreak, Professor Haffkine, who happened to be in Calcutta, started the same night for Darbhanga, and the next day inoculated 86 prisoners out of 160 who were in camp. No compulsion was used nor was any reward offered to induce the prisoners to come forward; the prisoners were eager for the operation, and those passed over for want of sufficient virus considered themselves badly used. Professor Haffkine also inoculated 25 out of 53 prisoners remaining in the jail. Eleven cases of cholera occurred in camp after Professor Haffkine's visit, of which 8 occurred in prisoners, who had not been inoculated. As the number of the inoculated and uninoculated was about the same, this is strong presumptive evidence in favour of inoculation, especially as all the uninoculated prisoners died, whereas only one died of the 3 inoculated prisoners. All the 8 cases in camp, after Professor Haffkine's visit, occurred within a few hours of the time of the inoculation of the other prisoners, whereas the earliest of the 3 cases among the inoculated occurred on the third day after inoculation, and the last on the fourth day. The immunity of those inoculated is not more remarkable than the immediate increase in the number of attacks among those not inoculated. No such definite results were observed among those inoculated in the jail. Of 53 prisoners, 25 were inoculated. There were 5 attacks among these 53 prisoners after the time of inoculation, 2 being inoculated and 3 uninoculated. All these 5 prisoners died.

At Bankipore there was an outbreak of cholera on the 24th May, which lasted till the 5th June. Altogether there were 20 cases of cholera and 38 of choleraic diarrhœa—15 prisoners died, or about 26 per cent. of those attacked.

Of 274 souls in jail, 193 males, 14 females and 5 children were removed into camp. Among the prisoners in camp, 15 were attacked and 4 died. Professor Haffkine arrived on the 31st May and inoculated 113 prisoners of both sexes and of all ages the same evening. The usual precautions were taken to ensure that no compulsion should be used to induce the prisoners to come forward for the operation. No increased immunity can be ascribed to the inoculation.

	Seizures.	Deaths.
Inoculated	6	1
Uninoculated	5	2

Mortality.

109. The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails (including 4 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 504 (*a*) of the Jail Code, of whom 2 were alive at the end of 1896) was 461, against 418 in 1895 and 754 in 1894. Of the 450 convicts who died in jail (including 2 who died out of hospital), 125, or 277·8 per mille, were received into jail in good health, 165, or 366·7 per mille, were found to be in indifferent health, and 160, or 355·5 per mille, in bad health. Out of 10 convicts who died at the Burdwan Jail, 2 were admitted in good health, 4 in indifferent, and 4 in bad health. Out of 9 deaths at Suri only 2 were admitted in good health. At Bankura, out of 13 deaths (including 1 under-trial) 2 were received in good health, 7 in indifferent, and 4 in bad health. At Hooghly, out of 10 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. At Alipore, out of 36 deaths (including 2 under-trials) 12 were admitted in good health, 15 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. Seven prisoners died within seven days of their admission into the jail and jail hospital. Of these 7 deaths, 1 died from cholera (within nine hours), 2 died from tetanus (within twenty-four hours), 1 died from acute dysentery (within five days), 1 died from pneumonia (within twenty-four hours) and 1 died from cholera (within four days). Of 6 deaths (including 2 under-trials) at Berhampore, 2 were admitted in indifferent and 4 in bad health. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Price remarks—

> There were 6 deaths during the year against 1 in 1895. Of these 6 cases, 1 was a cholera case (the only one of which a separate report has been sent in the prescribed form) and 4 of the others were admitted in bad health and sent straight to hospital, three of the four being hopeless cases which died soon after.

At Jessore, out of 8 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. Out of 16 deaths at Dinajpur only 2 were admitted in good health. At Rangpur, out of 10 deaths (including 1 under-trial) only 1 was admitted in good health. Of the 2 deaths at Bogra, 1 was admitted in indifferent and 1 in bad health (under-trial). At Faridpur, out of 5 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. At Barisal, out of 23 deaths (including 2 under-trials) 8 were admitted in good health, 6 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. The 1 death at Chittagong was in a prisoner admitted in indifferent health. At Chapra, out of 13 deaths (including 3 under-trials) only 1 was admitted in good health and 12 in bad health. Out of 17 deaths (including 3 under-trials) at Motihari, 4 were admitted in good health, 4 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. Of 5 deaths at Muzuffarpur, only 1 was admitted in good health. Out of 10 deaths (including 1 under-trial) at Bhagalpur, 3 were admitted in good health. At Hazaribagh, out of 26 deaths, 10 were admitted in indifferent health and 16 in bad health. Out of 9 deaths (including 2 under-trials) at Ranchi, 1 was admitted in good health, 2 in indifferent, and 6 in bad health. Of the 8 deaths at the Daltonganj Jail, 3 were admitted in indifferent and 5 in bad health. The Barisal Jail has been particularly unfortunate in receiving prisoners either moribund or in such a bad state of health that death occurred in a few days or weeks after admission to jail. Seven deaths occurred in this way. There were also 2 deaths from cholera.

Medical Committees.

110. A Committee of Medical Officers visited Chapra and Bogra to enquire into the heavy mortality there, and made the following recommendations:—The Chapra Jail is an old building situated in the middle of a large and dirty town. There are grave defects of site, surroundings, and construction which cannot be satisfactorily

removed. The Committee therefore recommended that a sanitary jail be built on a clean site without the limits of the town, for which a suitable place was selected by them. They also asked that the municipality should be called upon to remove the insanitary condition of the lanes and tanks in the neighbourhood; that greater attention be paid to the conservancy and cleanliness of the jail; six out of eight wells to be filled up; and looking to the prevalence of dysentery and diarrhœa, that better food be given to the prisoners. At Bogra the Committee recommended that the outer wall be lowered from 15 to 12 feet, the hospital enclosure wall to 4 feet, removal of walls in the cook-shed, construction of a masonry drain for sullage water and a pipe drain for latrine water, ventilating openings for the sleeping, under-trial, and hospital wards near the roof, a better cooking range, water-proof cover to the well, and improvements to the spill drains and bathing platforms, a night-soil ejector and two masonry platforms, and a night latrine with the receptacle in the open air; enlargement of the under-trial ward.

Transfers for benefit of health.

111. The Hazaribagh Central Jail received in 1896, 339 invalid prisoners from other jails, and the Bankura Jail 175. These are the principal jails selected for receiving malaria-stricken prisoners whose health is failing in other jails, and Suri is also used to a small extent for the same purpose. Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott, Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Hazaribagh Central Jail, among the many interesting and carefully prepared notes furnished on different subjects and alluded to in other portions of this report, has forwarded a valuable report on the transfer of prisoners for the benefit of health. The principal conclusions arrived at are—the system has been in practice for four years; of the 1,050 prisoners in the jail at the date of report, over 600 have been transferred because their health was failing in other jails; the 339 prisoners transferred to Hazaribagh in 1896 for the benefit of their health were received from 15 districts of Bengal and Bihar. Their weight and condition were tested—the first on the 14th March, and the last in the first week of June. Of the 339, 111 had much improved, 121 had improved, 87 were stationary, 13 were worse, and 7 had died; 71 per cent. had gained weight, 18 per cent. had lost weight, 7 per cent. had neither gained nor lost, and 7 had died. The good effects of transfer are not immediately noticeable, but are more evident after six months' residence, especially if the two healthy months of February and March are spent at Hazaribagh. Prisoners previously in bad health, who are at Hazaribagh during February and March, survive the less healthy portions of the year generally without deterioration of health. The advantage to prisoners from malaria-stricken districts of Eastern Bengal and Midnapore is very great. The improvement among the younger Bengali prisoners received in bad health from climatic causes is very striking, and is probably due to the recuperative power of youth. In the old such results are not obtained, and it is considered satisfactory if they are kept alive. Dr. Nott quotes the case of a young prisoner from Midnapore, who, after many months in hospital at Hazaribagh, was eventually restored to health and released, weighing 102 lbs. He returned to his home and very shortly committed another offence and was again sent to the Midnapore Jail; but he had already lost 6 lbs. in weight and was suffering from dysentery. He was again sent to Hazaribagh weighing 85 lbs., and after a month in hospital discharged from hospital weighing 107 lbs. Many such cases of markedly improved health occur in the younger prisoners sent from malarious districts, especially Rangpur and Dinajpur. The advantage to prisoners from non-malarious districts in Bihar is not so marked, but prisoners sent from the Saran district, which is yearly becoming more malarious, improve very much.

The remoteness of Hazaribagh and the great distance from railway communication make it necessary to consider the effect on health of the long journey. One prisoner died of pneumonia contracted on the journey, but this was the only case of injury caused by travelling, and special arrangements are made for them on the road. Experience shows that transfers may take place under certain precautions without injury to health at any time of the year, except in the months of April and May, when the heat is excessive. Again, during a few weeks about Christmas, on account of the extreme cold. Dr. Nott points out

that Hazaribagh is a healthy place, but the salubrity of the immediate neighbourhood of the jail and town has been over-estimated. For a great part of the year it is generally very healthy, but every two or three years the district is subject to very severe epidemics of influenza, which are perhaps more frequent and fatal than in other districts. This was notably the case in 1896. The district is also as subject to epidemic cholera as the endemic or partially endemic areas of the province. The healthiness of the district is not alone sufficient to warrant the transfer of prisoners from non-malarious districts, and Dr. Nott very justly remarks there must be some limit to the patients sent to him, lest their number exceeds that to which the Medical Officer and his subordinates can give sufficient individual attention. There are certainly very few medical officers who could satisfactorily manage so large a number of patients in addition to their ordinary duties, but Dr. Nott successfully does so. It gives him and his Civil Hospital Assistant immense additional work, which can only be done well by the aid of the system and organisation with which all the arrangements are conducted. The actually sick receive the individual attention they require, but much of Dr. Nott's success in improving health and reducing sickness and mortality is due, as mentioned in last year's report, to the systematic arrangements for dieting introduced and supervised, and his constant attention to the selection and cooking of wholesome food for the prisoners. The large body of invalids not actually sick are arranged in several gangs from the newly discharged from hospital receiving better, more nutritious and digestible food to those who get only the ordinary diet provided by the Jail Code diet scales, but who are, until their health is established, kept for a few days constantly under the eye of the Medical Officer. By the careful selection of prisoners for these gangs each invalid gets the special food necessary for him, while the total number on special and more expensive food is kept within such limits that the total expenditure on food is less than many jails more favourably situated. For the year 1896 the cost of diet at this jail would be much less were it not that an unexpected and large influx of prisoners in the second-half of the year raised the population much beyond the numbers for whom food had been stored, necessitating the purchase of food-grains at a very expensive season.

I desire to draw attention to the fact that in addition to the many other duties as Civil Surgeon of a large district, and as Superintendent of a central jail which carries with it many harassing duties, and as Superintendent of the largest Reformatory School in the province, Dr. Nott is Medical Officer to what may be called an infirmary containing over 600 inmates, many of whom have constantly, and all of them at one time or another have required individual medical care. No such collection of invalids I believe exists in any other institution in the province. The death-rate in this jail, principally composed of weakly and old men, is for the two years 1895-96 26·42 per mille, or considerably below the death-rate of the outside population. Many prisoners sent to Hazaribagh would undoubtedly have died had they remained in the jails of the districts in which they were convicted; but I consider the good results at Hazaribagh are as much due to the excellent arrangements and personal exertions of Dr. Nott as to the exceptional salubrity of the district. The reduction in the sickness and mortality in so sickly a population is a tribute to Dr. Nott's medical skill, and the admirable system and organisation introduced and maintained by him is the result of his keen common sense, powers of observation and conscientious performance of multitudinous and routine, but necessary, duties. The thanks of the Department are due to Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott and his hard-working Civil Hospital Assistant, Sarat Chandra Sen, who have by saving many lives materially reduced the Provincial jail death-rate.

Surgeon-Captain C. R. M. Green has submitted a report on the 175 prisoners transferred to Bankura Jail for the benefit of their health. They were received from 10 jails in Bengal and 30 from Chapra in Bihar. One hundred and fifty-five gained weight, 9 lost weight, and 8 neither gained nor lost; 3 died. One of the three deaths was due to cholera. These results enable Surgeon-Captain Green to say that the prisoners transferred there were as a rule greatly benefited by the climate of Bankura and by their treatment in the jail.

112. The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality occurred :

Jails with highest mortality.

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
	2	3	4	5
Daltonganj	168·0	51·5	168·0	51·5
Darbhanga	106·4	25·8	25·7	22·1
Dinajpur	99·4	147·8	99·4	54·5
Barasat	96·8	77·6	96·8	77·6
Bankipur	87·2	22·6	39·6	18·9
Rangpur	78·1	63·8	78·1	47·9
Comilla	75·0	16·5	70·6	16·5
Jalpaiguri	69·4	40·3	69·4	40·3
Purnea	67·3	13·0	67·3	13·0
Malda	63·1	59·9	63·1	59·9
Chapra	53·7	105·7	53·7	105·7
Motihari	53·2	55·2	53·2	55·2
Burdwan	51·4	54·7	30·9	54·7
Barisal	50·7	40·8	45·9	40·8
Pabna	44·3	36·5	44·3	36·5
Bankura	42·5	50·4	39·0	50·4
Ranchi	40·8	23·1	40·8	23·1
Suri	40·6	51·8	40·6	17·3
Chaibassa	38·7	126·6	38·7	126·6
Midnapore	34·5	21·5	34·5	21·5
Jessore	30·7	23·4	26·9	23·4
Mymensingh	30·3	25·2	30·2	22·1

The high mortality at Daltonganj is due principally to famine in the district in which relief works have been started. The prisoners had been exposed to privation and disease before their admission to jail. The price of common rice had risen from Rs. 2-12 in February 1896 to over Rs. 5 in September. Maize (Indian-corn) was selling at Rs. 5 a maund in February and wheat at over Rs. 6 a maund. Half the prisoners admitted were in bad or indifferent health. Number of admissions to jail increased largely. Of 640 admissions, 81 had enlarged spleen, 44 malarial cachexia, 16 were old and infirm, 9 were suffering from fever, and 2 from chronic dysentery at the time of admission to jail. The health of the prisoners was further debilitated by outbreaks of influenza and measles. The jail is a miniature jail, with a daily average population of 58. One death, therefore, gives a considerable mortality ratio. There were 8 deaths, 4 of which occurred within 20 days of their admission to jail. The reports of the Medical Officer, *post-mortem* and other, show to how large an extent these prisoners were suffering from malarial cachexia and advanced organic disease; under the same management there had been only two deaths in 1895.

The high death-rates at Darbhanga and Bankipore were due to outbreaks of cholera described under that head. Dinajpur is one of the most unhealthy and malarious districts in the province, and was worse than usual in 1896. A great number of admissions to jail were in a very bad state of health, suffering from chronic organic disease and emaciated in body. The reports of the Medical Officer show in what a wretched condition of health many prisoners were admitted. This is one of the jails in which, on account of the bad health of the

outside population, better food is given to the prisoners. Animal food is issued five times a week to all prisoners. Dr. Sunder, at Rangpur, remarks—

One of the patients who died during the year was admitted straight into hospital from the jail gate. He was admitted to jail on the night of 14th May and died the next day. Two more prisoners were admitted to hospital and died there within a week after their admission to the jail.

Jails with lowest mortality.

113. In the following table are given the jails showing the lowest mortality:

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Presidency—*European*				
Khulna				
Darjeeling		57·7		57·7
Noakhali				
Chittagong	5·4	6·6	5·4	6·6
Bhagalpur	7·5	9·2	7·5	9·2
Balasore	10·5	10·2		10·2
Bogra	11·7	93·9		93·9
Gaya	12·4	8·4	5·0	8·4
Muzaffarpur	13·0	32·6	13·0	32·6
Dacca	13·5	23·1	12·6	23·1
Presidency—*Native*	14·0	21·0	13·2	21·0
Monghyr	14·2	30·6	14·2	30·6
Faridpur	15·6	19·4	15·6	19·4
Cuttack	15·9	48·5	15·9	48·5
Puri	17·3	15·2	17·3	...
Naya Dumka	17·6	30·9	17·6	30·9
Krishnagar	17·9	12·8	12·0	12·8
Berhampore	18·5	4·6	13·9	4·6
Buxar	19·1	15·2	19·1	15·2
Alipur	20·5	13·7	19·3	13·7
Rampur Boalia	23·8	20·0	20·9	15·4
Purulia	25·2	42·0	16·8	42·0
Arrah	26·6	22·1	22·2	22·1
Hazaribagh	28·4	21·8	28·4	21·8
Hooghly	28·6	21·0	28·6	21·0

There was no mortality in four of the jails of the province. At Bogra there was, exclusive of cholera, no death. The death-rate, 7·5 per mille, is a record for the Bhagalpur Central Jail, holding over 1,200 prisoners. In July 1896 Dr. Buchanan submitted a report showing to what an unusual extent cachectic diseases had been absent for the twelve months, from 30th June 1895 to 1st July 1896. There were only 3 deaths, giving a mortality ratio of 2·7 per mille, which I believe will be found to be a record for any jail in Bengal of this size. The reasons for this happy state of things, as given by Dr. Buchanan, are—

(1) The unusual healthiness of the year, malaria being practically absent.
(2) Good effects of prophylactic cinchonidine carefully administered.
(3) Great care and attention bestowed on the sick by the medical subordinates.
(4) Careful supervision in the preparation and cooking of food.

To this must be added the great care and attention given by Dr. Buchanan to every detail of jail management and to individual prisoners showing any diviation from normal health by which incipient disease is at once checked. This is perhaps the most potent cause of all in reducing sickness which, if not dealt with in an early stage, may terminate fatally. Dr. Buchanan remarks—

One case of dysentery every ten days, one case of diarrhœa per week, and a couple of cases of fever a week, and no signs of scurvy: this in a jail of over 1,200 prisoners is perhaps unprecedented. Last year I wrote:—"Banish malaria and we banish nearly all the usual jail cachectic diseases." This was a year free from malaria, and we were free from the above diseases. We had little or no malaria, therefore we had little or no dysentery, diarrhœa, or scurvy.

The Gaya Jail continues to hold its high position in this list, the mortality for the past two years being 8·4 and 12·4 per mille. This is one of the largest district jails in the province. Surgeon-Major F. S. Peck, at Muzaffarpur, has been successful in reducing mortality—1894, 4+40·3; 1895, 32·6; 1896, 13·0. Under the medical superintendence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, the Dacca Central Jail, with many disadvantages of site, bad health of surrounding population, insufficient garden ground, has become one of the healthiest jails in the province. The medical history of this jail for the year 1896 may be thus briefly summarised—

(*a*) The lowest death-rate ever recorded. The outside mortality was more than 2½ times that of the jail.

(*b*) Almost entire immunity from cholera, though prevalent in the town and district.

(*c*) Few cases of, and small death-rate from, dysentery.

(*d*) Marked reduction in anæmia and debility, a common death-dealing cause in Eastern Bengal.

Surgeon-Major D. G. Crawford, at Monghyr, has reduced the mortality year by year, and it is now at a very low figure. During 1896 four prisoners died, as compared with 10 in 1895 and 15 in 1894. He says—

I wish to remark upon one result of the minute attention paid to the health of prisoners in Bengal jails during the recent years, and that is the great inducement to prisoners to try to get admission to hospital, and the necessity of doing something to make the life of a prisoner in a jail hospital less pleasant for him.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. ffrench-Mullen reports of the Rampur Boalia Jail—

During the latter half of the year, which is generally much more unhealthy than the former half, only four deaths occurred, and after the 31st of July only one death. In fact, the health of the prisoners during the last five months of 1896, as judged by the mortality, was good beyond precedent.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Flood Murray at Arrah says—

The same amount of care was bestowed as in previous years, but the low death-rate and daily average sick is not due to any care regarding food or clothing, but I think solely to the dryness of the year.

Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott, at Hazaribagh, remarks—

Only six deaths took place during the last six months of the year, the population during that period averaging considerably over one thousand.

114. The following table shows the extent to which prisoners discharged from jails in 1896 improved in health during their residence in jail:

Health of prisoners on admission and discharge.

	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from jail as per column 2.				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from jail as per column 1.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
In 1896	21,986	12,316	4,390	38,692	27,700	8,941	2,051	38,692
In 1895	22,705	11,149	4,144	37,989	28,304	7,973	1,712	37,989
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from jails. In 1896...	56·83	31·83	11·34	100·00	71·59	23·11	5·30	100·00
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from jails. In 1895...	59·77	29·32	10·91	100·00	74·51	20·99	4·50	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Nos. 839—892.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Simla, the 11th November, 1897.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below:

Mr. Malcolm Cotter Cariston Seton,* North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterjee, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. John Campbell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. James Johnston, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Charles Woodman, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Walter de Merindol Malan, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. John Maxwell, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Samuel Perry O'Donnell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Harold Clayton, Burma.

Mr. John Perronet Thompson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Louis Eveleigh Bawtree Cobden-Ramsay, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Ernest Batchelor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Lewis French, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Quentin Quixano Henriques, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. George Bancroft Laudert, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Charles Stewart Pennell, Burma.

Mr. Frederic Cuthbert Crump, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Paul Eugene Cammiade, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Francis Dewar, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Leonard Christian Adami, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. John Thomas Percy Hardiman, Burma.

Mr. Henry Fraser Howard, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Walter Seytoun Cassels, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Thomas Peter Ellis, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* Candidate selected in 1895 ranking in seniority next after the candidates who passed the final examination held in 1896. Has to be again medically examined after five months.

Mr. Alfred William Richardson Cole, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallik, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Lyde Salkeld, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Philip James Griffiths Pipon, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Arthur Willsteed Cook, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Edward Herbert Kealy, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Moncrieff Smith, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Bertrand Nigel Bosworth-Smith, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Sidney Robert Hignell, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Norton Hutchinson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Aubrey Hastings Parker, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Edmund Stutchey Tanner, Lower Provinces.

Mr. William Robert Gourlay, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Harcourt, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Theodore Sykes Thomas, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Frederick William Strong, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Arthur Perceval Gwynn, Burma.

Mr. John Whitfield Elford Poynting, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Harold Nunn, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Julian Cornes, Lower Provinces.

Mr. James Thomas Chamberlain, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Francis Wyndham Ward, Lower Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name, as follows:

Mr. J. Johnston. Mr. H. C. Woodman. Mr. J. Maxwell. Mr. L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay. Mr. F. C. Crump. Mr. P. E. Cammiade. Mr. L. C. Adami. Mr. H. F. Howard. Mr. S. C. Mallik. Mr. H. L. Salkeld. Mr. A. W. Cook. Mr. E. H. Kealy. Mr. S. R. Hignell. Mr. E. S. Tanner. Mr. W. R. Gourlay. Mr. T. S. Thomas. Mr. F. W. Strong. Mr. J. Cornes. Mr. F. W. Ward.	Lower Provinces.

Mr. M. C. C. Seton. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee. Mr. J. Campbell. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell. Mr. G. B. Lambert. Mr. W. S. Cassels. Mr. A. W. R. Cole. Mr. H. M. Smith. Mr. H. N. Hutchinson.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Mr. W. deM. Malan. Mr. J. P. Thompson. Mr. L. French. Mr. Q. Q. Henriques. Mr. R. I. R. Glancy. Mr. T. P. Ellis. Mr. P. J. G. Pipon. Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith. Mr. A. H. Parker. Mr. H. Harcourt.	Punjab.
Mr. E. Batchelor. Mr. F. Dewar. Mr. J. W. E. Poynting. Mr. H. Nunn. Mr. J. F. Chamberlain.	Central Provinces.
Mr. H. Clayton. Mr. C. S. Pennell. Mr. J. T. P. Berliman. Mr. A. P. Gwynn.	Burma.

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m on Saturday, November 6th, 1897.

During the whole of the week under review the weather throughout almost the whole of the Indian area has been quiet and fine. The barometer has been generally higher than usual, except on the 2nd and 3rd in North-West India and on the 6th in Southern India. Pressure has on most days been high in North-West and North-East India and low over the south of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay, but the pressure differences have been small. The winds have been generally light or moderate, and have on the whole blown from the normal directions, except in Madras, where the winds have been more northerly and westerly than is usual at this season of the year. This variation from the normal in the wind direction in this part of the country has been marked by a serious deficiency in the rainfall. Ordinarily at this season of the year the retreating south-west monsoon in its course over the Bay strikes the Madras coast as a north-east wind and occasions heavy rain in that area. In the present year the recurving of the monsoon current has apparently taken place over the centre or south of the Bay, and dry northerly and north-westerly winds with a land origin have prevailed over Madras with fine to cloudy weather and hardly any rain. These dry land winds have been accompanied, at least over the central parts of the Peninsula, with clear days and nights, so that hot days and very cool nights have been experienced. In Northern India both the day and night temperatures have been excessive. A hot wave apparently commenced in the north-west on October 31st, and thence spread slowly eastward as far as Bengal. Throughout the whole week the greatest excess of temperature has been reported from Upper Sind.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 31st.*—The barometer was higher than usual throughout the whole country. A large area of high pressure covered the whole of North-Western and Central India, while pressure was relatively low over the Bay area, but the pressure differences were smaller than usual, pressure being in large excess over the east and centre of the Peninsula. The winds were generally light or moderate, and, except over Madras, where they were more westerly than usual, were fairly normal in direction. The mean temperature was low over the central parts of the country and high over the north-west, north-east and south. A few local showers had been received in parts of Burma and of Madras.

Monday, November 1st.—Pressure had fallen somewhat in the extreme north-west, and a small shallow low pressure area had appeared over the Punjab, but in other respects the conditions were practically unchanged. A considerable excess of pressure was reported from Madras associated with dry north-westerly and northerly winds and no rain of importance. The mean temperature remained low for the season across the central parts of the Indian region and higher than usual over North-Western, Southern and part of Eastern India. The weather remained very fine, except in parts of Burma and the south of the Peninsula, where local showers continued to be received.

Tuesday, November 2nd.—Pressure had given way throughout the whole country. The change had been rapid in the north, so that the distribution had altered somewhat. A high pressure area overlay the Central Provinces and

the Deccan, while pressure was relatively low both over the Bay and over North-West India. Accompanying this change westerly and south-westerly winds had appeared over Northern India, but in other parts of the country the winds were unaltered. The area of excessive temperature in the north-west was both intensifying and extending eastward. Scattered showers were reported from North-East India and from the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, November 3rd.—A brisk recovery of pressure was reported from Northern India and a slight rise from other parts of the country. Pressure was more uniform than on the preceding day, it was highest and in considerable excess in the Deccan area and lowest across the centre of the Bay. The winds were generally little changed, but calms and variable breezes were reported from the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature was low across the head of the Peninsula and in part of Bengal and was higher than usual elsewhere. The excess was very large at Jacobabad and large over Eastern Rajputana and part of the Gangetic Plain. Rain had been somewhat more general and heavier in the south of the Peninsula, and local thunderstorms had visited parts of Burma, but in all other places the weather was fine.

Thursday, November 4th.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the centre and north-west of India, and the low pressures in the latter area had wholly disappeared. Pressure was high all over North-West and Central India and was low over the south of the Bay. The winds were practically unaltered. Temperature was falling over the Peninsula and was below the normal in some places, on the other hand it had been generally steady and remained excessive over Northern India. One or two scattered showers were reported from Burma, while general light showers had been received over the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Friday, November 5th.—The pressure changes had been unimportant and the general conditions of pressure were unaltered, while the winds were practically the same as on the previous day. A further fall of temperature had occurred over the Peninsula, where the heat was slightly to considerably less than the normal. Over the greater part of Northern India, on the other hand, the heat remained excessive. A few trifling showers were reported from Burma and Ceylon, but all over India the weather was fine.

Saturday, November 6th.—There was still no change to record as to the general conditions of pressure and wind. In the winds the most marked feature was the abnormal north-westerly wind which held steadily on the Madras Coast. Temperature had fallen over the North-West Provinces, and the excessive heat over the Gangetic Plain was less than on the previous day. Over a large part of the Peninsula there had been no change, and the area of deficient temperature over the central districts of the Peninsula was strongly shown. Scattered showers in Burma and in the extreme south were the only falls of rain reported.

Temperature.—At the commencement of the week a broad band of relatively low temperatures stretched across the northern half of the Peninsula and across the central parts of the country from Gujarat to Lower Bengal, while in North-Western, North-Eastern and Southern India the heat was greater than usual. These conditions with some slight modifications continued until Thursday the 4th when the high temperatures in the south disappeared and the mean temperature over nearly the whole of the Peninsula fell to below the normal. These conditions of temperature continued until the close of the week, higher readings than usual being reported from Northern and Central India and lower temperatures than usual from the Peninsula. This relative coolness in the Peninsula was wholly due to the night temperatures which at several stations were very largely below the normal.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	October.	November.						Mean variation of week.
	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0·5	+1·1	+1·4	+1·8	+1·5	+1·3	+1·4	+1·3
Bengal and Assam	—0·3	—0·6	—0·9	—0·3	+0·3	+1·0	+0·4	—0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·2	+1·7	+3·4	+4·0	+4·0	+3·8	+2·0	+2·7
Punjab	+2·9	+3·7	+5·4	+3·1	+3·2	+1·8	+2·2	+3·2
Bombay	—0·6	—1·1	—0·7	—0·1	—1·0	—0·7	—0·6	—0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	—3·3	—2·6	—1·5	—0·5	+0·6	+0·2	+0·5	—0·9
Central India and Gujarat	—1·3	—0·2	+1·3	+2·3	+2·2	+1·1	+1·3	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana	+1·0	+2·9	+6·4	+4·7	+2·7	+2·7	+2·8	+3·3
Madras	—0·1	+0·7	+1·4	+0·6	—1·1	—2·1	—0·7	—0·2
Mean for whole of India	—0·1	+0·6	+1·8	+1·7	+1·4	+1·0	+1·0	+1·1

On the first two days of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was about normal, but from the 2nd and until the close of the week the heat was slightly excessive. The provincial variations show a considerable excess of temperature over the North-West Provinces the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, a slight excess in Burma, Central India and Gujarat and about normal temperatures elsewhere.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week under review has been even more scanty and more local than during the previous week. The fall has been confined practically to Burma and the south of the Peninsula, though a few showers have been received in Assam, North Bengal and Ganjam. In the case of South Madras the average actual rainfall of the division has exceeded 2 inches and in the case of Malabar has exceeded 1 inch, but in all the remaining divisions reporting rainfall the average fall has been less than 1 inch, and in the case of the Assam Valley, the hills of the North-West Provinces, Mysore and the East Coast (North and Central) has been less than 0·1 inch. In Burma the rainfall of the week occurred as showers scattered throughout the week, but in the south of the Peninsula the rainfall occurred mainly during the first five days of the week, the remaining two days being fine. The second column of the table shows that over a very considerable part of India the anticipated rainfall during the week under review is small and unimportant, but in Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula between 1 and 2 inches of rain is expected. The third column of the table shows that with the single exception of South Madras, where a heavy local fall of rain at Madura on the 2nd November raised the actual average to above the normal average for the division, the rainfall has been everywhere deficient. As over a large part of the country the anticipated fall is small, the variations are also generally small and unimportant, but in the case of the East Coast (South) there is a deficiency of 2·10 inches and in the cases of Tenasserim, Arakan, Orissa, Mysore, the East Coast (North) and the East Coast (Central) there is a deficiency of over 1 inch.

Along the East Coast at this season there prevail usually the damp north-east winds of the retreating monsoon which ordinarily deposit a considerable amount of moisture along that coast and over the inland districts of the south of the Peninsula, but during the present season these winds have not set in, but have been replaced by dry north-westerly and westerly winds, so that all the rain which has fallen has been attributable to local storms which have occasioned generally light and scattered rainfall.

The three concluding columns of table show that for the three weeks, October 17th to November 6th, the total rainfall has been in excess of the normal in parts of Burma, West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces and of the Central Provinces and also in Hyderabad (South), but that in nearly all other parts of the country the weather has been much drier than usual, and that over a considerable part of North-West India there has been actually or practically no rain throughout.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending November 6th, 1897.			Rainfall data from October 17th to November 6th 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to November 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0·22	1·36	— 1·14	5·47	4·64	+ 18
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·76	1·40	— 0·64	3·02	4·28	— 15
	3. Central do.	0·45	0·62	— 0·17	4·90	2·56	+ 91
	4. Upper do.	0·42	1·08	— 0·66	2·18	2·95	— 26
	5. Arakan	0·13	1·72	— 1·59	6·92	4·52	+ 53
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·86	— 0·86	2·94	3·23	— 9
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·45	— 0·45	2·02	2·72	— 26
	8. Do. Hills	0·14	0·43	— 0·29	2·96	3·07	— 4
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·07	0·25	— 0·18	2·14	1·83	+ 17
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·39	— 0·39	1·81	2·39	— 24
	11. Central do.	0	0·23	— 0·23	2·13	1·96	+ 9
	12. North do.	0·13	0·22	— 0·09	0·51	2·12	— 76
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·75	2·59	— 71
	14. Orissa	0	1·00	— 1·00	2·90	3·80	— 24
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·26	— 0·26	1·04	1·34	+ 22
	16. South Bihar	0	0·17	— 0·17	2·41	1·21	+ 99
	17. North do.	0	0·23	— 0·23	1·49	1·07	+ 39
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·07	— 0·07	3·36	0·79	+ 325
	19. South Oudh	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·17	0·39	— 56
	20. North do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·02	0·26	— 92
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·11	0·18	— 39
	22. Do. West	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·89	0·79	+ 13
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·00	— 100
	25. Do. Hills	0·01	0·01	0	0·08	0·10	— 20
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·07	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·11	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·28	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·20	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	1·24	1·74	— 0·50	2·69	6·28	— 57
	34. Madras South-Central	0·95	1·73	— 0·78	1·33	4·98	— 73
	35. Coorg	0·53	1·35	— 0·82	1·63	5·11	— 68
	36. Mysore	0·08	1·09	— 1·01	0·41	3·46	— 88
	37. Konkan	0	0·46	— 0·46	0·22	2·66	— 92
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·86	2·60	— 67
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·20	1·50	— 87
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·43	1·32	— 67
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·89	0·98	— 9
	43. Do. do. Central	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·82	0·83	— 1
	44. Do. do. East	0	0·21	— 0·21	2·02	0·92	+ 120
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·41	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·24	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·11	0·24	— 54
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·25	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·06	— 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·02	1·74	— 1·72	2·43	5·36	— 55
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·94	— 0·94	1·35	3·18	— 58
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·36	0·87	+ 56
	54. Madras Central	0	0·93	— 0·93	0·35	3·36	— 89
	55. East Coast Central	0·09	1·92	— 1·83	1·13	6·08	— 81
	56. Do. South	0·64	2·70	— 2·06	0·86	6·65	— 87
	57. Madras South	2·22	1·67	+ 0·55	3·84	4·88	— 21

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *11th November, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Rainfall *nil* in the Circars and Deccan; light and below average elsewhere, except in Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevelly. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general. Standing crops are generally good, though blighted in small areas. More rain is urgently required. Outturn of crops is generally middling to average. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are fluctuating slightly; they have risen in the central and southern districts, also in Kistna, South Arcot, and Malabar. All relief-works and kitchens have been closed. The numbers on relief were:—Weavers—1,220 men, 1,022 women; total 2,242 relieved at their own trade in Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. Gratuitously relieved in villages—109 men, 541 women, 85 children; total 735 in Bellary and Bhadrachalam. Total on Government relief 2,977. Loans disbursed during the week Rs. 4,266.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Standing crops are thriving generally, except in one Petha of Poona, where they are withering for want of rain and two of Ahmednagar, where they are slightly affected by blight. Locusts caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad; four of Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar; three of Upper Sind frontier; one of Belgaum; slight in three of Panch Mahals and Rajkot. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad; and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Wadhwan, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in Khandesh. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Sholapur and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in Karachi. Prices continue high in Shikarpur; are falling in Nasik; and are stationary in Karachi and Ahmedabad. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum $13\frac{1}{3}$, Bijapur $13\frac{1}{6}$, Sholapur $9\frac{3}{8}$, Ahmednagar $10\frac{5}{8}$, Poona $10\frac{3}{8}$, Nasik $16\frac{9}{20}$, Satara $10\frac{9}{10}$, and Dharwar $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief-works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 1,757, Sholapur 25,751, Poona 9,361, Satara 4,608, Belgaum 1,334, Dharwar 220; total 43,031, of whom 34,723 are relief-workers and 8,308 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 198, including 10 in poor-houses; Sholapur 5,965, including 104 in poor-houses; Poona 7,956; Satara 550; Dharwar 989; total 15,658. Total number on relief 58,699.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th November.*—There was slight rain in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, but none in other districts during the week. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops continue favourable, except in Chittagong, where the crops were greatly injured by the recent cyclone. The sowing of the spring crops is everywhere making good progress, and the crops already sown are germinating well. The sowing of poppy has begun in parts of the Patna division. The price of rice fell in several districts during the week. Relief from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is still being given to a small extent in the following districts:—Champaran 129 (boys 64 and girls 65); Bhagalpur 143 (men 37, women 83, and children 23); Sonthal Parganas 189 (men 23, women 76, and children 90).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th November.*—No rain. The autumn crops are being harvested and spring sowings are in active progress. Locusts have re-appeared in a few districts causing slight injury only. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn crops is almost over in Umballa and Amritsar and is going on in other districts. Great-millet and bulrush-millet have been harvested in Shahpur and almost so in Dera Ismail Khan. Cotton-picking is also in progress in most districts. Sowings of spring crops are completed in Hissar; are almost over in Delhi; and are going on elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops are reported good in Rohtak, Jullundur, Mooltan, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan; they are average to good on irrigated, and average to poor on unirrigated areas in Lahore; average in Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan; and good in Amritsar. Damage has been done to crops by insects in parts of Ferozepore and by small insects and blight in parts of Lahore; locusts have appeared at Umballa and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage is reported. Condition of cattle has improved in Hissar; is fair in Delhi; generally good in Dera Ismail Khan; and good elsewhere. Fodder is reported abundant in Hissar and Rohtak and is sufficient in other districts. Prices are generally high; rising in Jullundur; falling slightly in Gurgaon; and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling at 10 to 13, gram 8½ to 11, bulrush-millet 14 to 18, great-millet 13 to 20, barley 13 to 17½, and maize 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Weather clear and fairly cool at the beginning of the week, but cloudy and close at the end. Slight showers have fallen in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Sowing of spring crops continues; germination is good. Reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), early sown *kodo*, and the poorer qualities of rice has commenced; and threshing of coarse rice, early millets, and pulses is in progress. Cotton is being picked in Chhindwara, Wardha, and Chanda. Sugarcane is in good condition. Locusts have again visited parts of Chhindwara, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Hoshangabad, but the flights have not been extensive, except in the latter district where the damage in certain villages of the Hoshangabad tahsil is reported to be 6 annas. The locusts have now spread over the whole of the Sohagpur tahsil, but the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained. Prices fluctuate, but the price of rice is falling rapidly in most districts from week to week; they have stiffened, however, in Nagpur owing to large purchases for export to the frontier. There has been a further fall of 39,000 in the numbers on relief-works which are being gradually closed and a decrease of 49,000 in the number receiving gratuitous relief. Most of the relief-works in the Jubbulpore division and the Nerbudda Valley have been closed. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 2,392, Jubbulpore 1,204, Mandla 722, Seoni 26, Narsinghpur 1,308, Betul 4,574, Chhindwara 3,518, Nagpur 4,769, Bhandara 4,645, Balaghat 8,689, Raipur 18,689, and Bilaspur 19,382; total 69,618. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 22,481, Damoh 13,266, Jubbulpore 28,376, Mandla 25,025, Seoni 11,545, Narsinghpur 11,158, Hoshangabad 8,702, Nimar 2,310, Betul 13,519, Chhindwara 13,516, Wardha 594, Nagpur 6,477, Chanda 10,722, Bhandara 20,970, Balaghat 14,135, Raipur 30,569, and Bilaspur 56,105; total 289,470. Total number on relief 359,088. There were also 6,851 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 22,969, women 32,580, and children 14,069. Dependants—men 658, women 880, and children 7,222, with 581 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 2,284, women

2,591, and children 5,489. Otherwise relieved—men 41,162, women 88,806, and children 97,624, with 42,133 unclassed. Wage prices—Saugor 8⅜, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur 9, Mandla and Seoni 10, Betul 8½, Chhindwara 12, Nagpur 11½, Bhandara and Bilaspur 12½, Balaghat 8¾, and Raipur 10½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th November.*—In Lower Burma prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is wanted in parts of the Shwebo district and in the Taungtha township of Myingyan. Prospects in the Myingyan township are very bad and most of the crops are reported to have failed. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pakokku; fallen considerably in Akyab; and slightly in Tharrawaddy; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief-works were—Myingyan 9,342. On gratuitous relief—Myingyan 2,563. Total number on relief 11,905. Price of rice—Myingyan 10 seers 15 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of late rice generally good. Tea manufacture continues; outturn of tea good for the time of year. Mustard sowings continue, but are restricted owing to prolonged floods. Pulses promise well. Prospects of sugarcane have improved in Assam Valley, but are bad in Sylhet owing to excessive rains. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Naga Hills 9¼, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 9½, Tezpur 8½, Sibsagar 11, and Lakhimpur 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th November.*—MYSORE.—Slight rain in parts. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but rain is wanted in parts. Prices have risen in Kolar and Mysore; fallen in Hassan, Kadur, and Chitaldroog. Paddy sown in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Chitaldroog and Kadur districts.

COORG.—Rice crop thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Water and fodder for cattle abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th November.*—BERAR.—Weather cool. Grain crops thriving satisfactorily. Cotton-picking commenced in parts of the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Preparation of land for the ensuing crop nearing completion. Sowing operations continue and weeding is in progress. Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices fluctuating. Occupants of poor-houses—Buldana 49. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10½, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10½, Ellichpur 10, and Wun 13 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—No rain during the week. Prospects everywhere continue very favourable, except in few places where standing crop wants more rain. Autumn harvest and spring sowings continue in parts. There has been a material fall in prices. Relief-works have closed. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief-works for week ended 28th October were—in Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, and Elgandal, 5,279. Prices in affected districts—7½ in Mahbubnagar, 8¾ Naldrug, and 9 seers per rupee in Lingsagar and Elgandal. 312 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir and 234 in Mahbubnagar. Total number on relief 5,825. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6¼, and *jowari* 10¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th November.*—No rain fell during week in Central India. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts

of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar agencies. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand; are stationary in Malwa and Gwalior; and falling elsewhere. Opium-sowing commenced in Malwa and Bhopawar. The number of persons employed on famine relief-works were—3,886 in Bundelkhand. On gratuitous relief—33 unclaimed children in Gwalior and 9,934 persons in Bundelkhand. Total number on relief 13,853. Prices 10½ to 18 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th November.*—Harvesting of autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops continue. Standing crops and prospects are good. Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Jhallawar, Bikanir; considerable in parts of Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in Serohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Bhurtpore, Ulwar; rising in Pertabgarh, Meywar, Dholpur; falling elsewhere. Gratuitous relief stopped in Marwar; 38 persons on such relief in Dholpur only.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 9th November.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Harvesting of the autumn and sowings for spring crops in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Rainfall 0·32. Reaping of lowland rice in progress. Sowing of upland winter crops completed. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	13,743	9,618	23,361	...	2,977	2,977	—20,384
Bombay . .	63,559	44,509	108,068	43,041	15,658	58,699	—49,369
Central Provinces	108,610	339,111	447,721	69,618	289,470	359,088	—88,633
Burma . .	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905	+ 1
Berar . .	320	246	566	...	49	49	— 517
Hyderabad .	9,301	...	9,301	5,279	546	5,825	— 3,476
Central India .	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853	— 2,557
Rajputana . .	...	110	110	...	38	38	— 72
TOTAL .	208,499	408,942	617,441	131,166	321,268	452,434	— 165,007

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

TE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and r Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

n-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Cuddapah	4,515	10,512	15,027*	1,544	8,980	10,524	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600
Kurnool	31,159	9,996	41,065	22,940	7,672	30,612	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821
Bellary	7,079	16,094	23,173	777	12,772	13,549	...	5,221	5,221	...	2,422	2,422
Anantapur	16,942	4,998	21,940	11,741	4,158	15,899	2,778	2,224	5,002*	2,024	1,462	3,486*
Ganjam	2,156	4,688	6,844	132	2,309	2,441	..	851	851	...	32	32
Godavari	...	349	349	...	724	724	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL MADRAS	61,851	(1)46,547	108,398	27,134	(2)36,615	73,749	13,023	(3)23,509	36,532	13,743	(4)9,618	23,361
Bombay.												
Bijapur	28,506	16,156	44,662	18,986	14,747	33,733	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794
Sholapur	65,591	14,001	79,592	53,309	12,081	65,390	35,435	9,470	44,905	29,026	7,946	36,972
Ahmednagar	63,082	17,138	80,220	39,204	14,845	54,049	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,936	13,380	23,316
Poona	14,440	30,318	44,758	13,797	26,355	40,152	12,821	17,365	30,186	11,504	11,927	23,431
Nasik	1,984	704	2,688	700	540	1,240	371	229	600	...	131	131
Satara	7,409	4,660	12,069	6,231	3,582	9,813	6,106	2,069	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194
Khandesh	1,141	258	1,399	458	128	586	346	...	346	..	...	...
Belgaum	7,562	501	8,063	5,124	870	5,994	3,606	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583
Dharwar	515	738	1,253	475	499	974	127	1,101	1,528	346	1,582	1,928
Ratnagiri	32	...	32	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	288	2,982	3,270	209	2,406	2,615	68	1,376	1,444	...	392	392
TOTAL BOMBAY	190,550	87,456	278,006	138,526	76,053	214,579	92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741
Bengal.												
Patna	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	3,082	3,082	...	529	529	...	529	529	...	...	...
Manbhum	7,317	4,546	11,863	7,289	4,514	11,803	9,454	3,036	12,490	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	...	148	148	...	155	155	...	151	151	...	150	150
TOTAL BENGAL	7,317	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170	...	150	150
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Etawah	...	765	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	...	19,376	19,376	...	382	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpur	...	867	867	...	428	428	...	37	37	...	...	...
Hamirpur	...	5,385	5,385	...	2,071	2,071	...	1,987	1,987	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	20,842	20,842	...	312	312	...	..	...	...	..	...
Jhansi	...	5,621	5,621	...	3,265	3,265	...	3,082	3,082	...	...	...
Jalaun	...	5,565	5,565	...	3,018	3,018	...	2,906	2,906	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	946	946	...	47	47	...	47	47	...	...	...
Unao	...	4,710	4,710	...	2,485	2,485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rai Bareili	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	7,240	7,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes 18,991 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 17,491 " " " " " "
(3) " 14,498 " " " " " "
(4) Including 5,850 " " " " " "
* Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
13	Mirzapur	...	287	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Shahjahanpur	...	161	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Fatehpur	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Benares	...	10,108	10,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	...	82,151	82,151	...	12,008	12,008	...	8,059	8,059	...	...	...
	Punjab.												
1	Delhi	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL PUNJAB	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	7,618	30,250	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925	4,549	29,851	34,400	3,367	28,084	31,451
2	Damoh	9,459	19,281	28,740	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537
3	Jabalpur	17,848	34,217	52,065	9,137	33,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661
4	Mandla	8,384	24,629	33,013	6,819	24,972	31,791	1,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132
5	Seoni	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,289	14,047
6	Narsinghpur	6,249	15,482	21,731	3,968	14,360	18,328	2,416	13,278	15,694	1,393	11,370	12,763
7	Hoshangabad	18,974	9,044	29,018	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,541	7,861	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,342
8	Nimar	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647	...	2,415	2,415	...	2,219	2,219
9	Betul	8,453	20,426	28,879	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,411	6,605	12,932	19,537
10	Chindwara	8,255	13,976	22,231	8,857	16,232	25,089	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	14,617	19,810
11	Nagpur	6,204	10,582	16,786	3,458	10,573	14,031	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993
12	Chanda	97	6,831	6,928	112	9,248	9,360	...	9,339	9,339	...	10,741	10,741
13	Bhandara	18,580	18,945	37,525	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,947	21,334	29,281
14	Balaghat	25,475	15,968	41,443	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,556	14,571	28,127
15	Raipur	44,538	42,897	87,435	44,778	40,976	85,754	41,431	37,336	78,770	34,916	33,237	68,153
16	Bilaspur	46,293	98,088	144,381	45,552	89,364	134,916	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,802
17	Sambalpur	421	98	519	893	...	893	801	92	893	...	...	...
18	Wardha	949	4,136	5,085	963	3,490	4,453	960	3,352	4,312	...	2,560	2,560
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	231,286	385,713	616,999	191,314	373,414	564,728	157,218	352,003	509,221	118,067	326,089	444,156*
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	316	54	370	667	104	771	593	86	679	488	72	560
2	Myingyan	10,059	439	10,498	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,749	12,140	8,368	2,976	11,344
3	Yamethin	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	111	111	...	...	...
	TOTAL BURMA	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904
	Berar.												
1	Akola	...	2,190	2,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ellichpur	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566	...	458	458	...	...	...
3	Amraoti	...	248	248	...	412	412	...	108	108	...	36	36
4	Buldana	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569	438	118	556	320	210	530
	TOTAL BERAR	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	320	246	566

* There were also 7,198 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Hyderabad.												
Raichur					...	...						
Naldrug	19,485*	115	19,600	15,002*	99	15,101	8,799†		8,804	†9,208		9,301
Gulburga				...	...	...						
Lingsagar		300	300	...	434	434		201	201			
Bir		340	340	...	19	19		401	401			
Mahbubnagar		355	358	...	344	344		263	263			
Elgandal		608	608	..	578	578		388	388			
Aurangabad												
Nalgonda												
Total Hyderabad	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301		9,301
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	5,153	13,192	18,345	5,801	13,089	19,890	5,001	12,711	17,712	4,110	12,031	16,141
Baghelkhand	2,987	2,732	5,719	217	2,581	2,798	(not	reported.)		(not	reported.)	
Gwalior	50	187	237	ot report	ed.) 40	40	18	106	124	...	57	57
Bhopal	396	490	886	(not	reported.)		91	370	461		212	212
Total Central India	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	189	189	...	94	94	...	54	54	...	23	23
Dholpur	1	178	179	..	116	116	...	99	99	...	87	87
Bhurtpur	...	38	38	...	15	15	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total Rajputana	1	405	406	...	225	225	...	154	154	...	110	110
Grand total for all provinces	531,332	634,521	1,165,853	405,419	525,456	930,875	296,300	462,382	758,682	218,410	396,289	614,699

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† " " " " " " " and Nalgonda.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 13th November, 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Earnings. Per mile per week.	Week ending 30th October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 30th October 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 30th October 1897. Earnings. Per mile per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 30th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	584	1,735	11,98,090	689	1,735	11,0[illegible],000	638	1,64,00,101	1,80,32,000	16,31,897	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	20,330	163	125	24,000	199	3,89,627	4,01,000	41,373	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	9,371	115	862	71,000	84	14,95,5[illegible]9	14,17,000	...	78,579
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,17,016	156	752	93,700	124	16,81,247	18,20,000	1,47,753	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	3,738	179	21	2,500	119	42,808	54,300	11,492	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	803	96	9	1,000	111	20,996	20,200	...	6,796
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,82,698	211	1,818	2,91,000	160	55,06,167	55,08,000	1,833	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	662	39	17	400	24	9,353	8,300	...	1,053
South Indian	101	1,042	1,81,011	175	1,042	1,39,000	133	20,17,019	20,84,000	67,081	...
Máyavaram-Metupet	89	84	4,[illegible]06	87	84	4,300	86	86,674	88,700	1,726	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,58,339	135	1,165	99,800	86	20,06,134	24,2[illegible]	3,36,866	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	41,010	139	296	27,700	94	5,21,[illegible]	6,86,000	1,34,068	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	759	1,09,724	145	815	99,000	121	13,85,218	16,48,000	62,782	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	17,372	87	200	12,800	64	2,00,967	1,92,000	...	8,967
Assam-Bengal	87	159	11,730	71	236	20,500	72	1,78,544	2,42,[illegible]00	63,756	...
Burma	145	889	1,51,741	171	888	1,[illegible]0,000	109	10,08,640	21,[illegible]8,000	2,09,360	...
TOTAL	218	9,8[illegible]4	24,04,227	252	10,082	21,33,000	213	3,40,[illegible],[illegible]98	3,76,7[illegible],00	26,7[illegible],102	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,956	5,25,570	178	2,883	6,93,000	240	88,85,070	1,13,37,000	27,51,930	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,01,617	203	875	1,41,000	161	23,36,617	24,02,000	65,383	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	422	814	4,43,205	545	817	4,44,000	543	51,54,601	53,97,000	...	5,57,601
East Coast	89	500	81,253	162	538	91,500	114	7,83,559	10,07,000	2,23,441	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	25	1,653	66	25	1,700	68	41,544	26,000	...	12,544
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	..	(*g*)	...	.
TOTAL	221	4,792	12,13,304	253	5,138	13,41,200	261	1,27,01,391	2,01,72,000	74,70,609	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,490	5,73,771	352	1,491	3,81,000	256	80,10,993	73,85,000	...	6,25,063
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	342	361	3,00,142	651	361	1,80,000	410	38,41,085	37,42,000	...	99,085
Madras	248	840	2,41,464	287	840	2,04,000	243	30,40,400	35,79,000	2,29,540	...
TOTAL	350	2,761	10,65,377	385	2,762	7,74,000	277	1,55,02,[illegible]08	1,5[illegible],[illegible],00	...	4,00,408
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,477	47,73,198	273	18,012	42,58,800	236	6,82,02,[illegible]07	7,28,54,500	40,51,[illegible]93	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	25,074	157	160	34,400	215	4,17,631	5,46,000	1,28,369	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,141	279	22	5,[illegible]00	236	92,732	86,4[illegible]0	...	6,332
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	17,[illegible]	259	66	12,600	191	1,44,372	1,57,000	12,978	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	7,063	221	36	8,700	242	1,13,029	1,09,000	...	4,029
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	14,171	182	78	15,100	194	2,04,997	2,67,000	62,003	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	55	1,100	20	...	32,900	32,900	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	17,004	34	51	18,000	353	2,53,971	2,53,000	...	971
TOTAL	1[illegible]4	413	92,059	223	408	95,100	203	12,26,082	14,51,300	2,24,618	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	1,772	24	74	2,000	27	32,703	22,900	...	9,803
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,062	62	114	5,500	48	1,62,840	91,300	...	71,240
Nágdá-Ujjain	99	31	2,114	68	38	1,100	31	(*i*) 25,084	20,900	...	5,184
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	383	65,707	169	331	59,200	177	9,94,773	11,31,000	1,36,227	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,135	87	13	500	38	10,814	15,900	...	4,944
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	11,585	107	108	8,900	80	2,81,783	1,80,000	...	1,01,783
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,015	301	10	3,900	390	60,285	70,100	9,815	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier, including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	5,546	84	66	4,100	62	90,125	1,14,000	23,875	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	65	93	5,048	54	93	3,900	42	85,200	86,200	1,000	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,344	81	29	1,000	34	35,073	31,000	...	4,073
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,509	49	59	1,800	23	53,135	60,100	6,965	...
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	3,000	3,000	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,113	51	22	600	41	18,832	12,100	...	6,732
TOTAL	115	968	1,03,440	113	966	95,000	93	18,63,767	18,41,900	...	21,867
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	84	334	30,707	92	331	22,100	66	4,19,080	4,11,000	...	7,680
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	40	2,76[illegible]	69	40	2,700	50	53,801	59,700	5,801	...
Jámnagar	...	...	..	...	31	[illegible]	25	...	37,600	37,600	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	61	364	23,150	64	364	11,700	32	3,34,007	3,36,000	...	2,007
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,53[illegible]	39	60	1,800	30	44,248	37,300	...	5,948
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	7,221	77	94	6,200	66	1,09,646	1,15,000	5,354	...
TOTAL	70	898	66,4[illegible]	74	910	45,500	42	9,57,300	9,60,600	33,210	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,7[illegible]	50,41,550	259	20,425	44,02,700	220	7,22,50,4[illegible]6	7,71,[illegible]8,200	48,87,764	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadinalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 31st October 1896.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 10th November, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIX OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 30th October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 30th October 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 30th October 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	11,95,000	689	1,738	11,07,000	638	2,92,71,756	3,29,03,000	36,31,244	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	20,330	163	125	21,000	168	5,77,714	6,36,000	58,286	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	99,371	115	862	71,000	82	30,63,555	30,83,000	19,445	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,17,616	156	752	92,700	123	30,44,015	34,64,000	4,19,985	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,758	179	21	2,500	119	79,851	89,000	9,149	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	893	99	9	1,000	111	43,789	36,600	...	7,189
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,84,998	211	1,815	2,91,000	160	1,13,00,362	1,05,80,000	...	7,20,362
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	662	39	17	400	24	30,344	22,300	...	8,044
South Indian	165	1,042	1,81,911	175	1,042	1,34,000	133	53,52,159	54,36,000	83,841	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,706	87	54	4,300	80	1,86,443	1,90,000	3,557	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,57,339	135	1,165	93,800	80	41,46,003	45,63,000	4,16,997	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	41,610	139	296	27,700	94	9,29,757	11,72,000	2,43,143	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	1,06,724	145	815	99,000	121	31,07,444	34,89,000	2,91,556	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	12,772	87	200	12,800	64	4,34,016	4,53,000	18,984	...
Assam-Bengal	61	119	11,230	71	256	20,800	73	3,19,120	4,84,000	1,64,880	...
Burma	175	886	1,51,641	171	888	1,50,000	169	37,70,119	44,12,000	6,41,881	...
TOTAL	232	9,854	24,94,727	252	10,082	21,43,000	213	6,37,04,547	7,09,66,000	52,67,353	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,056	5,25,576	198	2,884	6,93,000	240	1,61,93,995	1,85,45,000	23,46,005	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,61,617	203	825	1,41,000	171	46,79,597	48,27,000	1,47,403	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,13,205	508	812	4,44,000	548	88,61,140	82,79,000	...	5,82,140
East Coast	94	500	81,223	162	538	61,500	114	14,44,610	16,99,000	2,54,390	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	74	25	1,600	66	25	1,700	68	61,491	57,500	...	5,991
Cherra-Companygunj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 5,053	(*i*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,292	12,13,374	283	5,118	13,11,200	254	3,12,50,891	3,34,09,700	21,58,809	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,[illegible]	5,73,771	352	1,401	7,81,000	558	1,78,11,401	1,48,48,000	...	29,63,401
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	930	461	3,00,422	651	461	1,8[illegible],000	410	82,04,815	82,20,000	...	6,35,815
Madras	253	84[illegible]	2,13,104	257	840	2,01,000	243	64,75,474	63,81,000	4,93,530	...
TOTAL	347	2,701	10,[illegible]	282	2,702	7,[illegible],000	277	3,31,31,686	2,79,58,000	...	31,93,680
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	15,147	47,77,[illegible]	253	18,002	4,5[illegible]	239	13,01,01,118	13,43,37,600	42,32,482	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	100	25,6[illegible]	[illegible]	100	34,100	[illegible]	7,47,974	8,93,000	1,45,026	...
Tarkessur	234	22	9,143	2[illegible]	22	5,200	238	1,72,677	1,77,000	...	4,677
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	69	17,06[illegible]	250	69	12,[illegible]	90	2,88,837	2,66,000	...	22,837
Bengal-Dooars	146	30	[illegible]	2[illegible]	30	8,[illegible]	212	1,69,583	1,67,000	...	2,583
Dibru-Sadiya	108	78	14,3[illegible]	182	78	15,100	194	3,98,444	4,70,000	1,01,556	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	28	1,100	20	...	(*k*) 49,300	49,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	17,000	3[illegible]	51	18,000	353	4,86,932	4,61,000	...	24,932
TOTAL	177	413	92,07[illegible]	22[illegible]	409	95,100	203	22,42,147	24,83,300	2,40,853	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,7[illegible]	24	74	2,000	27	56,548	55,800	...	748
Bhopal-Ujjain	50	111	7,0[illegible]	62	114	5,800	48	2,80,814	1,92,000	...	88,814
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	2,314	[illegible]	35	1,100	31	(*l*) 25,684	57,000	31,316	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	161	335	65,207	199	331	59,200	177	18,21,289	19,76,000	1,54,711	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	3,125	87	13	500	38	78,993	37,800	...	41,093
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	11,588	107	108	8,900	82	6,17,235	4,01,000	...	2,16,235
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,015	301	10	3,600	390	94,753	1,17,000	22,247	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	5,546	84	66	[illegible]	62	1,51,643	1,90,000	38,357	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	88	93	5,048	54	93	3,[illegible]	42	2,65,007	1,95,000	...	70,007
Kolhápur	70	29	2,344	81	29	1,000	34	68,682	62,000	...	6,682
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,300	46	79	1,800	23	1,35,612	1,29,000	...	6,612
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	14	200	11	...	(*m*) 3,900	3,900	...
Cooch Behar	65	22	1,113	51	22	900	41	37,347	29,500	...	7,847
TOTAL	125	968	1,09,449	113	966	93,000	93	36,33,507	34,46,000	...	1,87,507
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	30,707	92	334	22,100	66	10,25,155	9,68,000	...	57,155
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	40	2,976	65	46	2,700	59	1,05,4[illegible]	1,13,000	7,506	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,300	25	...	(*n*) 67,600	67,600	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	23,150	64	364	1,[illegible]	32	6,60,783	6,78,000	7,217	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,358	39	60	1,800	30	76,510	68,700	...	7,810
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	7,231	77	94	6,200	66	2,28,679	2,24,000	...	4,679
TOTAL	82	898	66,422	74	944	45,800	48	20,[illegible]6,021	21,01,300	12,679	...
GRAND TOTAL	230	19,[illegible]	50,41,[illegible]	250	20,1[illegible]5	4[illegible],02,7[illegible]0	220	13,8[illegible],77,693	14,23,76,200	42,08,507	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 30th October 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 18th July to the 31st October 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 30th October 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 30th October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 10th November, 1897.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1897.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3183 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 6th November 1897:—

No. 417 of 1897.—Gustav Levinstein, of the firm of L. I. Levinstein & Sons, tanners, of Rosenstrasse, Berlin, and 2 Railway Approach, London bridge, London, for improvements in and relating to the tanning of hides and skins.

No. 418 of 1897.—Terje Aanensen Fidjeland, gun-maker, of Fostvedt, near Christianssand, S., in the Kingdom of Norway, for improvements in projectiles for fire-arms.

No. 419 of 1897.—Aërators Limited, manufacturers, of Broad Street Avenue, in the city of London, for an improved closing device for capsules designed to contain gas or other fluid under high pressure.

No. 420 of 1897.—William Samuel Colwell, mechanical engineer, residing at 5432 Lexington Avenue, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U. S. A., for rotary engines.

No. 421 of 1897.—Thomas Chell, engineer, of Ekatherinengof manufactory, Volinkon, St. Petersberg, for improved means for humidifying air in textile mills or factories.

No. 422 of 1897.—James Marsden, manufacturing clothier, of the Limes, Standish, near Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in marking out cloth for cutting, embroidering and the like, and in apparatus and materials used therefor.

No. 423 of 1897.—Francis William Webb, engineer, of Chester Place, Crewe, in the county of Chester, George Edwards, engineer, of the Railway Signal company, Limited, Fazakerley, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and Arthur Moore Thompson, engineer, of Holly Bank, Crewe, as aforesaid, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for controlling the traffic on single lines of railway.

No. 3184 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 333 of 1896.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26 Perth road, Stroud green, London, for improvements in machines for breaking balls of rolled tea leaf and sifting same. (Specification filed 27 May 1897.)

No. 415 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003F street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for a machine for use in the manufacture of seamless leather loops. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 3185 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 246 of 1891.—William James Sawyer's invention for an improved inkstand. (From 23 November 1897 to 23 November 1898.)

No. 320 of 1891.—Daniel Kemp West's invention for improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods. (From 15 December 1897 to 15 December 1898.)

No. 165 of 1893.—George Earl Church and George Watson Ettenger's invention for improvements in brake apparatus for railway waggons and carriages. (From 27 November 1897 to 27 November 1898.)

No. 3186 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 314 of 1892.—Joseph Morewood Dowsett's invention for an improved fastening for bolt s more especially applicable to the fish joints of railways and tramways. (Specification filed 3 August 1893.)

No. 11 of 1893.—Edward Garlick and Adolph Gothard Christiansen's invention for destroying excrement, to be named "Garlick and Christiansen's excreta destructor". (Specification filed 31 July 1893.)

No. 49 of 1893.—William Heath Phelps' invention for a new or improved method of rendering "Phelps' patent riding habit skirt" or any other riding habit skirt perfectly safe. (Specification filed 31 July 1893.)

No. 191 of 1893.—Frederick William Pinson's invention for improved means of pivoted attachment between padlock shackles and cases. (Specification filed 1 August 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 11 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for a vessel for holding or storing fluids under air pressure, which can be applied to various useful purposes. (Specification filed 2 August 1892.)

No. 14 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for a nut cutter, principally intended for cutting betel nuts into fine threads or strings. (Specification filed 4 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	89,11,820	8	4	1,56,00,293	7	8
Public Deposits at Branches	66,88,472	15	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,91,81,703	6	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,58,927	13	0
Sundries				23,26,455	3	2
RUPEES				9,55,67,379	13	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				60,80,572	0	
Other authorised Investments				74,73,897	8	
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,32,41,483	9	0
Amounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,18,82,322	1	10
Bills discounted and purchased				1,53,08,441	8	6
Balances with other Banks				5,07,556	10	0
Bullion				2,857	11	0
Dead Stock				13,31,301	9	3
Stamps				9,305	12	3
Sundries				11,43,210	9	6
				6,71,31,009	0	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,14,40,522	6	11	2,84,36,370	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,69,95,848	6	11			
RUPEES				9,55,67,379	13	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 11th November, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 42.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157	14	1
,,	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111	9	6
,,	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828	0	0
,,	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78	6	5
,,	Story,——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117	5	4
,,	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77	15	3
,,	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138	10	8
,,	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47	5	7
,,	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214	11	11
,,	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274	14	6
,,	McCullum,——, Conductor	.....	John	354	6	10
,,	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
,,	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
,,	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
,,	Cassidy,——, Corporal	.....	John	61	3	9
,,	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187	1	10
,,	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
,,	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
,,	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
,,	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
,,	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43	0	0
,,	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
,,	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	160	0	0
,,	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5	9	5
,,	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11	8	2
,,	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
,,	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958	3	2
,,	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D	157	3	9
,,	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
,,	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
,,	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
,,	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
,,	Smith, J., unner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
,,	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
,,	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde. H Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
,,	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn Arty	Mary and James	11	12	9
,,	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	3	0	6
,,	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd B. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
,,	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	65	11	9
,,	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
,,	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
,,	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12	10	11
,,	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
,,	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
,,	Cunringham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
,,	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
,,	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
,,	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
,,	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert, Charles and John.	141	7	1
,,	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde. H. A.	Thomas	23	15	2
,,	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th B. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842)	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryan, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
,, 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty	Charlotte	4	2	8
,, 3, 1843	Roach, Edward Private	1st En Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sep. 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Jame	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson		Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61	2	3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major		Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	202	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co. 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen Gunner	3rd Co. 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7		7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,——, Sergeant		Julia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.		Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscan, John, Corporal		Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	70	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal		Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant		C. William and William H.	145	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Federick, and David Edwin.	91	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Canductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,——, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	20	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	2[illegible]	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Odnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant		Mary	253	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June .. 1862	Keddie, J. Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzeil	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.			
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4	0	
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt	Adulphus George	62	13	
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick	186	3	

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND
Calcutta, the 1st November, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1855-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th October, 1897	1,04,83,700	2,00,44,500	14,65,49,200	2,82,82,300	1,45,15,900	9,16,100	28,500	21,03,36,800	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,11,58,727
Add—																						
Amount of Couponed Notes transferred to in London . . .	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	...	75,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October, 1897 . . .	2,50,000	...	60,000	...	...	...	...	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October, 1897 . . .	...	1,58,500	57,500	32,400	1,000	...	...	2,49,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October, 1897 . . .	...	1,55,000	3,19,300	1,50,000	...	...	...	6,24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,24,300
	1,07,33,700	2,03,58,300	14,69,86,000	2,84,64,700	1,45,16,900	9,91,100	28,500	21,13,45,500	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,24,17,427
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	1,34,000	14,00,200	52,700	55,000	31,500	...	16,73,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,73,400
Balance on 31st October, 1897	1,07,33,700	2,02,24,300	14,55,85,800	2,84,12,000	1,44,61,900	9,59,600	28,500	20,96,72,100	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,07,44,027

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1897, to 31st Aug., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,615 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,846 lakhs.
" 1st Sept., 1897, " 15th Sept., " ditto 14 " ditto 20 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 25 " ditto 19 "
" 1st Oct., " " 15th Oct., " ditto 22 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 12 " ditto 16 "

9,769 lakhs. 8,915 lakhs.
8,915 "

Balance against India . 854 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, the 8th November, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1897.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve in coin and bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	78,00,000	8,73,78,730	9,51,78,730	3,42,00,163	...	3,42,90,163
Allahabad	...	1,35,09,695	1,35,09,695	1,27,03,360	...	1,27,03,360
Lahore	...	1,86,72,825	1,86,72,825	1,34,44,815	...	1,34,44,815
Bombay	27,06,250	6,74,59,190	7,01,65,440	3,67,06,812	...	3,67,06,812
Karachi	...	95,93,610	95,93,610	46,97,035	...	46,97,035
Madras	27,47,905	2,40,35,780	2,67,83,685	1,13,84,687	...	1,13,84,687
Calicut	...	15,88,070	15,88,070	19,62,038	...	19,62,038
Rangoon	...	1,03,52,915	1,03,52,915	2,65,95,940	...	2,65,95,940
	1,32,54,155	23,26,50,815	24,59,04,970			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...			
Total			24,59,04,970	14,19,04,850	...	14,19,04,850

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another	...
	14,19,04,850
Add—Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897	40,00,000
Amount in course of remittance	174
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882	9,99,99,946
Grand Total	24,59,04,970

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
Mrs.—Hudson	Not stated	Not stated	The District Judge of Azamgarh, on 29th October, 1897.	Deceased was owner of the Bagli Pingra Estate. No Will found No application.
Mrs. W. H. Renton (of 2, Baparitola Lane, Calcutta.)	Presidency General Hospital.	2nd October, 1897	The District Judge of 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 30th October, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
Mrs.—Barker (of Krishnagar, Nadia.)	Ditto	14th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Arthur Ralph Brennon (of 18-1, Fordyce's Lane, Calcutta.)	Ditto	16th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Louis Mansen (of S. Levernbank.)	Ditto	20th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Custodio Camarata (of 2, Rowdon Street, Calcutta.)	Ditto	26th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mrs. Annie Ferrier (of The Alms House, Calcutta.)	Ditto	27th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mr. Donald S. Thomson (of Chandpur Tea Estate.)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Edward W. Stapleton (of The Alms House, Calcutta.)	Ditto	29th September, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Robert Frederick Lethbridge.	England	28th May, 1897	The District Judge of Tirhoot, on 30th October, 1897.	Deceased was of the Attur Indigo Factory. Will left, Messrs. Victor North Hickley and Francis Alexander Hudson, Attorneys for the Executrix, Mrs. Mary Kathleen Lethbridge, widow of deceased, applied for and obtained Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

9, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 12th November, 1897.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 22.—Offices reported opened and closed during October, 1897 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
*Adozai . .	Punjab . .	6th Oct.	Opened.
* Ditto . .	Ditto . .	6th „	Closed.
Ahmednagar City	Bombay . .	1st „	Opened.
Bombay Malabar Point.	Ditto . .	28th „	Closed.
Brahmavar .	Madras . .	1st „	Ditto.
Chomrajapuram .	Ditto . .	22nd „	Opened.
*Galanai . .	Punjab . .	4th „	Closed.
*Gandakai . .	Ditto . .	28th „	Opened.
* Ditto . .	Ditto . .	30th „	Closed.
Ganeshkind .	Bombay . .	13th „	Ditto.
Hungarcutta .	Madras . .	1st „	pened.
*Kai . . .	Punjab .	9th „	Ditto.
Kalabagh (Murree Hills).	Ditto . .	15th „	Closed.
*Karuppa . .	Ditto . .	24th „	Opened.
Khairagali . .	Ditto . .	11th „	Closed.
Madras Guindy .	Madras . .	26th „	Opened.
Mahabaleshwar .	Bombay . .	1st „	Ditto.
Malabar Point .	Ditto . .	12th „	Ditto.
Matheran . .	Ditto . .	1st „	Ditto.
Mussooree Charleville.	North-Western Provinces.	31st „	Closed.
*Nahakai . .	Punjab . .	3rd „	Ditto.
Nathiagali . .	Ditto . .	31st „	Ditto.
*Ranjkara . .	Ditto . .	22nd „	Ditto.
*Serai . .	Ditto .	23rd „	Ditto.
Shekh Budin .	Ditto . .	2nd „	Ditto.
*Shinawari .	Ditto . .	1st „	Opened.
Usterzai . .	Ditto . .	23rd „	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Alipur Block Hut	East Indian Railway.	1st Oct.	Opened.
Barabari . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	27th Sept.	Ditto.
Bhavnagar Bundar	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.	16th Oct.	Ditto.
Chhabra . .	Goona-Bara Railway.	14th „	Ditto.
Oyaria Block Hut.	East Indian Railway.	16th „	Ditto.

*Field Offices opened in connection with the disturbances on the North-West Frontier.

M. J. BRIND,

Superintendent, attached to Office of the Director General of Telegraphs, for Director, Traffic Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th November, 1897.

No. 256.—In supersession of Notification No. 244, dated the 18th August, granting 3 months' privilege leave to Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, that officer is granted nine months' leave on medical certificate, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July, 1897.

The 9th November, 1897.

No. 257.—Captain A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 258.—Mr. W. F. E. Adams, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th October, 1897, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 11th November, 1897.

No. 259.—Brevet.-Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, C.I.E., R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having on return from furlough assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th October, 1897, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. T. A. Pope, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 260.—Captain J. M. Fleming, I. S. C., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 4th November, 1897, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 2515—155-2, dated 27th October, 1897, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 5th November, 1897 :—

Mr. T. A. Pope, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, I. S. C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Mahamahopadhya Chandrakanta Tarkalankar, Sree Gopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1897-98, will deliver his first lecture on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and the Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 27th November, 1897, at 3 P.M. The lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be open to the public.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 8th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

His Excellency the Chancellor has decided to allow the Masters or Doctors in some Faculty and Bachelors of Arts, *who graduated before the year 1867*, to fill up two vacancies in the Senate by election. Candidates for election must be Masters or Doctors in some Faculty or Bachelors of Arts who took their degree *before the year 1867*.

The election will take place at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 1st January, 1898.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a Master or Doctor in some Faculty or a Bachelor of Arts *who took his degree before the year 1867*, and no graduate will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The written nominations of candidates must reach the office of the Registrar not later than the 22nd of November, 1897.

On and after the 6th of December, 1897, voting papers containing the names of the candidates nominated will, on application, be supplied by the Registrar. These papers must be filled up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 1st of January, 1898, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., but graduates who are not able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up the papers in the presence of a Magistrate, a Judge, Subordinate Judge or a Munsif (excluding Village Munsifs), by whom the papers will be countersigned. All voting papers, duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid, must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 1st of January, 1898, after which no voting paper will be accepted. Graduates who are not personally known to the officer in whose presence the voting papers are filled up must bring with them their diplomas or other satisfactory proof of identity.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 8th November, 1897.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 7017.—Under the provisions of Articles 369 and 373 (*a*), Munshi Ghulam Muhammad, sub. *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Duki, is granted leave on medical certificate for one and-a-half months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 7018.—Lala Dasuram, Naib Tahsildar of Duki, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Duki, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 7099.—Under section 94 (1) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to a limit of five hundred rupees in value, to be exercised by him within the local limits of the Sibi and Shahrig tahsils.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 1143—331.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Lala Maharaj Sarup, Naib Tehsildar of Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

The 8th November, 1897.

No. 331.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877 (1 of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Lala Maharaj Sarup, Naib Tehsildar, Ajmere, to be a Munsiff in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 29th October, 1897.

No. 4518.—With reference to No. 3 of the Regulations prescribed by him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, in his Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint the following to be Inspecting Officers at Bangalore Cantonment Station for the purposes of the said rules :—

The Assistant Surgeons on special plague duty in the Civil and Military Station.

The Nurses on special plague duty in the Civil and Military Station.

2. The appointment of the Vaccinatrix of the Civil and Military Station Municipality to be an Inspecting Officer at Bangalore Cantonment Station, published in Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February, 1897, is cancelled, with effect from the 1st November, 1897.

No. 4519.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor General in Council, under section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to amend the Regulations prescribed in his Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February, 1897, as follows :—

(1) For Regulation IV substitute the following :—

"Inspecting Officers appointed under these Regulations are empowered to examine all persons arriving by, or intending to leave by, the trains mentioned, and to forward under proper escort such as are suffering, or suspected by them to be suffering, from the Bubonic Plague to such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons respectively. They are further empowered to detain for observation, and, if necessary, to forward under proper escort to such places as may be appointed for the purpose, persons who are believed to have come into contact with persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the Bubonic Plague."

(2) In Regulation VI for the words "and may there cause him to be detained for 10 days" read "where he shall be detained for a period not exceeding 10 days".

No. 4520.—In exercise of his powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following additions to the temporary Regulations prescribed by him in his Notification No. 849, dated the 3rd March, 1897 :—

In number IV after the words "the Health Officer of the Municipality" add "or the Assistant Surgeon, or Nurse, on special plague duty."

After number VI insert the following :—

VIA.—The Inspecting Officers appointed for duty at the Bangalore Cantonment Station by paragraph 2 of Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February, 1897 (as amended by Notification No. 4518 of to-day's date), are empowered to enter any house or premises within the Civil and Military Station occupied, or believed by them to be occupied, by a person :—

(*a*) Whose address has been given under rule V of Resident's Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February last, to an Inspecting Officer as having come from a part of India infected by the plague, or

(*b*) Who is known or believed to have come from such a part of India, for the purpose of satisfying themselves whether such person is suffering from the Bubonic Plague.

VIB.—Persons forwarded under rule IV of Resident's Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February, 1897 (as amended by Notification No. 4519 of to-day's date), to the Isolation Hospital, or other place within the Civil and Military Station set apart for the reception of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from, or infected by, the plague, shall be detained therein until the Medical Officer in charge of such hospital or place is of opinion that their further detention is unnecessary.

Any person entering the precincts of such hospital or place may be detained for purposes of observation for such time not exceeding ten days as the Medical Officer in charge may consider necessary.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 4591.—Under the provisions of section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident is pleased to direct that if, in the case of an investigation by the Police into the cause of death of any soldier, camp follower or other person entitled to Military Medical attendance, an examination of the body of the deceased is deemed necessary under the said section, such body shall be forwarded to the hospital which the deceased would ordinarily have attended for medical relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 4596.—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., resigned.

LEAVE.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 4673.—Lieutenant T. E. Piercy, out of India for six months, with effect from the 1st November, 1897.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant Resident.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Assistant Engineer C. F. Laslett, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

J. HEXT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

No. 84.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 448, dated 27th October, 1897, Messrs. R. B. Addis and W. A. C. Sisson, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, are posted to the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey and Rewari-Kuchaman Chord Survey, respectively.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director General.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 156-*P*.—Mr. Frank Finn, B.A., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, on return from privilege leave resumed charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, on the forenoon of the 5th current.

By Order,
C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1897.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed 'For sick soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Maj.-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
H—141 of 1897-98	V-16—64733	100	Babu Ram Chandra Biswas, Head Clerk, Police Office, Bankura.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 8th November, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found buried in Muli Warg No. 17 of Badahadu village, Coondapoor Taluq, on 6th August, 1897, *viz.*, 47 brass and copper vessels valued at R16-3-4.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of South Canara, at his office at Mangalore, on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1898, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Collector.

SOUTH CANARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Mangalore, 3rd November 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at ₹200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, ₹2-4. Price of each number ₹1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume ₹5.

3 Palaeontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price ₹8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price ₹1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal By T. H. Holland (1896). Price ₹3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price ₹3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price ₹12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 8th November, 1897.

Agents, Windsor & Newton.
Arbuthnot & Co., E. M.
Bell, W.
Bland & Co.
Calcutta Stamp Exchange Société Philatélique.
Caslon & Co., Type Founders.
Cleworth, J. L. A.
Coleman, L. G. (Photo. Artist).
Dawson & Co., Successors to Westcott, Harvey & Sons.
Dement, Jasper.
Dulton & Bennett (Bootmakers).
Editor, "Indian Standard".
Fuller, G. A.
Grunwald & Co.
Lazaro & Stiller.
La Touche, C. C.
Manager, Amicable Insurance Office.
Manager, Asiatic Fire Insurance Co.
Manager, Fire Insurance Association, Ld.
Manager, Scottish Commercial Fire & Life Insurance Co.
Managing Agents, Potong Tea Company, Limited.
Metropolitan Watch Company.
Mr. Cave (Musical Instrument Importer).
Peterson & Co., Watchmakers, etc,
Phillips, W. O.
Rio Chemical Co.
Rowbotham, H. M.
Selfe, A. P.
Spruggi, C. S.
Strain, J. B., Insurance Agent.
The Manager, "Field Gazette".

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allix, Maurice.
Alton, F. D.
Bapty, Mrs. J. R.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Beaur, Fritz.
Benbow, A. J.
Bennett, H. H.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Browne, J.
Burlington, F.
Caine, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Clegg-Barklie, Mrs.
Clementson, F.
Cook, Percy.
Creffield, Mrs.
Dacre-Scott, Mrs.
Daly, H.
D'Arcy, Miss T.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Geo. J.
Delatoye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Dods, Miss.
Duflot, Miss A.
Dunn, Master Thos. John.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Essa, Leon.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fremersdorf, E. J.
Gallaghar, W.
Gallway, C. H.
George, E., Mrs.
Gibson, Miss.
Gillan, D. H., Rev.
Grenyer, Mrs.
Grosholz, A. E.
Guest, The Hon. Ivor.
Gutpay, B. L.
Haegert, Rev. A.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Hardwick, A. A.
Higgins, Mrs.
Hill, B.
Hodgson, Mrs.
Holton, Mrs. Jane E.
Inman, Thos.
Joakim, W. L.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kelsall, Miss L.
Kennedy, Mrs. R.
Kidd, J. A.
Langley, C. H.
Ledger, Robt. Ellis.
Lloyd, Francis Henry.
Macdonald, Mrs. S.
Maclean, C. W.
Max Heller.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McGuire, T.
McLeod, C. F.
McNamee, R.
Meikle, J.
Meikle, James.
Michael, F.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Moore, J.
Morris, J. R., Dr.
Moulini, Charles.
Murphy, E., Mrs.
Naidler, Miss L.
Naskidot, M. T.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Philben, E.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Raines, Mrs.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Rogers, Arthur.
Ross, Johnny.
Setters & Co.
Soul, C.
Stopford, F. P.
Starmer, Edwin.
Thomson, G. W.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Unger, G. E.
Valentin, H.
Vigar, C.
Wall, T. D.
Waller, Mr.
Williams, F. F.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Wolle, Mrs. E.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Deane, P.
Fischer, Morris.
Hillerding, M.
Hirsch, J.
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
McKrown, Ada.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Toobe Mazal Madam.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk H. Mirza, Capt.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Brown, Geo. Craig.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham Graham, Miss.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.
Cuttler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
Dracott, C. H.
Fiernusdorf, E. I.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson, S. St.
King, H.
Kerigan, F. H.
Langley, F.
Lemm, J.
Moses, James.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrew
Rosdoor, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Rider, T.
Richards, W. E.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.).
Silverstein, E.
Twarrieneoo.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th November, 1897.

Nil.

The 13th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	18th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	17th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	13th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	22nd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	15th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Congella.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته ے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پوند تک لینے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هي — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پوند والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیون کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هي - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پوند والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته ے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانون مین بهي ملتي هي - ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا ے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین ۸ آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پوند والے ٹین ۸ بارہ آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post free,	R15-12.
½ ,,	R7-8,	,,	R8.
¼ ,,	R3-12,	,,	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৲০
½ আধ	৭৷৷০	„	৮৲
¼ সিকি	৩৷৷০	„	৪৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depot at R62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials	(1895),	R2-0.
„	II.	Masonry	(1891),	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry	(1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant	(never published),	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891),	R1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads	(in the Press).	
„	IX.	Railways	(1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works	(1873),	R1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). R3.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R8.

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Fireorace, R.E.), (6th edition with Curve Table (in the Press).

XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.)† R8.

XIIIa. Drawing. First Principles of Geometrical (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. R3.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4a.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 10 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. 4a.

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal (in the Press)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 12a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1-4.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 096797, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and last endorsed to Babu Bhavani Charan Mukerji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

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Goárá, Thana Panduah, District Hooghly.

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No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1897.

No. 409.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 375, dated the 29th October 1897, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the 8th January 1898, and following week days.

The examination at Allahabad and Lahore of candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held on the above dates at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab respectively.

MEDICAL.

The 19th November 1897.

No. 1406.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant F. Wall, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 20th September 1897.

No. 1409.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. Martin, M.D., M.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties in the Central Provinces.

No. 1412.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Swaine, M.D., I.M.S.

(Madras), Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th November 1897.

No. 461.—The services of the Reverend W. L. P. Shaw, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th November, 1897.

No. 1662-G.—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 9th November, 1897.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

No. 5047-P.

Simla, the 15th November, 1897.

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 182-P., dated 19th August, 1897.

Telegram to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 4766-P., dated 20th October, 1897.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 9th November, 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the following concessions to officers employed on duties connected with famine relief or the plague, subject to the restrictions specified below :—

2. (i) To officers who have been so employed for a period of not less than five months—

either (*a*) one month's extra privilege leave,

or (*b*) full pay instead of half pay for the first two months of furlough or other leave for which half pay is ordinarily admissible.

(ii) To officers so employed for a period of not less than ten months—

either (*a*) two months' extra privilege leave,

or (*b*) full pay instead of half pay for the first four months of furlough or other leave as above.

3. The grant of the above concessions is subject to the following explanations and limitations :—

(i) The concessions are admissible in the case of famine duty, in any province in which there has been famine, and in the case of plague duty in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind.

(ii) They are not admissible to any officer whose duty in connection with famine or plague has not, in the opinion of the Local Government, been so unusually arduous as to render him deserving of them, or who has been specially appointed to such duty and has been remunerated during the performance of it by special salary or allowances.

(iii) The extra privilege leave admissible under this Resolution may be taken in combination with privilege leave earned under the ordinary rules, provided that the total amount of privilege leave so taken at one time shall not exceed three months. Any balance of privilege leave which cannot be taken in consequence of the three months' limit will remain at credit to be taken under the ordinary rules.

(iv) The concessions will ordinarily cease to be admissible after the expiry of two years from the date of this Resolution, but may, with the consent of the Local Government, be carried on beyond that date in cases where the exigencies of the public service have necessitated the refusal of leave when applied for and have thus prevented the grant of the full concessions earned, within the prescribed period.

(v) Any officer eligible for the concessions may choose between the alternatives (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 2 at the time he applies for leave.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15th November, 1897.

No. 5048-*Gl*.—Mr. Richard Waterfield is appointed a Probationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from the 3rd November, 1897, and is attached to the Office of Comptroller, Central Provinces.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1897.

No. 5073-*Gl*.—Mr. Mohini Kanta Ghatak, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 12th November, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th November 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 1289.—Major F. S. Sorell, Commandant, 5th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, *vice* Major R. G. Jones, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, appointed Military Assistant to the Government of Mysore. Dated 2nd October 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 1290.—The following appointment is made to the Army Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

Extra Orderly Officer to General Officer Commanding the Force.—Captain W. W. Norman, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1291.—The following alterations are made in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, notified in G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897:—

1st Brigade, 1st Division.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.—*For* Captain A. G. H. Kemball, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *read* Captain H. R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.—*For* Captain H. R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, *read* Captain A. G. H. Kemball, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 1292.—The following appointment is made to the Staff of the Second Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., who has been invalided.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1293.—Sub-Conductor William Henry Francke, Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras, has been transfered to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th August 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1294.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

James Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. R. Hay, M.D., promoted. Dated 16th August 1897.

William Alexander Barren, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, promoted. Dated 15th September 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1295.—*1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Parmeshwaridin Upadhyia to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Jwalaparshad Awasthi to be Jemadar, *vice* Murlidhar Misr, deceased, with effect from the 29th August 1897.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 13th and the 19th November 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
4th Dragoon Guards	Lieutenant R. A. Milward-Jones.	5th October 1897.	Murree.		
1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant C. V. Windsor.	4th November 1897.	Karrappa.		
1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant C. L. Gillard.	6th November 1897.	Maidan, Tirah.		
Indian Staff Corps (Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras).	Captain E. Y. Watson	8th November 1897.	Camian Maidan, Tirah.		
Indian Medical Service (Bengal).	Surgeon Captain J. Murray.	8th November 1897.	Simla.		
1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant J. T. Waddell.	9th November 1897.	Saran Sar Maidan, Tirah.		
1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant A. H. Macinture.	9th November 1897.	Saran Sar Maidan, Tirah.		
Indian Medical Service, (Bengal).	Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel J. Mullane.	10th November 1897.	Dibrugarh.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th and the 19th November 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R. a. p.		
Wogan, Richard Festing. (a)	Captain	1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.	5th July 1879.	Intestate	320 12 0	...	18th January 1898.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—H. B. Festing, Esq.
Address—Bois Hall,
Addlestone,
Surrey.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1678.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first six months of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to September					Whole year.		April to September			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	24,841,600	26,586,700	9,158,500	8,821,900	...	336,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,409,300	5,816,200	3,387,300	2,762,900	...	624,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,421,400	8,734,000	4,232,400	4,160,100	...	72,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,777,600	4,836,500	2,501,300	2,497,800	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,609,900	5,679,100	2,862,700	2,698,900	...	163,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,488,100	4,491,900	2,161,200	1,970,000	...	191,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,475,500	8,570,700	3,651,500	3,519,600	...	131,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	63,023,400	64,715,100	27,954,900	26,431,200	...	1,523,700
102,200	5,000	75,300	7,300	...	68,000	Interest	909,400	833,000	502,600	443,500	...	59,100
3,800	4,200	2,400	1,500	...	900	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,890,400	2,975,800	1,368,700	1,596,200	227,500	...
2,200	1,600	600	500	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,604,100	1,680,000	777,100	718,000	...	59,100
114,700	93,000	50,500	45,700	...	4,800	Miscellaneous	612,700	867,200	262,300	249,900	...	12,400
200	200	100	100	...	...	Railways	20,474,900	20,682,100	9,769,800	10,387,700	617,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,246,700	2,182,000	1,083,000	1,230,500	147,500	...
25,200	27,600	17,600	18,100	500	...	Buildings and Roads	633,100	633,800	286,700	273,800	...	12,900
84,800	40,200	36,500	12,500	...	24,000	Receipts by Military Department	798,200	814,600	393,500	363,900	...	29,600
334,100	173,000	183,000	85,800	...	97,200	TOTAL REVENUE	93,192,900	95,389,600	42,398,600	41,694,700	...	703,900
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	3,500,000	85,000	3,500,000	3,414,100	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	5,326,200	3,424,900	3,823,200	2,502,700	...	1,320,500
...	1,000,000	...	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	502,400	446,500	...	...	446,500
300	1,400	8,500	...	...	8,500	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,200	107,600	143,200	59,600	...	83,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	424,900	411,700	174,300	303,300	129,000	...
1,263,100	...	1,911,600	105,600	...	1,806,000	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
187,500	...	84,000	...	...	84,000	Remittances (net)	...	713,500	...	...	...	...
15,525,500	13,020,000	9,413,300	4,252,900	...	5,160,400	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,058,500	17,501,400	11,503,300	10,358,500	...	1,144,800	TOTAL	5,962,300	5,160,100	4,587,200	2,865,600	...	1,721,600
17,392,600	17,674,400	11,686,300	10,444,300	...	1,242,000	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,155,200	100,549,700	46,985,800	44,560,300	...	2,425,500
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,300	2,831,800	...	561,500	Opening Balance	16,500,600	13,465,800	16,500,600	13,873,900	...	2,626,700
20,786,400	20,489,100	15,079,600	13,276,100	...	1,803,500	GRAND TOTAL	115,655,800	114,015,500	63,486,400	58,434,200	...	5,052,200

ENGLAND.

Whole year.		April to September				Disbursements.	Whole year.		April to September			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	33,100	19,200	18,000	...	1,200	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,683,700	11,174,400	5,848,200	5,841,100	...	7,100
2,530,800	2,718,000	1,314,300	1,497,000	182,700	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,827,100	4,421,900	1,894,800	1,934,100	39,300	...
231,100	267,300	110,700	129,500	18,800	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,254,600	2,447,500	1,070,700	1,162,900	92,200	...
538,900	538,600	245,200	254,900	9,700	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,486,800	14,573,700	6,871,800	7,241,700	369,900	...
2,170,600	2,188,400	1,066,900	1,088,700	21,800	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,342,600	2,280,300	1,175,000	1,210,100	35,100	...
8,400	...	...	900	900	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,084,600	3,606,200	60,000	4,872,200	4,812,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,100	7,300	3,100	800	...	2,300
5,790,600	5,871,800	2,877,700	2,917,000	39,300	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,466,600	9,653,200	4,837,400	4,768,400	...	69,000
1,400	1,000	800	600	...	200	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,003,000	1,835,000	907,400	916,200	8,800	...
116,100	105,200	55,400	55,800	400	...	Buildings and Roads	5,471,600	5,605,500	2,109,500	2,032,800	...	76,700
4,213,600	4,353,400	1,957,800	1,941,600	...	16,200	Army Services	17,158,200	16,998,900	8,040,400	8,744,200	703,800	...
52,500	11,700	2,200	2,600	400	...	Special Defence Works	21,300	..	3,700	100	...	3,600
15,804,500	16,088,500	7,650,200	7,906,600	256,400	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	69,775,200	72,623,900	32,822,000	38,724,600	5,902,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	259,200	1,190,000	...	...	...	...
15,804,500	16,088,500	7,650,200	7,906,600	256,400	..	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	69,516,000	71,433,900	32,822,000	38,724,600	5,902,600	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
1,150,100	1,083,100	532,500	459,000	...	73,500	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,894,700	4,790,600	1,183,100	1,804,900	621,800	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
..	...	...	...	...		Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	654,600	...	...	125,800	125,800	...
...	...	...	1,400	1,400	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	688,200	1,168,300	290,400	517,400	227,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	171,300	16,100	136,600	17,100	...	119,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,208,300	748,000	273,100	1,035,000	762,900	...
...	317,700	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	993,100	959,300	203,500	589,000	385,500	...
...	728,500	...	1,062,600	1,062,600	...	Remittances (net)	308,300	...	751,600	399,300	...	352,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15,170,500	13,025,300	8,968,800	4,723,000	...	4,245,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	10,057,400	8,554,700	6,288,800	2,878,100	...	3,410,700
1,000,000	1,046,200	2,000,000	1,064,000	...	936,000	Total	29,371,700	24,469,300	16,911,800	10,284,700	...	6,627,100
17,954,600	18,217,800	10,182,700	9,429,600	...	753,100	Total Disbursements	101,782,400	100,693,800	50,916,900	50,814,200	...	102,700
2,831,800	2,271,300	4,896,900	3,846,500	...	1,050,400	Closing Balance	13,873,400	13,321,700	12,569,500	7,620,000	...	4,949,500
20,786,400	20,489,100	15,079,600	13,276,100	...	1,803,500	GRAND TOTAL	115,655,800	114,015,500	63,486,400	58,434,200	...	5,052,200

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3220 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th November 1897:—

No. 424 of 1897.—George Whitwell Chalmers, gasfitter, of No. 55 Gamon street, Footscray, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in or connected with incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used.

No. 425 of 1897.—Shoshi Vhushan Dev, medical practitioner, of Deghalia and resident of Kotakul, in the district of Jessore, and Mathuranath Bose, jute dealer, of Chitpore, for a specific for old or chronic, malarial, and other fevers attended with enlargement of liver and spleen, to be termed the "Jarankush."

No. 426 of 1897.—Emile Médéric Bossuet, engineer, of 3 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, for a machine for printing, checking and issuing railway and other tickets.

No. 427 of 1897.—John Taylor, engineer, of Tomago, New South Wales, for improvements in tobacco pipes, cigar and cigarette holders.

No. 428 of 1897.—Augustus Gross, engineer, of 156 Vickery's chambers, 82 Pitt street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in or relating to automatic action pumps for inflating pneumatic tyres of cycles and other vehicles.

No. 429 of 1897.—Arthur Curry, tea planter, Suk na P. O., D. H. Railway, for a water-proof cylindrical tea chest.

No. 3221 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 414 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for a machine for forming seamless leather loops for slitted blanks. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 416 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Lender Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for machinery for slitting and trimming leather. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 99A of 1897.—Albert Gallatin Corre, capitalist, of Cincinnati, state of Ohio, U. S. A., for an improvement in type-writing machines. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 103 of 1897.—John Norman Collie, F.R.S., of the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury square, London, for an improved portable barometer. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 108 of 1897.—Kuvaraji Mancherji Mistri, superintendent and contractor of building works, etc., of No. 12 Khambata lane, Khetwady, Bombay, for the improvement of the gully traps, made of earthenware, stoneware, porcelain or any other sort of clay or metal applied to drainage works (Specification filed 29 October 1897.)

No. 118 of 1897.—Henry Edward Keymer, of No. 5 Kali Prosonno Singhi's lane, Chitpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for a machine or apparatus for the manufacture of glass or other bangles or *churis* and the like. (Specification filed 2 November 1897.)

No. 136 of 1897.—William Owen, mechanical engineer, of Constitution road, Petersham, in the colony of New South Wales. for improvements in boots and shoes for the purpose of ventilation. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 146 of 1897.—Samuel Robinson, mechanical engineer, of Hugon house, Station road, Newport, in the county of Salop, England, for improvements in steam and other fluid pressure engines. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 160 of 1897.—Richard Stachow, master-painter, of 42 Grabow-strasse, Eberwalde, in the kingdom of Prussia, for improvements in and relating to boots and shoes. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 171 of 1897.—André Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for improved means for preventing the fraudulent refilling of bottles and other containers, and verifying the genuineness of their contents. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 172 of 1897.—André Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for labels and vouchers for guaranteeing authenticity and origin. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 238 of 1897.—Auguste Jules Desgoffe and Octave Avedyk, engineers, of 20 Avenue Brugman, Brussels, for an improved process and apparatus for converting whole grain into baker's dough by a single operation. (Specification filed 5 November 1897.)

No. 245 of 1897.—Bernhard Hoffmann, contractor for public works, of 10 rue Sauchat, Paris, for improvements in and relating to telegraphic transmitting and receiving apparatus. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 3222 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 37 of 1888.—Thomas Toussaint Watson's invention for pulling punkahs by a machine to be driven by water or steam power, compressed air, electricity, vacuum or other motive power. (From 8 November 1897 to 8 November 1898.)

No. 220 of 1890.—Cornelius Curtin Sullivan's invention for a new machine for raising water, earth and other substances. (From 13 January 1898 to 13 January 1899.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel's invention for a process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel. (From 19 April 1898 to 19 April 1899.)

No. 133 of 1893.—John McLeownan McMurtrie, Harry Murray and Alexander Paterson's invention for improvements in sight-feed lubricators. (From 11 November 1897 to 11 November 1898.)

No. 149 of 1893.—Hugh McPhail and Edward and Charles Henry Simpson's invention for an improved method of and apparatus for generating steam and evaporating liquids. (From 14 October 1897 to 14 October 1898.)

No. 205 of 1893.—James Roots' invention for improvements in petroleum or liquid hydrocarbon engines. (From 15 August 1897 to 15 August 1898.)

No. 3223 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section

(2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 192 of 1892.—Charles Frederic Ainsworth and John Haydock's invention for improvements in scutching machines and Derby lap machines and such other machines as are used in the treatment of cotton and other fibrous substances for the formation of a lap. (Specification filed 8 August 1893.)

No. 255 of 1892.—John Julius Adler's invention for improvements in or relating to bogie trucks for rolling stock. (Specification filed 8 August 1893.)

No. 65 of 1893.—Edward Waller Stoney's invention for patent point safety indicator signals, combined switch lock, and method of working points at a distance by means of wires instead of rods. (Specification filed 12 August 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 143 of 1892.—Selby Jackson's invention for an improved form of sealing wax, to be called "Selby Jackson's sealing wax". (Specification filed 11 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story,——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214	11	11
"	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum,——, Conductor	.....	John	354	0	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy,——, Corporal	.....	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	100	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	955	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde. H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd B. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunringham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert, Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde. H. A.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th B. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842)	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryan, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sep. 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale,——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, - —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61	2	3
„ 14, 1845	Hanneo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co. 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen Gunner	3rd Co. 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,——, Sergeant	.....	Julia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lurn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	91	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,——, Sergeant Major	.....	George	61	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	20	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	23	14	0
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Odnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	.....	Mary	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June .. 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 / May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York R., Sergt	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt.	Adulphus George	62	13	2
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick	180	3	2

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND
Calcutta, the 1st November, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th November, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th November 1897.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	34,00,000	8,75,04,690	9,09,04,690	3,38,38,067	...	3,38,38,067
Allahabad	...	1,34,74,455	1,34,74,455	1,17,04,520	...	1,17,04,520
Lahore	...	2,03,53,025	2,03,53,025	1,23,36,805	...	1,23,36,805
Bombay	30,98,715	6,96,21,220	7,27,19,935	3,83,81,912	...	3,83,81,912
Karachi	...	97,38,505	97,38,505	47,21,495	...	47,21,495
Madras	21,44,525	2,53,74,845	2,75,19,370	1,09,12,007	...	1,09,12,007
Calicut	...	15,62,600	15,62,600	19,59,523	...	19,59,523
Rangoon	...	1,15,18,110	1,15,18,110	2,77,38,780	...	2,77,38,780
	86,43,240	23,91,47,450	24,77,90,690			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			21,97,635			
Total			24,55,93,055	14,15,93,109	...	14,15,93,109
Add—Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Total						24,55,93,055

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
Mrs. Lucinda May Olliver (of Basweda in the District of Arrah).	Arrah	29th October, 1897	The District Judge of Shahabad, on 3rd November, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
H. Wallace (of Tindharia and Shapur).	Not stated	Not stated	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 9th November, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
Mrs. Alice Wright (of Collinga Bazar Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	5th November, 1897	The District Judge 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 10th November, 1897.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 18th November, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	60,76,406	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	75,31,292	8	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 94,43,914 14 9)	1,39,84,614	15	10	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,39,17,102	9	0
Public Deposits at Branches (R 45,40,700 1 1)				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,16,00,515	7	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,01,30,970	3	0	Bills discounted and purchased	1,50,01,584	9	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,74,846	1	2	Balances with other Banks	5,01,956	8	2
Sundries	24,32,990	7	1	Bullion	2,857	11	0
				Dead Stock	13,29,071	15	7
				Stamps	9,966	5	3
				Sundries	11,94,358	9	9
					6,72,25,112	2	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,16,52,000 11 3)	2,77,98,309	8	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,61,46,308 12 11)			
RUPEES	9,50,23,421	11	1	RUPEES	9,50,23,421	11	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th November, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 41·4.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 7204.—Whereas it appears to the Local Government in Baluchistan that a supply of water is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the use of the Civil and Military Station of Fort Sandeman, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned water is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894:—

Specification of water.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	DESCRIPTION.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	Fort Sandeman.	From 1st December to 31st May, $\frac{4}{10}$ths of the portion ($\frac{11}{12}$ths) of the Siliaza Stream coming down from the narrows, being $\frac{11}{15}$ths of the whole stream. This amount is required in addition to the $\frac{8}{10}$ths of $\frac{11}{12}$ths or $\frac{88}{120}$ths already acquired. From 1st June to 30th November, $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the whole stream.	Office of the Political Agent, Zhob.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th November, 1897.

No. 61.—The undermentioned passed students of the Lahore Medical College have been temporarily appointed as Civil Assistant Surgeons on the Imperial List, and their services placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

S. M. Abdul Rahman—reported himself for duty in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on 8th October, 1897.

Hari Ram Varma—reported himself for duty in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on 7th October, 1897.

The 16th November, 1897.

No. 62.—The services of Military Assistant Surgeon F. Bradley, Civil Surgeon (Burma), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, for plague duty.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 7199.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1526-G., dated 21st October, 1897, Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd November, 1897, *vice* Mr. J. A. Crawford, proceeded on privilege leave.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Capt.*,

First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 234.—Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, Gudha Weighments Section, Sambhar Division, is transferred to the Nawa Weighments Section, in the same Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 9th November, 1897.

No. 3912-S.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana is pleased to sanction the officiating promotion to Executive Engineer of Mr. Charu Chundra Roy, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, from the 2nd to the 9th September, 1897, while he held temporary charge of the Ajmere Provincial Division, while so officiating he will draw an acting allowance of R100 per mensem under the terms of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2355-G., dated the 19th August, 1895.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 15th November, 1897.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Sub-Lieutenant G. H. S. LaTouche, for six months.

J. HEXT,

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 11th Southern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Rangoon, this 8th day of November, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—12041, Acting Bombr. Arthur Taylor.	Parish and County in which born,—Southwark, M. Sex.
Age,—21 years.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—4th November, 1897.
Height,—5 feet 11 inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Syriam Battery, Rangoon.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.	Marks,—Face and chest marked with scars from acne pustules.
Trade,—Sailor.	Under 2 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—8th November, 1895.	
Place of Enlistment,—Rangoon.	

H. C. MOLESWORTH, *Maj., R.A.*,

Comdg. 11th Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th November, 1897.

No 85.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 462, dated 2nd November, 1897, the undermentioned Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are posted to the Railways noted opposite their names:—

Mr. J. W. G. Bartlett, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. A. Watson, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 86.—The undermentioned officers passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25; and the Colloquial Examination prescribed in paragraph 28 of the same chapter on the 24th October, 1897:—

Mr. E. A. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Provincial Service.

Lieutenant F. G. Turner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

The 9th November, 1897.

No. 87.—Mr. W. C. Boyce in class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is, on relief of his duties as Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, retransferred to the North Western Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,
for *Officiating Director General.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

On or about the 24th May 1897, treasure, consisting of certain coins valued at R43 8-0, was discovered in the house of Pernakondu Pedda Vemanna of Ratnapalli hamlet of Allagundu, Kadiri Taluq, by Vodde Venkatigadu of Bommireddipalle, hamlet of Jogannapet, Kadiri Taluq.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Cuddapah, at his office at Cuddapah, on the 21st March, 1898, in order that the claims may be adjudicated upon in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

3. This notification is published in supersession of the notification printed in page 1094 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 5th October, 1897.

A. C. TATE,
Collector.

The 26th October, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 5045-C.—Mr. C. J. Dease, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 8th October, 1897, to be a Superintendent in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier Disturbances.

Calcutta, the 13th November, 1897.

No. 6962.—Mr. R. H. Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 18 days, with effect from the 1st December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Dashotar is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. H. Granger, or until further orders.

The 16th November, 1897.

No. 7070.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th November, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. R. W. Hanson to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 19th November, 1897.

No. 8094.—Mr. A. C. Firth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 3rd December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Venkatesh Krishna is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Firth, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 15th November, 1897.

Arbuthnot & Co., E. M.
Bell, W.
Bland & Co.
Calcutta Stamp Exchange Société Philatélique.
Campbell & Co., (Stationers, etc.)
Cleworth, J. L. A.
Dawson-Sam, R.
Dement, Jasper.
Editor, "Indian Standard".
Edward, W.
Fuller, G. A.
Greenwald & Co.
Lazaro & Stiller.
La Touche, C. C.
Manager, Fire Insurance Association, Ld.
Manager, Scottish Commercial Fire & Life Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Watch Company.
Mr. Cave (Musical Instrument Importer).
Peterson & Co., Watchmakers, etc.
Pittis & Son (Sole Agents for Dussek's Sanitary Fluid).
Roberts, C. R. P.
Selte, A. P.
Strain, J. B., Insurance Agent.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Beaur, Fitz.
Black, Walter.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, G. A.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Burlington, F.
Cadman, J.
Came, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Clark, Miss Maud.
Conway, F. J.
Cook, Percy.
Creffield, Mrs.
Daly, H.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Geo. J.
Delahaye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Diamant, Mrs. Leo.
Duflot, Miss A.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Essa, Leon.
Farrell, Mr.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fremersdorf, E. J.
Galliway, C. H.
Gibson, Miss.
Gutpay, B. L.
Haegert, Rev. A.
Hall, Harry.
Hanlay, Lawrence.
Hardwick, A. A.
Higgins, Mrs.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Jones, W., Member of the Philatelic Society of India.
Lewis, J.
Inman, Thos.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kennedy, Mrs. R.
Kidd, J. A.
Langley, C. H.
Ledger, Robt. Ellis
Levi, S.
MacAfler, A.
Max Heller.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McLeod, C. F.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Moulini, Charles.
Murphy, E., Mrs.
Naskidot, M. T.
Newman, J. H.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Philben, E.
Preece, Percy.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Radmore, F.
Raines, Mrs.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Rogers, Arthur.
Ross, Johnny.
Soul, C.
Southwell, J.
Spencer, J.
Stopford, F. P.
Stimmer, Edwin.
Thompson, Mrs. I. W.
Thomson, G. W.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Unger, G. E.
Valentin, H.
Vigar, C.
Wall, T. D.
Walter, Mr.
Wintham, T.
William, H.
Williams, F. F.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Wolie, Mrs. E.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Dease, P.
Fischer, Morris.
Hilferding, M.
Hirsch, J.
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
McKeown, Ada.
Morton, Mrs.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Row, J.
Tobbe Mazal Mahiam.
Wilson, R. A.
Wilson, Turner.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk H. Mirza, Capt.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Brown, Geo. Craig.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham Graham, Miss.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cottan, Powell.
Campbell, J. E., Col. (I. C. S.)
Dracott, C. H.
Fiernusdorf, E. I.
Fritchley, C. P.
Fosse, C. F. Dela.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson, S. St.
Johnston, D. C.
King, H.
Kerigan, F. H.
Langley, F.
Leann, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Munro, W. J.
Moses, James.
Mohammad Ausein.
McDonald, G.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrew.
Rosdoor, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore F.
Smith-Leslie, Mr.
Sina Marco.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.)
Silverstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarricheroo.
Williams, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th November, 1897.

Clement, W. S
Miller, A., Staff Sergt.
Oddie, J. H.
Patterson, A. C.
Robertson, Mrs.

The 20th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	25th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	24th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	20th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Ditto ditto . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	26th ,,	Per French Str. *Bridan.*
Colombo	22nd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	25th ,,	*Vid* Madras.
South African Ports . . .	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Congella.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-30 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

H D

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. The following dates have been fixed for holding the Medical and Engineering Examinations in 1898 :—

(a) Preliminary Scientific M. B., First and Second M. B. Examinations—Monday, the 28th February, 1898, and following days.

(b) Preliminary Scientific L. M. S., First and Second L. M. S., Examinations—Monday, the 4th April, 1898, and following days.

(c) F. E. Examination—Monday, the 4th April, 1898, and following days.

(d) L. E. and B. E. Examinations—Monday, the 11th July, 1898, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the M. B. Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 13th February, 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the L. M. S. Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 19th March, 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the F. E. Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 19th March, 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the L. E. and B. E., Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 26th June, 1898.

II. Babu Saratchandra Bandyopadhyay, M.A., B.L. having fulfilled the requisite conditions laid down in the Regulations of the Calcutta University, is permitted to proceed to the degree of Doctor in Law.

III. The limits of the Subjects (1) Logic and Mental Philosophy, etc., and (2) Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, etc, for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1899 are defined as follows :—

(1) LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

The Examination shall include —

(i) A general knowledge of the Logic and a special study of the following :—

(a) The Hegelian Theory of Logic.

(b) The Theory of Induction.

(ii) A general knowledge of Mental Philosophy and a special study of the following :—

(a) Spencer's Theory of the External World.

(b) Green's Theory of a Spiritual Principle.

(iii) A general knowledge of—

(a) The History of European Philosophy.

(b) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy, as in *Madhavacharyya's Sarva-Darsana Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough.

(iv) A special study of—

(a) Aristotle . . Psychology (translated by Edwin Wallace).

(b) Kant . . Critique of Pure Reason (translated by Max Müller).

(c) Annam Bhatta . *Tarkasangraha* (translated by Ballantyne).

(d) Kapila . . Sankhya Aphorisms (translated by Ballantyne).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

NATURAL THEOLOGY AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

The Examination shall include :—

(i) A general knowledge of Natural Theology and a special study of the following :—

(a) Martineau's Theory of Causality.

(b) Spencer's Theory of Evolution in its relation to Religion and Ethics.

(ii) A general knowledge of Moral Philosophy and a special study of the following :—

(a) The Nature and Development of Conscience.

(b) The Theory of the Ultimate End of Action.

(iii) A general knowledge of—

(a) The History of European Philosophy.

(b) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy, as in *Madhavacharyya's Sarva-Darsana Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough).

(iv) A special study of—

(a) Plato—Republic.

(b) Kant—Theory of Ethics (as in Abbott).

(c) *Vyasa and Sankara—Vedanta Sutras* with *Bhashya* (as in Part I of George Thibaut's translation).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (i) (ii), (iii), and (iv).

IV. The following changes in the Regulations and Bye Laws of the University have been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor General in Council :—

(a) The following has been added to the footnote marked (†) appended to the word "Botany" in the last sentence of paragraph 6 of the L. M. S. and M. B. Regulations (pages 48 and 53, Calendar, 1897) :—

"Candidates will not be expected to recognise microscopical specimens at the Examination."

The above addition is to come into force *at once*.

(b) The following have been substituted for paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for the Examination for Honours in Law (pages 46 and 47, Calendar, 1897) :—

"6. Candidates for Honours in Law shall be examined in following subjects :—

1. Hindu Law or Mahomedan Law.

2. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.

3. Roman Law.

4. Private International Law.

5 and 6. Together with any two of the following subjects as administered in British India, to be chosen by the candidate, namely :—

(i) Principles of Equity.

(ii) The law relating to the transfer of immovable Property and the Law of Prescription.

(iii) The Law relating to Wills.

(iv) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

7. Six papers shall be set to each candidate, one on each of the six subjects.

There shall be a *vivâ voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

The above changes will come into operation from the examination in 1899.

(*c*) The words "*and Rangoon*" have been inserted after the word "*Calcutta*" in the second line of paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law (page 45, Calendar, 1897).

The above change is to come into force at once.

(*d*) The words "*or to proceed to Europe*" have been omitted from paragraph 2 of the Bye Laws relating to the Registrar (page 25, Calendar, 1897).

The above alteration in the Bye Laws is to come into force at once.

(*e*) In the Regulations for the F. A. Examination (page 50, Calendar for 1897), under IV (*b*), the subject "Specific Heat" has been added.

The above change will take effect from the Examination in 1899.

(*f*) The words "*Whether he is a candidate for the Gilchrist Scholarship,*" which occur in pages 81, 83, 84, 89 and 91, and the words "*Whether she is a candidate for the Gilchrist Scholarship,*" which occur in page 93 of the Calendar for 1897 (Appendix A), under the heading "Particulars to be filled in by the candidate," have been omitted.

The above changes are to take effect at once.

V.—The following books are recommended for the Examination for Honours in Law in 1899 :—

(1) HINDU LAW OR MAHOMEDAN LAW.

HINDU LAW.

Manu	Institutes, Chapters 1, 3, 7, 8, and 9.
Yajnavalkya	Institutes, Book II, on Vyavahára or Positive Law.
Vijnanesvar	Mitakshara (The portions relating to Inheritance.)
Devananda Bhatta	Smriti-Chandrika (The portions relating to Inheritance.)
Vachaspati Misra	Vivada-Chintamani (The portions relating to Inheritance.)
Nilakantha	Vyavahara Mayukha (The portions relating to Inheritance.)
Mitra Misra	Viramitredaya (The portions relating to Inheritance.)
Jimútaváhana	Dáyabhaga.
Nanda Pandita	Dattaka-Mímánsá.
Raghumani or Kuvera	Dattaka-Chandaikâ.
G. D. Banerji	Marriage and Stridhana.
G. C. Sarkar	Law of Adoption.
Mayne	Hindu Law and Usage.

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Serajuddin	Al Sirajiya.
Baillie	Digest of Mahomedan Law, Sunni and Shia.
Ameer Ali	Mahomedan Law, Vols. I and II.
Wilson	Digest of Anglo-Mahomedan Law.

(2) JURISPRUDENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION.

Austin	Jurisprudence.
Holland	Jurisprudence.
Maine	Ancient Law, Village Communities, Early History of Institutions, Early Law and Customs.
Holmes	Common Law.
Bentham	Theory of Legislation.

(3) ROMAN LAW.

Justinian	Institutes (translated by Sandars).
Gains	Institutes (translated by Poste).

(4) PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Dicey	Conflict of Laws.
Westlake	Private International Law.
Story	Conflict of Laws.

(5) and (6). *Two* of the following subjects :—

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Story	Equity Jurisprudence.
Lewin	Law of Trusts.
Agnew	Law of Trusts (Tagore Lectures, 1881).
White and Tudor	Leading Cases in Equity (7th Edition).

The following cases only :—

Vol. I.	Vol. II.
Aleyn *v.* Belchir.	Agar *v.* Fairfax.
Chesterfield *v.* Joussen.	Basset *v.* Nosworthy.
Dering *v.* Earl of Winchelsea.	Casborne *v.* Scarfe.
Dyer *v.* Dyer.	Harding *v.* Glyn.
Macreth *v.* Symmons.	Howard *v.* Harris.
Pusey *v.* Pusey.	Howe *v.* Dartmouth.
Russel *v.* Russel.	Huguenin *v.* Baseley.
Somerset *v.* Cookson.	Le Neve *v.* Le Neve.
Tollet *v.* Tollet.	Peachy *v.* Somerset.
Ward *v.* Turner.	Rees *v.* Berrington.
	Ryall *v.* Rowles.
	Savage *v.* Foster.
	Sloman *v.* Walter.
	Stapilton *v.* Stapilton.
	Wake *v.* Conyers.

LAW RELATING TO TRANSFER OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AND LAW OF PRESCRIPTION.

Dart	Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Clerke and Humphery.	Sale of Land.
Davidson	Precedents in Conveyancing, Vol. II, Part 2 (Waley's Introduction on Mortgages).
Rashbehary Ghose	Law of Mortgage.
Goddard	Law of Easement.
	The Transfer of Property Act.
	The Indian Easement Act.

LAW RELATING TO WILLS.

Hawkins	Construction of Wills.
Theobald	Law of Wills.
Walker and Elgood	Law of Executors and Administrators.
Henderson	Law of Wills (Tagore Lectures, 1887).
	The Indian Succession Act.
	The Hindu Wills Act.
	The Probate and Administration Act

LAW OF CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Pollock	Principles of Contract, Law of Torts.
Fry	Specific Performance.
Finch	Cases on the Law of Contract.
Ball	Leading cases on Torts.
	The Indian Contract Act.
	The Specific Relief Act.

VI.—The following rules for conducting the Examination for Honours in Law have been passed by the Syndicate :—

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

1. The Syndicate shall, as soon as candidates have sent in their applications, appoint a Board of at least two examiners to conduct the Examination.

2. The Examination shall be held in the month of November. Two papers shall be given out every day ; the order of the papers shall be the same as named in paragraph 6 of the Regulations.

3. One hundred marks shall be allotted to, each paper. In order to pass the examinations a candidate must obtain sixty per cent. of the marks in *each* paper. The examiners may, for special reasons to be recorded by them, recommend a departure from this rule in any case.

4. The question papers are to be delivered by the examiners either in person to the Registrar or sent to him in a sealed double cover such time before the examination as the Registrar may fix.

5. The Examiners are requested to submit their report, as well as the marks awarded to each candidate, on or before the fourth Saturday after the end of the examination.

6. The answer papers of the candidates, after they have been examined, are to be returned to the Registrar.

7. Examiners are requested to keep the results, as well as the marks awarded to candidates, *strictly secret*. The special attention of Examiners is called to this rule.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th November 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R6* ; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والی سنکونا *

سنکونا فبری فیوج کلکتہ نے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک مقدار سرکاری اور ایک مشت چھ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھ آنہ : آٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ : آٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کے چار آنہ : آٹھ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post-free,	R15-12.
½	„	R7-8,	„	R8.
¼	„	R3-12,	„	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	.	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৲-১২
½ আধ	„	„	৭৲৮	„	৮৲
¼ সিকি	„	„	৩৲ৱ	„	৪৲৪

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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RECEIPTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1896.	Quarter ended 30th September 1896.	Quarter ended 31st December 1896.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1896	Quarter ended 30th September 1896.	Quarter ended 31st December 1896.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
General Subscription	9,723 6 5	9,409 10 10	9,418 13 11	Annuity	4,429 7 9	4,331 3 9	4,470 8 0
Interest	5,950 5 1	0 7 3	5,950 1 0	Government of India	15,425 12 0	9,758 11 7	15,457 11 8
Miscellaneous Receipts	203 6 9	1 12 0	4 8 0	Government Securities in Deposit with the Government of India	...	...	2,60,000 0 0
Government of India	5,200 0 0	5,800 0 0	2,69,344 11 1	Deposit	290 6 6	80 8 3	176 5 6
Entrance Fees	17 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0	Interest on Reserve Fund	3,178 4 0	...	...
Deposits	115 4 0	120 13 0	258 0 0	Relief Fund	136 4 6	...	...
Investment Account	...	...	433 0 0	Establishment	436 8 0	436 8 0	436 8 0
Guarantee Fund	297 15 4	...	...	Advances Recoverable	...	..	3,652 11 1
Abatement Fund	2,234 11 5	...	...	Miscellaneous	201 1 9	399 14 3	1,565 2 9
Relief Fund	440 15 0	...	...				
Opening Balance	612 7 6	723 11 6	963 8 9	Closing Balance	723 11 6	963 8 9	633 11 9
TOTAL RUPEES	24,821 8 0	15,770 6 7	2,86,393 10 0	TOTAL RUPEES	24,821 8 0	15,770 6 7	2,86,393 10 0

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SATKARI DEVA,

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SHYAMA CHARAN GHOSE, *Auditors.*

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Result of Votes on the questions submitted in Circular No. 6, dated 26th July 1897 :—

Subject.	Rules.	Yes.	No.
1	2	3	4
Whether Rules 3, 29A, 36, Preliminary Form and Subscription Tables, BI and BII, shall be amended as proposed in the Circular.	Amendment of Rule 3.	1,001	5
	Amendment of Rule 29A.	998	8
	Amendment of Rule 36.	994	12
	Amendment of Preliminary Form.	998	8
	Withdrawal of Table BI.	999	7
Whether Miss L. E. Cockey shall be admitted to the reduced pension under Rule 40F.	...	999	7

By order of the Directors,

E. W. KELLNER,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE.
The 5th November, 1897.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 096797, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and last endorsed to Babu Bhavani Charan Mukerji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BHAVANI CHARAN MUKERJI,
Goárá, Thana Panduah, District Hooghly.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 086696, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore, and last endorsed to me, named Mani Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MANI RAM,
Mahajun and Contractor,
Goodree Bazar,
Cawnpore.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	20·4	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	22·1	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	23·8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	25·5	61·2	92·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·75	...	...
Thôngwa	...	72·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	23·8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	20·23	50·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	25·16	64·09	73·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·58	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	25·5	68	...	...	...	27·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	21·25	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	20·91	41·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	26·25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	48·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	400
Dacca	...	57·5	50	...	35	...	...	...	...	51·25	62·5	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Calcutta	...	57·5	47·5	...	40	50	60	...	36·25	50	45	320
Central—												
Bardwan	...	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	57·5	300
Pabna	...	46·25	50·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·62	57·5	300
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	60	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	50	60	310
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	35·78	49·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·78	35·78	360
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	41·25	38·75	...	30·62	...	...	23·12	24·37	44·37	36·56	260
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	45	45	...	35·16	...	...	...	28·59	42·19	40	270
Muzaffarpur	...	53·28	44·37	...	33·33	...	...	22·19	28·59	44·37	57·03	278·28
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	28·23	58·12	44·11	53·49	35·42	43·59	50·78	...	27·5	44·53	58·7	309·27
Central—												
Cawnpore	24·22	51·61	42·08	47·76	31·35	...	...	...	25	45·05	49·22	278·28
Jhansi	...	51·3	45·1	52·5	33·54	35·73	...	...	...	44·48	46·09	245
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Agra	...	53·12	42·5	...	30	45	...	...	31·25	49·06	55	269·37
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	...	...	40	...	31·98	...	...	...	...	49·98	...	270
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	26·35	53·33	43·49	48·44	35·21	...	...	...	26·25	47·4	51·61	285
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	48·44	43·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	278·12

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	DISTRICTS.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
...	37·5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	40	75	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
											Deltaic—
...	36·87	50 & 62·5	...	...	2(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	35·62	70	...	6·5(*a*)	5·5(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
											Central—
...	35	...	...	...	6·5(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
..	39·06	70	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
											Northern—
...	40	40	...	·14(*b*)	·2(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
											Orissa—
...	35	62·5	...	20(*a*)	3·19(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	36·87	30	...	2·5	...	.	...	...	...	...	Patna.
											Bihár, north—
...	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	36·25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
63·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
											Central—
55·21	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	Cawnpore.
53·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Meerut.
47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	Agra.
											Submontane, west—
...	...	...	90 & 100	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	...	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
											Oudh—
											Southern—
66·67	...	75	...	2·5	...	...	...	35	...	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	28	Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33'33	...	47'81	...	36'41	46'72	46'87	...	44'43	53'33	...	320
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	32'5	75	40	42'5	71'25	37'5	45	...	35	45	56'87	340
Central—												
Lahore	37'24	79'01	37'03	42'71	28'28	33'33	57'19	...	34'74	45'1	58'18	336'87
South-eastern—												
Delhi	38'07	50	39'01	44'43	30'78	38'07	36'35	...	36'35	44'43	50	320
Submontane—												
Amritsar	28'59	56'15	37'19	40	29'06	...	...	...	...	43'23	...	341'3
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	69'58	39'48	44'43	29'06	34'69	47'03	...	38'12	45'02	64'01	320
Western—												
Multan	26'61	48'59	42'03	48'44	36'35	32'03	59'22	...	42'03	48'44	...	336'87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	52'5	43'75	...	35	30	38'12	...	...	52'5	70	335
Shikarpur	...	...	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'12	...	...
Quetta	...	...	41'87	65	31'87	40	...	...	75	...	...	380
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	62'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'27	33'75	...	50'51	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	45	...	...	...	47'5	...	...	...	57'5	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	45	49'75	56	...	37	...	...	...	44	52	318
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	48'5	42'12	47'06	...	...	...	...	...	42'12	53'31	245
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	48	50	58	...	...	...	...	...	50	64	280
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	51'85	...	...
Ellichpur	...	80	61'5	66'66	...	53'33	66'66	...	...	57'14	61'5	320
Amráoti	...	66'25	61'56	66'25	...	50	90	...	...	...	61'56	320
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	32'5	21'87	...	...	60	...	456'87
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'71	...	...	...	376'3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	41'67	...	...	...	53'33	...	380'42
Cuddapah	27'92	47'03	...	...	...	28'7	24'01	...	...	...	...	366'67
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'94	...	30'57	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28'75	45'68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54'43	...	345'62
Tanjore	25'20	47'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'72	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	29'22	22'86	...	...	34'22	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	30'25	48'45	86'21	98'74	...	30'16	...	24'49	...	31'1	76'43	368'75
Bangalore	24'5	60'76	74'48	61'2	...	39'2	...	25'47	...	41'16	[illegible]	411'74

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Districts.	Gúr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.
Rajputana—											
Eastern—											
Ajmere.	61·56	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	140	...	80
Panjab—											
Southern—											
Ferozpur.	...	...	50	100	1·56	6·25	...	...	50	...	75
Central—											
Lahore.	...	...	57·13	95·36	10	8·02	...	...	100	...	105
South eastern—											
Delhi.	...	...	80	13·33	3·33	14·3	3·33	...	60	...	125
Submontane—											
Amritsar.	...	...	40	...	3·33	5·73	...	...	56·83	...	...
Northern—											
Ráwalpindi.	...	...	40	94·22	2·5	6·87	7·97	...	55	...	60
Western—											
Multan.	...	...	100	100	3·07	6·67	2·34	...	50	...	70
Sind and Baluchistan—											
Karáchi.	...	...	150	112·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur.	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	40 to 140	...	...
Bombay—											
Deccan—											
Dharwar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—											
Ahmadnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—											
Surat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—											
Western—											
Nagpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70
Central—											
Jubbulpore.	...	39	80	115	...	...	...	...	40	...	30
Eastern—											
Raipur.	...	45	180	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—											
Básim.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur.	...	...	320	76·25	3	...	11	...	60	...	50
Amráoti.	...	...	200	110	3	...	...	...	52·5	...	90
Madras—											
South, central—											
Coimbatore.	75	...	...	105	...	2·5	...	...	90	90	...
Salem.	...	...	102·76	55·26	...	6·56	...	...	80	80	...
Central—											
Bellary.	47·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	110
Cuddapah.	...	...	...	46·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul.	...	...	100	58·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—											
Nellore.	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—											
Madras.	57·6	...	131·67	57·6	...	...	...	...	55	55	...
Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	...	...	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—											
Madura.	...	...	89·74	...	...	5·36	...	...	...	...	41
Mysore—											
Mysore.	76·78	...	374	109·08	10·71	7·14	3·29	...	100	...	70
Bangalore.	68·56	...	308·47	85·69	4·11	13·71	...	...	200	...	100

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 8	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 8	6 11	12 12	8 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 4	6 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 —	11 5	11 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 6	8 11	12 5	9 4	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 5	9 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 13	7 9	9 7	8 13	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	*	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	8 2	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 12	13 3	...	...	9 8	9 4	10 9	9 13	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	11 2	10 5	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 12	21 12	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	17 8	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	11 11	18 12	15 7	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 —	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 3½	6 15	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 10	7 9½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 8	4 2	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 —	7 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 4	6 —	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 — and 9 4	7 2	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 10	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	6 —	5 8	6 14	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mamensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8 to 7 12	7 8 to 8 —	8 8	8 8 to 8 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	6 5	7 —	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	7 4	8 —	8 —	9 —	5 4	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	6 —	7 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 10	9 —	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	7 6	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 8	10 —	10 10	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...

* Not procurable.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 10	19 —	19 4	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	17 11	15 12	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 6	13 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 3	...	...	6 4	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 3	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	7 2	8 —	28 3	37 9	6 4	8 10	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	15 1	15 9	7 9	7 6	14 6	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	7 12	6 7	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	9 3	39 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 15	12 10	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	17 6	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 31	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7—	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 8	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 —	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 14	8 14	...	...	8 2	7 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 12	6 6	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 —	8 4	...	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 — and 10 —	8 — and 9 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 12	9 8	10 —	7 —	6 8	9 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Pabna	7 14	7 14	12 12	12 12	6 —	6 —	8 10	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	6 2½	7 2	...	...	4 8	5 4	6 6 to 7 14	6 6 and 7 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	7 14	...	...	5 4	6 —	6 — and 9 12	6 15 and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 12	8 —	8 —	...	5 6½	5 6½	6 4½ and 8 1	6 4	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 —	5 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 4	7 9	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 — to 10 —	11 8	12 8 to 13 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	7 8	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 4	5 — to 6 8	...	...	6 4	5 12 to 6 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 14	7 —	11 4	10 2	9 2	6 3	10 6	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	7 8	7 8	10 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	8 12½	8 10½	9 7½	10 8	5 4	5 4	7 5½	7 11½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 4	8 8	10 8	11 4	6 4	5 8	6 12	7 4	...	8 4	...	...
Patna	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	8 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	8 12 and 9 4	9 —	9 —	9 —	7 — and 7 8	7 — and 7 8	8 — and 8 4	7 12 and 8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	13 —	9 —	6 —	7 8	9 —	10 2	10 —	10 —	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 6	7 —	6 11	8 14	7 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	8 12	13 —	12 —	5 8	6 —	7 8	7 8 and 9 —	8 4	...	...	...
Saran	9 8	9 4	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 8	9 —	8 9	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 12	8 12	11 12	12 —	6 4	7 10	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 4	7 13	10 2	9 6	5 6	4 14	7 14	7 7	9 —	...	7 12	...
Benares	9 1	9 11	11 6	10 13½	5 11½	5 10	6 14	7 12	...	9 14	7 11	7 14
Ghazipur	8 4	9 —	10 8	10 2	5 4	4 12	7 4	7 8	7 —	6 8	8 12	7 8
Jaunpur	8 12	8 15	11 8	11 12	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	8 12	11 —	10 12	5 —	5 —	8 8	7 —	...	...	9 —	...
Central—												
Banda	9 —	8 12	12 —	10 4	6 4	6 8	8 —	7 12	9 8	9 12	...	10 8
Fatehpur	8 14	9 —	11 —	10 8	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 5	8 3	10 5	10 4	6 —	6 —	6 14	6 13	9 8	9 3	8 —	8 6
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 8	5 4	5 —	7 10	7 12	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	8 8	9 —	11 12	11 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	10 12	10 —	...	...
Etawah	9 5	9 6	10 12	11 7	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 —	9 4	9 —
Farukhabad	9 9	9 7	12 9	12 4	4 12	4 12	5 7 to 6 13	5 7 to 6 2	...	...	12 4	12 4
Mainpuri	9 12	9 15	12 4	12 3	4 8	4 8	6 — and 7 8	7 —	...	...	12 4	12 3
Etah	9 14	9 10	13 2	12 10	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	8 —
Agra	9 8	9 4	13 —	12 8	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 —
Muttra	9 12	9 4	14 12	13 8	4 —	4 8	7 12	7 12	14 —	10 —	12 —	8 —
Aligarh	10 —	9 8	13 8 and 13 12	12 12	4 — and 4 8	4 4	6 — and 6 8	5 8	...	8 12	...	9 —
Bulandshahr	10 5	10 2	13 12	12 10	4 8	4 12	7 7	7 0	12 5	11 —	9 13	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	8 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 6	6 14	11 —	11 12	5 10	4 7	7 7	6 11	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 2	8 9	11 11	11 15	5 —	4 15	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	...	...
Basti	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 5	6 4	7 10	7 4	10 —	9 —	...	...

(Represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, gadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura.	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
Bardwan.	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	11 —
Birbhum.	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad.	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 12	11 —
Santhal Parganas.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	8 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —
Pabna.	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 — and 10 8	6 — and 10 8	9 13	9 12
Bogra.	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 —
Rajshahi.	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10	...	...	9 12	10 8	9 12	9 —
Malda.	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 — and 9 8
Northern—												
Rangpur.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	9 8	6 —	6 8	9 8	9 —
Dinajpur.	...	...	...	...	7 11	8 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9	10 —	10 —
Jalpaiguri.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 8	9 8	9 —
Hills—												
Darjeeling.	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	18 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —
Orissa—												
Puri.	...	...	...	...	8 15	9 3	...	...	...	9 3	13 —	12 8
Cuttack.	...	...	...	...	10 8*	11 3*	...	...	10 8	9 14	10 12	10 12
Balasore.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 8	11 8
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Mánbhum.	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	9 2	9 2
Lohárdaga.	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 — to 7 4	6 12 and 7 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —
Palámau.	...	...	...	...	9 —	7 14	15 12	11 4	11 4	10 2	7 14	7 14
Hazáribágh.	12 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	10 —	10 —	8 8	9 —	8 —	8 —
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr.	...	...	...	...	9 7½	9 7½	12 9½	13 10½	8 10½	9 7½	10 8	10 8
Gaya.	12 —	11 4	11 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	10 4	13 4	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —
Patna.	17 —	15 —	14 —	12 —	8 12	9 12	16 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	10 8	10 8
Shahabad.	...	...	...	...	9 — and 9 4	9 — and 9 4	11 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Bihár, north—												
Purnea.	20 —	...	20 —	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 —
Bhágalpur.	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	10 12	...	...	10 —	10 —
Darbhanga.	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	14 —	14 4	9 —	9 8	9 12	9 8
Muzaffarpur.	19 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	14 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —
Sáran.	13 —	13 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4
Champáran.	17 8	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	13 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 15
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur.	11 8	12 2	15 4	8 2	8 —	8 2	11 15	...	6 11	7 1	9 7	9 5
Benares.	...	...	...	9 12	8 15	8 15	13 9	11 11	6 12	9 12	11 6	10 14
Ghazipur.	16 —	...	14 8	10 8	8 4	8 4	16 —	...	7 8	9 4	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur.	14 —	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 —	...	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 8
Allahabad.	13 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 4	10 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Bánda.	...	...	17 —	17 —	8 12	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12
Fatehpur.	13 8	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur.	...	...	15 12	15 —	8 10	8 8	10 —	9 1	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4
Jalaun.	9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 8†	8 8†	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8
Cawnpore.	...	...	15 —	17 —	8 12	8 12	16 —	15 —	10 4	10 —	11 12	11 12
Jhánsi.	...	...	14 8	...	8 12	8 4	10 —	9 8	8 0	8 —	11 4	11 4
Etawah.	14 2	15 —	13 2	12 12	8 0	8 8	13 —	10 —	9 5	9 10	11 —	11 —
Farukhabad.	...	...	13 —	12 —	8 2	7 13	13 3	12 15	10 9	10 8	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri.	...	...	...	...	7 9	8 9	15 1	13 14	6 8	7 12	11 —	11 —
Etah.	18 8	...	...	...	8 2	8 6	16 2	13 4	6 12	7 2	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Meerut.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	9 8	11 —	10 8	11 —
Agra.	...	...	16 —	...	8 4	8 6	12 —	...	7 —	7 —	12 2	12 —
Muttra.	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 4	9 —	...	...	10 8	11 4	12 —	12 —
Aligarh.	...	8 —	12 —	11 8	8 12 and 9 —	8 12	13 12 and 14 —	12 4	8 —	8 12	11 8 and 11 12	11 12
Bulandshahr.	...	...	13 —	11 —	9 4	8 11	13 8	11 —	7 14	8 4	11 4	11 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia.	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Azamgarh.	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 2	14 8	...	7 7	7 1	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur.	13 1	12 8	14 13	12 8	8 12	8 13	17 2	14 6	6 15	7 14	9 9	10 —
Basti.	17 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	13 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 —	9 12	12 8	12 —	4 12	4 8	8 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Budaun	10 —	9 14 & 10 —	12 8	10 11 & 12 1	5 7	5 7	7 6	7 2	11 14	11 4	9 8	9 8
Pilibhit	9 12	9 9½	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	9 7	9 2	...	...	...	...
Bareli	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 14	4 11	4 11	6 3	6 3	10 —	10 —	7 10	7 10
Moradabad	9 8	9 0	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	9 9	9 9	11 8	11 8	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 6 & 10 8	10 5	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	10 9	9 13	12 1	12 7	4 15	4 13	6 8	6 8	11 13	11 13	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	10 —	9 8	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 4	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	10 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 —	16 —	...	6 —	5 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	6 —	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	9 —	8 12	11 4	10 12	6 —	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 4	9 8	11 4	11 8	5 4	5 4	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 8	9 —	12 —	11 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	9 —	5 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 4	6 —	...	7 8	7 —	11 4	...	...	...
Lucknow	9 4	9 6	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 12	10 6	10 4	9 —	8 4
Hardoi	9 12	9 8	12 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 12	9 8	12 4	11 4	6 12	6 4	7 10	7 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	10 —	9 4	11 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Gonda	9 6	9 6	11 8	11 14	7 2	6 6	8 —	7 9	10 —	...	7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	10 8	...	...
Sitapur	10 —	9 12	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kheri	9 12	9 14	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 10	10 5	13 5	13 1	5 8	5 8	7 9	7 9	13 6	12 6	...	...
Banswara	12 8	12 8	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	8 15	10 15	11 5	7 —	7 —	7 13	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 13	10 2
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 8	14 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Shoni	9 —	10 —	12 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 8	11 —	12 8
Erinpura	9 1½	9 1½	12 3½	12 3½	5 8¾	5 8¾	6 7	6 7	11 6½	11 6½	11 8	11 8
Ajmere	8 9½	8 9½	11 8	11 1½	4 8	4 [illegible]	6 2½	6 2½	9 —	8 8	9 4	9 —
Abu	8 14 & 10 6	9 — & 10 5	11 6	11 2	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 4	9 1
Kishengarh	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 4
Bundi	7 —	9 8	10 —	11 —	4 4	5 8	4 12	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...
Kotah	8 10	8 12	10 —	10 4	5 8	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 12	7 —	7 —
Jhallawar	8 3½	8 3½	8 14½	8 13½	4 13	4 15	5 13	6 2½	9 4	9 5	...	...
Tonk	7 2	6 11	8 12	9 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 8	...	8 4	...	9 —
Jaipur	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 4	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	5 4	8 8	10 —	9 8
Kerauli	7 8	8 2	9 11	10 —	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 13	8 2	8 2
Dholpur	9 1½	8 15½	13 1	12 3	5 10	5 2½	7 1	6 14	11 4	11 4	13 8	9 5
Bhartpur	10 3	10 2½	13 14	13 5	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	8 12	10 4	8 14
Alwar	10 1	10 4	13 8	13 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 —	11 9	10 9
Deoli Cantonment	8 10	10 —	10 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	12 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	*	*	8 8	8 8
Balmer	8 2	9 2	...	...	5 8	5 9	7 8	7 9	...	...	13 —	13 —
Anadra	9 3 & 10 15	9 4 & 10 14	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	9 0	9 8	10 8	11 12	5 12	6 —	6 10	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 3 & 7 13	7 13 & 8 1	9 1	9 6	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 2	8 12	7 13 & 8 12	7 12 & 8 12
Jaisalmer	7 —	7 3	...	...	5 3	5 9	6 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 —
Bikaner	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 —	7 12
Central India—												
Indore	7 5	7 4	10 12	10 10	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 4
Nimach Cantonment	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	*	9 8	9 8	8 12
Gwalior	8 3½	7 15½	10 7½	9 9	4 8½	4 8½	5 7	5 5	9 1	8 8	8 8	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 12	9 12	11 12	12 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	10 8	10 4	10 —	9 4
Ferozpur	9 8	10 4	11 8	11 14	...	...	5 8	6 14	11 8	11 12	7 12	7 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 9	10 —	13 10	12 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 12	11 8	6 12	7 4
Gujranwala	10 8	9 14	14 —	12 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Jhelam	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 8

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhak, or thuk, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
22 —	...	16 —	15 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
13 12	12 —	16 13	13 4	9 —	{9 6 & 9 12}	12 13	12 12	7 10	7 9	10 8	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 12½	13 —	...	7 13	8 7	10 6	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	14 1	7 8	8 —	8 3	13 3	9 11	7 —	7 —	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	9 15	8 8	8 2	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 ·	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	{8 8 & 8 10}	8 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
11 13	10 12	12 14	15 1	8 11	9 4	11 13	11 13	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 —	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
13 8	...	13 —	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 8	Partábgarh.
...	13 —	...	16 —	9 4	7 8	11 —	...	10 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	9 12	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	15 —	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	10 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
13 8	11 4	16 —	16 4	8 12	11 12	16 —	16 4	10 2	10 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
22 —	...	20 —	...	9 12	9 —	17 —	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 2	8 4	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
14	...	17 —	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	16 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	18 —	10 8	11 12	10 13½	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
...	...	8 —	7 8	9 12	9 12	12 —	10 12	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	18 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	11 4	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
				11 —	11 11	13 1	13 1	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	18 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	Banswara.
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 2	10 8	6 1	5 13	10 8	10 8	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	9 6	8 9	12 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	8 8	8 —	8 10	8 14½	9 14	10 6	...	6 4	11 —	11 —	Abu.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	*	*	12 12	12 8	Kishengarh.
*	*	*	*	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	9 ...	9 —	...	...	4 10	5 —	10 —	10 4	Kotah.
...	...	...	...	8 3½	8 5	11 10	11 13½	...	...	9 14	9 15	Jhalawar.
...	...	12 15	10 14½	6 11	7 —	...	8 4	...	...	9 12	10 4	Tonk.
...	...	...	...	{8 — & 9 —	7 12 & 8 —}	10 4	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
*	*	12 —	12 —	6 14	6 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 11	10 —	Kerauli.
...	...	13 12	10 —	7 11½	7 10½	...	...	10 8½	10 9½	11 10¾	11 9	Dholpur.
...	...	14 13½	13 8	5 6	8 1	12 4	11 4	10 8	10 4	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	8 7	12 6	10 10	11 2	11 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 13	8 11	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
†	†	...	...	6 8	6 9	...	...	...	..	13 —	13 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 13	9 2	...	11 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	..	11 14	11 8	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	.	...	...		21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	..	...	7 12	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
												Indore.
..	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 3	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	Nimach Cantonment.
†	†	..	..	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 4	Gwalior.
...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 2¾	11 11	9 13½	8 5½	8 3½	10 1½	10 1½	
												Panjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	15 8	7 12	8 12	9 —	12 8	9 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 10	Ferozpur.
												Central—
†	†	13 6	13 4	8 10	8 7	11 4	8 12	6 10	6 12	12 13	12 13	Lahore.
†	†	12 —	12 —	8 14	8 4	9 8	8 8	6 4	†	13 8	13 8	Gujránwala
†	†	†	†	8 8	9 8	8 —	8 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	†	*	*	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 —	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 4	10 4	13 10	13 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Delhi	9 14	10 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8
Rohtak	9 8	9 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Karnál	10 —	9 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 8	9 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 —
Ludhiana	11 4	10 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	12 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Jalandhar	12 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	11 12	11 —	14 —	13 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	12 8	9 8	9 —
Gurdáspur	11 —	10 4	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	10 —	9 12	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 14	5 14	11 —	9 12	8 4	7 4
Siálkot	10 4	9 14	12 8	12 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 2	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Kangra	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 —	9 —	13 8	11 4	...	...	5 12	6 4	11 4	10 12	8 4	8 4
Hazára	10 6	10 2	14 12	15 8	...	...	5 10	5 8	*	*	‡	‡
Peshawar	9 4	8 12	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 10	6 —	15 —	8 4	8 13	8 9
Kohat	8 12	7 10	11 6	9 11	...	...	7 10	7 —	*	*	9 9	9 9
Bannu	10 8	9 13	14 8	14 —	...	...	6 9	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 11	10 5
Western—												
Shahpur	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	7 8
Jhang	10 12	10 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Multan	9 4	9 8	10 8	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	7 9
Montgomery	10 4	10 2	*	*	...	...	6 —	6 —	‡	‡	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	9 6	9 10	11 4	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 —	8 2	10 —
Muzaffargarh	10 4	10 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	*	*
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	10 14	13 2	12 8	...	...	5 15	6 6	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	10 —	9 8	8 —
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	9 —	9 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	13 —	12 —
Shikarpur	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	14 —	12 —	...	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	11 8	10 8	9 —
Quetta	9 8	9 12	11 8	12 2	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 1	7 1	9 8	9 8	...	*
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 7	9 7	...	*	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 6	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	8 9	7 15	7 5	7 5
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	*	*	7 3	8 2
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	10 14	9 15	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 8	8 1	7 14	8 6	10 14	9 1	7 13	6 13
Satara	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	6 8	6 8	6 4	5 12
Sholapur	6 1	5 9	...	...	6 11	6 3	8 5	7 13	8 8	7 10	7 2	7 2
Bijapur	5 5	5 5	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	8 9	7 10	7 1	7 1
Poona	6 6	6 13	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 10	6 10	8 4	7 1	8 1	6 14
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	6 14	7 5	6 9
Násik	6 7	6 7	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	*	*	7 1	6 11
Dhulia	7 7	6 9	...	...	6 1	5 9	6 10	6 9	8 3	7 5	7 6	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 14	6 15	6 15	6 15
Broach	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	7 12	7 12	8 —	7 12
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 3	7 8
Baroda Cantonment	5 12	5 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	*	*	7 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Godhra	7 8	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 6	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 15
Disa Cantonment	9 —	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 11	8 11	7 15	7 15
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 8	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 —	8 —	...	...
Khandwa	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	*	*	*	*
Hoshangabad	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Betul	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	8 —	8 —	...	...
Chhindwára	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 2	...	...	7 8	6 4	8 12	8 2	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	7 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

epresent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thuk, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	8 8	8 12	8 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 13	Ambala.
‡	‡	12 4	11 —	9 4	8 12	12 8	11 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	13 —	10 —	8 12	12 —	11 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	‡	10 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	13 4	13 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	11 —	10 —	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	9 —	8 10	11 —	9 12	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	8 12	8 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 8	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	9 —	9 —	13 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	9 12	10 12	8 8	8 —	10 4	10 4	*	9 12	13 8	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	7 14	7 14	11 4	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	10 —	10 —	7 11	7 5	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	Peshá.war.
†	†	‡	‡	7 9	7 8	10 3	8 15	†	†	15 2	15 2	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 5	11 —	10 5	7 —	7 —	20 —	21 —	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Shahpur.
12 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	8 4	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	10 —	†	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	†	†	12 4	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	8 8	8 —	*	*	*	6 —	12 —	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	8 4	9 8	‡	‡	*	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 1	8 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 7	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
10 13	10 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	*	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
9 6	9 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 3	10 3	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	7 9	8 —	...	...	6 6	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	*	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 14	10 14	Dharwar.
17 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 8	9 1	Belgaum.
...	*	...	...	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 10	5 10	10 6	10 2	Satara.
*	*	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 15	7 7	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
		...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
13 1	11 13	...	...	6 14	7 3	...	...	*	6 —	9 11	10 3	Poona.
10 14	10 14	...	...									*Khándesh*—
...	*	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	5 15	6 4	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
9 3	8 1	...	...	6 7	7 13	...	...	5 5	6 7	12 11	12 1	Násik.
...	*	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 5	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
*	*	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
1 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
		...	...	8 8	8 14	...	...	6 8	6 14	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
9 8	9 14	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	7 13	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*concluded*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 2	6 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 4	8 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	8 12	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chanda	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	8 2	8 2	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 4	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	5 12	6 —
Basim	6 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	...	...
Akola	6 14	7 —	...	...	4 6	4 —	5 5	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	4 8	4 8
Wun	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 1	5 [illegible]	*	*	4 13	4 13	5 3½	5 4	7 8½	7 8½	9 —	9 —
Bolaram	5 4	5 4	*	*	4 12	4 13	5 13	6 1	8 2	8 2	...	*
Chadarghat	5 —	5 —	*	*	5 6	5 8	7 4	6 12	8 6	8 8	*	5 8
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 10	12 —	14 5	14 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 3	13 11	10 13	17 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 5	8 3	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 5	10 [illegible]	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 6	10 11	10 —	5 11
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 3	12 5	8 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	14 14	15 5
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 8	12 10	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	...	10 8	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 14	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 13	10 14	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	18 8	16 14
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	18 2	17 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 5	14 6	14 —	15 13	13 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	13 —	14 10	14 11	11 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 8	4 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —	...	...
Bangalore	5 —	3 —	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 1	9 8	9 8	...	...
Kolar	...	5 —	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 4	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	...	10 —	...	...
Hassan	6 8	6 —	6 —	...	3 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	7 6	7 6	9 7	10 12	12 10	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	4 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	
Aden	5 10	6 4	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	9 5	5 10	7 —

* Not sold.

represent he number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*cont d.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2
Saugor.	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11
Damoh.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	8 —
Jubbulpore.	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12
Mandla.	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8
Seoni.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —
Bálaghát.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	8 —	8 —
Bhandára.	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	9 —	9 8
Chanda.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —
Eastern—												
Bilaspur.	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2
Raipur.	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —
Sambalpur.	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—												
Buldána.	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —
Basim.	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —
Akola.	...	...	...	...	7 6	6 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 8
Ellichpur.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
Amráuti.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —
Wun.	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad.	9 4	9 4	*	*	6 1	6 3½	*	*	6 1	5 12	8 7	8 7
Bolárum.	...	*	*	*	6 7	6 11	*	*	...	*	8 12	8 12
Chadarghat.	...	*	*	*	7 4	7 4	*	*	...	*	8 12	9 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3
S. Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 3
South, central—												
Coimbatore.	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5
Nilgiris.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 11
Salem.	17 2	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10
Central—												
Bellary.	13 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2
Anantapur.	14 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah.	15 6	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 3
Karnul.	12 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam.	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —
Vizagapatam.	12 —	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
Godávari.	10 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—												
Kistna.	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3
Nellore.	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras.	14 —	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8
Chingleput.	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot.	15 6	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8
S. Arcot.	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
Tanjore.	18 14	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly.	17 —	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13
Madura.	17 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 2
Mysore—												
Mysore.	16 —	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	9 12
Bangalore.	14 1	14 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 3	8 8	10 —	10 —
Kolar.	18 —	17 4	...	9 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 8	12 —	12 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur.	19 —	17 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —
Hassan.	21 —	21 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 —	7 8
Kadur.	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga.	17 14	17 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 15
Chitaldrug.	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —
Coorg—												
Coorg.	18 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —
Aden.	*	*	..		5 10	5 10	.	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the seven months, April to October, of									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,29	1,14	1,46	1,81	1,77	1,77	1,68	1,92	1,97	2,02
Liquors:										
Spirit	27,20	27,45	30,77	29,20	30,61	28,95	30,22	32,75	33,22	32,86
Other liquors	3,51	3,49	3,51	3,82	3,50	3,66	3,19	3,70	3,50	3,23
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,61	4,15	4,38	3,08
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51	1,51	1,33	1,46
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,02	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,06	31,56	24,06
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,46	12,45	9,46
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,72	13,12	7,34
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,72	1,28	92
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,90	1,82	2,01	2,11
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64	2,22	2,21	2,28
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,78	2,03	2,32	1,53
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,20	4,00	4,40	3,97
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,14	4,46	3,14	3,47
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,36	2,26	2,26	2,20
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,36	18,18	19,19	25,70
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	74	78	64
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,56	1,40	1,19	1,56
Oils: Petroleum	7,05	9,19	8,79	10,30	9,43	11,03	9,85	27,24	23,89	47,58
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	1,00	1,04	89
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,46	1,47	1,02
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,85	4,79	4,58	4,87
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,20	8,51	7,82	5,63
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,30	1,68	1,94	2,44
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	93	66
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,12	9,22	7,70	9,72
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,91	1,07	1,55	66
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04	97	90	89
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	88	68	66
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,22	4,50	5,48	3,22
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	82	81	81
All other articles	2	1	2	1	2	13	12,16	13,39	13,62	13,50
TOTAL	39,17	41,29	44,56	45,15	45,34	45,55	1,31,81	2,30,13	2,12,72	2,00,30
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	27,75	35,67	47,38	42,67	32,74	35,94	45,66	47,21	36,47	27,16
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	66,92	76,96	91,94	87,82	78,08	81,49	1,77,47	2,77,34	2,49,19	2,27,46
TOTAL NET REVENUE	65,07	74,93	89,42	84,99	76,02	79,03	1,73,30	2,71,43	2,42,12	2,22,46
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	11,09	13,44	14,76	15,18	16,09	15,88	34,89	90,19	79,11	71,80
Bengal — Export	9,16	6,68	9,16	9,78	7,48	7,69	8,06	10,79	6,98	3,14
Bombay — Import	10,60	10,43	12,02	12,61	12,61	13,59	64,66	82,60	83,84	78,15
Bombay — Export	68	1,06	93	63	1,01	92	1,91	1,49	1,53	1,54
Sind — Import	3,73	3,63	4,04	3,85	3,52	3,72	7,04	12,74	13,55	12,14
Sind — Export	22	29	45	37	42	29	35	35	21	37
Madras — Import	6,42	6,17	7,11	6,37	5,99	6,05	12,65	21,79	15,59	18,64
Madras — Export	3,08	4,11	2,76	2,42	2,49	3,22	4,43	2,94	5,00	6,94
Burma — Import	5,64	6,38	5,44	5,75	5,89	4,91	9,45	17,88	14,64	15,37
Burma — Export	13,70	22,74	32,75	28,03	20,52	22,76	29,86	30,66	21,67	14,37

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
November 19, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Rainfall during the week good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral and Travancore. No rain in the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem; elsewhere rainfall light and deficient. The water-supply is sufficient under large irrigation systems but more rain is urgently required in areas depending on local rainfall. Agricultural operations are general. The standing crops are generally thriving though blighted in small areas. The outturn of the crops is generally middling to average. Pasture is sufficient. The supply of fodder is still short in places, but the condition of cattle is normal. Prices are generally rising especially in the Deccan. All gratuitous relief is closed except in Bhadrachalam where 6 men, 11 women, and 2 children, total 19, were relieved in villages. Weavers still relieved at their own trade in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, 605 men, 538 women; total 1,143. The condition of the country at the present moment is generally satisfactory, but prolonged delay in establishment of north-east monsoon gives cause for anxiety for the future.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th November.*—No rain during the week. More rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The standing crops are thriving generally except in two talukas and one petha of Poona, where they are withering for want of rain, and in four talukas of Ahmednagar and two of Ratnagiri, where they are affected by blight and insects. Locusts have caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad, four of Thar and Parkar, two of the Upper Sind frontier, and in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda. Reaping of the early crops and sowings of the late crops are in progress generally. Cotton-picking has commenced in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Belgaum; cattle are healthy elsewhere. Prices are falling in Ratnagiri, and are stationary in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Nasik and Surat. Prices in the affected districts are: Belgaum 15, Bijapur $13\frac{7}{16}$, Sholapur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Ahmednagar $11\frac{7}{16}$, Poona $10\frac{7}{16}$, Nasik $16\frac{7}{16}$, Satara $11\frac{3}{8}$. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was: Bijapur 1,512, Sholapur 17,336, Poona 9,02., Satara 4,608, Belgaum 976; total 33,458, of whom 27 244 are relief workers and 6,214 dependants. On gratuitous relief: Sholapur 4,704, including 96 in poor-houses, Poona 5,505; total 10,209. Details of men, women and children are not reported.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th November.*—There was general, and in some parts heavy, rain in Orissa during the week. Showers are also reported from places in Central and Eastern Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The sowing of the spring and other cold weather crops is proceeding well. In Bihar the sowing of poppy is also making good progress. Reports of the winter rice crop continue favourable from all districts except Chittagong, where, as previously reported, this crop was severely injured by the late cyclone. The harvesting of the earlier kinds of winter rice has begun in some districts. Sugarcane generally promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in many districts during the week. Cattle are in good condition, the fodder-supply being everywhere sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th November.*—The weather is clear and seasonable. Harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion. Sowings for the spring crops are still going on

and the seed is germinating well. Slight damage by locusts is reported from a few districts. Prospects are favourable. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of the autumn crops is finished in Karnal, Umballa, Amritsar, Sialkote and Rawalpindi. Bulrush millet and great millet are harvested in Dera Ismail Khan. Cotton-picking is in progress in Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan; the crop is being winnowed in Rohtak and Gurgaon. Sowings of the spring crops have been finished in Delhi and continue elsewhere. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Sialkote. The stock of food-grain is average in Rohtak and is sufficient elsewhere. The prospects of the standing crops are reported good in Jullundur, Multan, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. In Gujranwala and Lahore prospects are good on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. The outturn is average in Hissar, Rohtak and Amritsar. Damage has been done to the crops in parts of Ferozepore and Gujranwala by insects and in Lahore by insects and blight. Locusts appeared in Umballa but did no damage and deposited no eggs. The crops have also been injured in Peshawar by grass-hoppers. The condition of cattle has improved in Hissar, and is fair in Delhi and Gujranwala, and good elsewhere. In Sialkote cattle are said to be losing condition owing to overwork. Fodder is abundant in Hissar and Rohtak and is sufficient elsewhere, except in Gujranwala where dry fodder is scarce. Prices are generally high and are rising in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ferozepore, Multan and Sialkote, but are falling slightly in Rohtak and Jullundur; elsewhere prices are unchanged. Wheat is selling at 10 to 12¼, gram 10 to 11¼, Bulrush millet 14 to 20, great millet 13 to 22, barley 13 to 17 and maize 14 to 20, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—*For week ending 15th November.*—Weather generally clear and cold. Sowing of the winter crops is approaching completion; germination is good and the earlier sowings are coming on well. Harvesting of the autumn crops continues with good outturns. Cotton-picking has commenced in Nimar. Sugarcane is in good condition. Some damage by locusts is reported in parts of Saugor and Damoh; they are still hovering about Seoni having caused slight damage in 83 villages of that district; they also visited two villages in Nimar but did little injury. Prices of rice and *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are easing appreciably from week to week but have hardened somewhat in Nagpur, Raipur and Sambalpur, owing to purchases for exports to the frontier. The prices of wheat and gram remain high owing to the demand for seed grain. There has been a further fall of 33,000 and 57,000 in the number of relief workers and recipients of gratuitous relief respectively. Numbers on relief works:—Saugor 2,111, Seoni 35, Narsinghpur 1,241, Betul 2,236, Chindwara 492, Nagpur 4,669, Bhandara 876, Balaghat 6,888, Raipur 13,392, and Bilaspur 4,860; total 36,800. Numbers on gratuitous relief:—Saugor 18,971, Damoh 10,791, Jubbulpore 20,125, Mandla 23,283, Seoni 10,035, Narsinghpur 9,735, Hoshangabad 8,192, Nimar 2,044, Betul 10,493, Chindwara 9,635, Wardha 738, Nagpur 6,875, Chanda 9,869, Bhandara 18,595, Balaghat 12,805, Raipur 20,808, and Bilaspur 3,967; total 232,613. There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers:—men 12,027, women 16,441, and children 8,332. Dependants:—men 444, women 589, and children 4,570, with 634 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 1,972, women 2,174, and children 4,928. Otherwise relieved, men 32,369, women 69,313, children 74,927, with 40,693 unclassed. Wage prices—Saugor 10¼, Narsinghpur 14, Betul 9, Chindwara 12, Nagpur 10½, Bhandara and Bilaspur 12½, Balaghat 10, Raipur 9½.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th November.*—In Lower Burma reaping of the early paddy is in progress in several districts. The prospects of the main wet-weather paddy crop are everywhere excellent. In Upper Burma reaping of early wet-weather paddy is in progress in some districts. The prospects of the standing crops are generally good or fair. The recent rain has been very beneficial in Shwebo; more rain is required in the Yesagyo and Myaing townships of the Pokokku District. The reports given last week regarding the

Myingyan and Taungtha townships in the Myingyan District were exaggerated and referred only to the paddy crop. The standing crops of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), maize and cotton are in good condition. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Upper Chindwin, considerably in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy and Pokokku, and slightly in Myaungmaya and Mandalay; elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works:—Myingyan 5,732. On gratuitous relief 19,218. The price of rice in Myingyan is 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th November.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of late rice has commenced. Prospects are generally good. Tea manufacture is in progress and the outturn is good. Mustard sowings continue. Pulses promise well. The prospects of sugarcane have improved in the Assam Valley but are bad in parts of the Surma Valley owing to excessive rain. Prices of common rice:—Silchar 10, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 9, Tezpur 8½, Sibsagar 11, and Dibrugarh 9, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th November.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are generally in good condition but more rain is wanted. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of five districts. Prices have risen in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, and have fallen in Shimoga Hassan and Kadur.

COORG: The rice crop is thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamons continues. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th November.*—BERAR: Weather cool. The crops are in thriving condition. Cotton-picking continues in parts of the province. Preparation of land for the winter crop is well advanced; sowing operations and weeding are in progress. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are stationary. Occupants of poor-house:—Buldana 60. Prices of *jowar*:—Akola 11, Basim 13, Buldana 12 and Wun 13, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Prospects continue favourable The autumn crop has been harvested in a few districts. Spring sowings continue. The number of persons employed on relief works for week ended 4th November:—3,007 in Lingsagar and Naldrug. Prices in affected districts: 11½ seers per rupee in Lingsagar and 8¾ in Naldrug. Two hundred persons on gratuitious relief in Mahbubnagar. Prices:—wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowar* 11, seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th November.*—No rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops are in good condition but have been damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior, Bundelkand and Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand but are stationary in Malwa and Gwalior and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works was 3,563 in Bundelkhand. On gratuitous relief 19 unclaimed children in Gwalior and 2,790 persons in Bundelkhand. Prices of food-grains 10½ to 16 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th November.*—Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowing of the spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Locusts are damaging the crops considerably in parts of Jaisulmere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling generally but are rising in Pertabgurh and Jaisulmere, and are steady in Dholepore and Ulwur. Twenty-eight persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 16th November.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 16th November.*—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Slight fall in prices.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Report not received.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . .	..	2,977	2,977	...	1,162	1,162	— 1,815
Bombay . .	43 041	15,658	58,699	43,037	15,657	58,694	— 5
Central Provinces	69,618	289,470	359,088	36,800	2 32 ,61	269,413	—89,675
Burma . .	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	— 4,225
Berar . .	...	49	49	...	60	60	+ 11
Hyderabad .	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207	— 2,618
Central India .	3,886	9,967	13,853	3 563	2,809	6,372	— 7,481
Rajputana . .	...	38	38	...	28	28	— 10
TOTAL .	131,166	321,268	452,434	92,159	254,457	346,616	—105,818

F. G. SLY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Gazette of India.

Children and other dependents of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 23rd October, 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Cuddapah	1,544	8,980	10,524	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600	...		
Kurnool	22,940	7,072	30,012	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821	...		
Bellary	777	12,772	13,549	...	5,221	5,221	...	2,422	2,422	...	2,977	2,977
Anantapur	11,741	4,158	15,899	2,778	2,224	5,002*	2,024	1,462	3,486*	...		
Ganjam	132	2,309	2,441	...	851	851	...	32	32	...		
Godavari	...	724	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL MADRAS	27,134	(1)36,015	73,749	13,023	(2)23,509	36,532	13,743	(3)9,618	23,361	...	(4)2,977	2,977
Bombay.												
Bijapur	18,986	14,747	33,733	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794	1,757	198	1,955
Sholapur	53,399	12,081	65,399	35,435	9,470	44,905	29,026	7,946	36,972	25,751	5,965	31,716
Ahmednagar	39,204	14,845	54,049	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,936	13,380	23,316	...	...	...
Poona	13,797	26,355	40,152	12,821	17,365	30,186	11,504	11,927	23,431	9,361	7,956	17,317
Nasik	700	540	1,240	371	229	600	...	131	131	...	...	...
Satara	6,231	3,582	9,813	6,166	2,009	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194	4,608	550	5,158
Khandesh	458	128	586	346	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	5,124	870	5,994	3,606	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583	1,334	...	1,334
Dharwar	475	499	974	427	1,101	1,528	346	1,582	1,928	220	989	1,209
Ratnagiri	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	209	2,406	2,615	68	1,376	1,444	...	392	392	...	...	...
TOTAL BOMBAY	138,526	76,053	214,579	92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741	43,031	15,658	58,689
Bengal.												
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	529	529	...	529	529	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	7,289	4,514	11,803	9,454	3,036	12,490	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	...	155	155	...	151	151	...	150	150	...	...	...
TOTAL BENGAL	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170	...	150	150	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	...	382	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpur	...	428	428	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	...	2,071	2,071	...	1,987	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	312	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	3,265	3,265	...	3,082	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun	...	3,018	3,018	...	2,906	2,906	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	47	47	...	47	47	...	...	..	...	...	...
Unao	...	2,485	2,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes 17,491 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 14,498 " " " " "
(3) " 5,850 " " " " " "
(4) " 2,242 " " " " " " in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
* Incomplete.

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Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 23rd October, 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
orth-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
irzapur	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
uttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
heri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
atehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
zamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
enares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	...	12,008	12,008	...	8,059	8,059	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.												
ugor	8,115	30,810	38,925	4,549	29,851	34,400	3,367	28,084	31,451	2,392	22,481	24,873
amoh	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537	...	13,266	13,266
balpur	9,137	33,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661	1,204	28,376	29,580
andla	6,819	24,972	31,791	4,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132	722	25,025	25,747
oni	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,289	14,047	26	11,545	11,571
arsinghpur	3,968	14,360	18,328	2,416	13,278	15,694	1,393	11,370	12,763	1,308	11,158	12,466
oshangabad	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,341	7,861	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,342	...	8,702	8,702
imar	918	2,729	3,647	...	2,415	2,415	...	2,219	2,219	...	2,310	2,310
etul	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,411	6,605	12,932	19,537	4,374	13,519	17,893
hindwara	8,807	16,292	25,099	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	14,617	19,810	3,518	13,516	17,034
agpur	3,458	10,573	14,031	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993	4,669	6,477	11,146
handa	142	9,218	9,360	...	9,339	9,339	...	10,741	10,741	...	10,722	10,722
handara	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,947	21,334	29,281	4,645	20,970	25,615
alaghat	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,556	14,571	28,127	8,689	14,135	22,824
aipur	44,778	40,976	85,754	41,434	37,336	78,770	34,916	33,237	68,153	18,689	30,569	49,258
laspur	45,552	89,364	134,916	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,802	19,382	56,105	75,487
mbalpur	893	...	893	801	92	893	...	...	...	...	...	...
ardha	963	3,490	4,453	960	3,352	4,312	...	2,560	2,560	...	594	594
OTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	191,314	373,414	564,728	157,218	352,003	509,221	118,067	326,089	444,156	69,618	289,470	359,088‡
Burma.												
siktila	667	104	771	593	86	679	488	72	560	...	...	...
yingyan	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,749	14,110	8,368	2,976	11,344	9,342	2,563	11,905
amethin	...	...	...	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BURMA	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905
Berar.												
ola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ichpur	774	792	1,566	...	458	458	...	...	...	...	...	...
raoti	...	412	412	...	108	101	...	36	36	...	...	...
idana	600	969	1,569	438	118	556	320	210	530	...	49	49
TOTAL BERAR	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	320	246	566	...	49	49

‡ There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 23d October, 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	15,002*	99	15,101	8,799*	5	8,804	†9,301	...	†9,301	5,279‡	...	5,279
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	434	434	...	201	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	19	19	...	401	401	...	...	...	...	312	312
Mahbubnagar	...	344	344	...	263	263	...	...	...	...	234	234
Elgandal	...	578	578	...	388	388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301	...	9,301	5,279	546	5,825
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	5,801	13,089	19,890	5,001	12,711	17,712	4,110	12,031	16,141	3,886	9,934	13,820
Baghelkhand	217	2,581	2,798	(not reported.)			(not reported.)			...	...	...
Gwalior	(not reported.)	40	40	18	106	124	...	57	57	...	33	33
Bhopal	(not reported.)			91	370	461	...	212	212	...	...	...
Total Central India	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	94	94	...	54	54	...	23	23	...	...	...
Dholpur	...	116	116	...	99	99	...	87	87	...	38	38
Bhurtpur	...	15	15	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rajputana	...	225	225	...	154	154	...	110	110	...	38	38
Grand total for all provinces	405,419	525,456	930,875	296,300	462,382	758,682	218,410	396,289	614,699	131,166	321,268	452,434

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† " " " " " " " " and Nalgonda.
‡ Includes Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, only show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 20th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 6TH NOVEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1896.	Week ending 7th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th November 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th November 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th November 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 6th November 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th November 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 7th November 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 6th November 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,72,247	676	1,735	12,26,000	707	1,75,72,350	1,93,48,000	17,75,650	...
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	20,048	160	125	28,800	230	3,79,675	4,29,000	49,325	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	1,11,059	129	862	97,000	113	16,06,638	15,18,000	...	88,638
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	1,02,709	137	752	95,300	127	17,84,016	19,29,000	1,44,984	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	2,709	129	21	3,100	148	45,517	57,100	11,583	...
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	107	9	972	108	9	800	89	27,968	21,300	...	6,668
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,44,560	190	1,815	3,44,000	190	58,50,727	58,50,000	...	725
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	550	32	17	400	24	9,903	8,700	...	1,203
South Indian	161	1,042	1,56,223	150	1,042	1,66,000	159	30,74,142	31,52,000	77,858	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,489	83	54	5,300	98	91,463	94,600	3,137	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,49,550	128	1,165	1,00,000	91	22,39,674	25,22,000	2,82,326	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	37,903	128	296	29,200	99	5,59,895	6,87,000	1,27,105	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	1,00,708	133	815	1,13,000	139	16,85,926	17,56,000	70,074	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	14,306	72	200	14,200	71	2,15,333	2,06,000	...	9,333
Assam-Bengal	57	159	14,553	92	286	24,000	84	1,79,797	2,66,000	86,203	...
Burma	145	886	1,34,069	151	888	1,47,000	166	20,42,709	23,15,000	2,72,291	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	23,66,835	239	10,082	24,00,100	238	3,73,65,733	4,01,59,700	27,93,967	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (f)	198	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	7,01,000	243	91,67,791	1,23,57,000	31,89,209	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,53,053	192	875	1,72,000	197	24,89,670	25,74,000	84,330	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	433	814	3,86,070	474	817	4,09,000	501	63,40,671	57,92,000	...	5,48,671
East Coast	89	500	29,230	58	538	51,800	96	8,12,789	10,59,000	2,46,211	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	87	25	2,388	96	25	2,700	108	43,932	31,700	...	12,232
Cherra-Companyganj	00	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	...	(g)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,44,817	239	5,138	13,36,500	260	1,88,54,853	2,18,13,700	29,58,847	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	4,69,815	315	1,491	4,72,000	317	84,80,778	79,20,000	...	5,60,778
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,30,212	512	461	2,40,000	521	40,78,197	39,68,000	...	1,10,197
Madras	240	840	2,04,212	243	840	2,09,000	249	38,53,672	40,87,000	2,33,328	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,10,239	326	2,792	9,21,000	330	1,64,12,647	1,59,75,000	...	4,37,647
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,477	44,21,891	253	18,012	46,57,600	25[illegible]	7,26,33,233	7,79,48,400	53,15,167	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	33,206	208	160	36,100	226	4,50,837	5,94,000	1,43,163	...
Tarkessur	242	22	5,362	244	22	6,600	300	98,094	93,100	...	4,994
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	13,666	207	66	10,700	162	1,57,988	1,67,000	9,012	...
Bengal Dooars	176	36	7,635	212	36	8,000	239	1,20,664	1,17,000	...	3,664
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	12,600	162	78	14,000	179	2,17,657	2,81,000	63,343	...
Ahmedabd Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	1,500	27	...	34,000	34,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	17,278	339	51	17,000	333	2,71,249	2,70,000	...	1,249
TOTAL	174	413	89,807	217	468	94,500	202	13,16,489	15,56,700	2,40,211	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	1,642	22	74	2,100	28	34,435	25,000	...	9,435
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,003	61	114	6,500	57	1,69,543	98,100	...	71,443
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,587	47	35	1,200	34	(i)27,271	21,900	...	5,371
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	54,945	165	334	70,700	212	10,49,718	12,03,000	1,53,282	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	871	67	13	800	62	20,715	16,700	...	4,015
Rájpura-Bhatinda	135	108	11,213	104	108	12,200	113	2,92,343	1,85,000	...	1,07,343
Kolar Gold-fields	321	10	2,876	286	10	4,500	450	63,161	74,600	11,439	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	6,871	104	66	3,500	53	96,996	1,16,000	19,004	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	3,877	42	93	4,900	53	92,077	93,400	1,323	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,727	94	29	1,400	48	38,400	32,000	...	6,400
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,774	39	79	2,600	33	55,909	63,200	7,291	...
Ankleswar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	4,000	4,000	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,160	53	22	1,100	50	19,992	13,100	...	6,892
TOTAL	115	968	97,546	101	996	1,11,600	112	19,60,500	19,46,000	...	14,560
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	22,598	68	334	29,100	87	4,42,278	4,42,000	...	278
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,005	67	46	3,900	85	50,874	63,600	6,726	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	39,000	39,000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	61	364	29,059	80	364	13,800	38	3,60,066	3,46,000	...	14,066
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,149	36	60	2,900	48	45,397	40,400	...	4,997
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	5,911	63	94	7,100	76	1,15,557	1,21,000	5,443	...
TOTAL	70	898	62,782	70	949	58,900	62	10,20,172	10,52,600	32,428	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	6,72,020	236	20,425	49,22,600	241	7,69,30,454	8,25,03,700	55,73,246	...

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipur railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from 15th July to the 7th November 1896.

C. F. SYKES,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th November, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXX of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 7th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th November 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th November 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th November 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 6th November 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th November 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 7th November 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th November 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	R 606	Miles. 1,735	R 11,72,247	R 676	Miles. 1,735	R 12,26,000	R 707	R 3,04,44,003	R 3,42,19,000	R 37,74,997	R ...
Bengal Central (a)	146	125	20,048	160	125	23,800	230	5,87,762	6,54,000	66,238	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,11,059	129	862	97,000	113	31,74,014	31,84,000	9,386	...
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	1,02,709	137	752	95,300	127	31,46,784	35,65,000	4,18,216	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,769	129	21	3,100	148	82,500	91,700	9,140	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	972	108	9	800	89	44,761	37,700	...	7,061
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,44,560	190	1,815	3,44,000	190	1,16,44,922	1,10,30,000	...	6,14,922
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	550	32	17	400	24	30,894	22,800	...	8,094
South Indian	105	1,042	1,56,223	150	1,042	1,66,000	159	55,08,382	56,02,000	93,618	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,489	83	54	5,300	98	1,00,932	1,66,000	5,068	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,49,550	128	1,165	1,06,000	91	42,95,553	46,59,000	3,63,447	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	37,903	128	296	29,200	99	9,03,820	11,99,000	2,35,180	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	750	1,00,708	133	815	1,13,000	139	32,98,152	35,97,000	2,98,848	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,300	72	200	14,200	71	4,48,382	4,07,000	18,618	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	14,553	92	280	24,000	84	3,33,673	5,08,000	1,74,327	...
Burma	175	866	1,34,009	151	888	1,47,000	166	39,04,188	45,58,000	6,53,812	...
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,00,835	239	10,002	24,00,100	238	6,80,69,302	7,35,00,200	54,90,818	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	7,01,000	243	1,67,81,716	1,95,64,000	27,82,284	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,53,053	192	875	1,72,000	197	48,32,650	49,99,000	1,66,350	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,86,070	474	817	4,09,000	501	92,47,210	86,74,000	...	5,73,210
East Coast	94	500	29,230	58	538	51,800	96	14,73,840	17,51,000	2,77,160	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	25	2,388	96	25	2,700	108	63,879	58,200	...	5,679
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,44,817	239	5,138	13,30,500	200	3,24,04,353	3,50,50,400	26,46,047	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	4,69,815	315	1,491	4,72,000	317	1,82,81,216	1,53,83,000	...	28,98,216
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,30,212	512	461	2,40,000	521	91,01,027	85,78,000	...	5,23,027
Madras	253	840	2,04,212	243	840	2,09,000	249	60,79,670	70,89,000	4,09,324	...
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,10,239	326	2,792	9,21,000	330	3,40,01,919	3,10,50,000	...	30,11,919
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	44,21,891	253	18,012	46,57,600	259	13,45,35,654	13,96,60,600	51,24,946	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	33,206	208	160	36,100	226	7,81,180	9,41,000	1,59,820	...
Tarkessur	274	22	5,362	244	22	6,600	300	1,87,039	1,84,000	...	3,039
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	13,666	207	66	10,700	162	3,02,503	2,76,000	...	26,503
Bengal Dooars	140	36	7,635	212	36	8,600	239	1,77,218	1,75,000	...	2,218
Dibru-Sadiya	108	78	12,660	162	78	14,000	179	3,81,104	4,94,000	1,12,896	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	55	1,500	27	...	(k) 51,000	51,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	17,278	339	51	17,000	333	5,03,210	4,78,000	...	25,210
TOTAL	176	413	89,807	217	468	94,500	202	23,32,254	25,99,000	2,66,746	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,642	22	74	2,100	28	58,190	57,900	...	290
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,003	61	114	6,500	57	2,87,817	1,98,000	...	89,817
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,587	47	35	1,200	34	(l) 27,271	61,500	34,229	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	54,945	165	334	70,700	212	18,70,234	20,48,000	1,71,766	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	871	67	13	800	62	79,704	38,900	...	40,864
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	11,213	104	108	12,[illegible]00	113	6,27,795	4,07,000	...	2,20,795
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	2,876	288	10	4,500	450	97,029	1,22,000	24,371	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore Nanjangud	77	66	6,871	1041	66	3,500	53	1,58,514	1,91,000	32,486	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	3,877	42	93	4,900	53	2,68,884	2,01,000	...	67,884
Kolhapur	76	29	2,727	94	29	1,400	48	71,409	63,000	...	8,409
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	2,774	39	79	2,600	33	1,38,386	1,36,000	...	2,386
Ankleswar Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(m) 4,000	4,000	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,160	53	22	1,100	50	38,507	30,400	...	8,107
TOTAL	125	968	97,540	101	996	1,11,000	112	37,30,400	35,58,700	...	1,71,700
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	22,598	68	334	29,100	87	10,47,753	9,97,000	...	50,753
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	40	3,065	57	46	3,900	85	1,08,559	1,17,000	8,441	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	(n) 69,700	69,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	29,059	80	364	13,800	38	6,89,842	6,88,000	...	1,842
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,149	36	60	2,900	48	78,059	72,400	...	6,259
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	5,911	63	94	7,100	76	2,34,590	2,31,000	...	3,590
TOTAL	82	898	62,782	70	949	58,900	62	21,59,403	21,75,100	15,697	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	46,72,026	236	20,425	49,22,600	241	14,27,57,711	14,79,93,400	52,35,689	...

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jamma and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 6th November 1897.
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 7th November 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 6th November 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 6th November 1897.

C. F. SYKES,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th November 1897.*

G

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

METEOROLOGY.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1896-97.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 3382—66-2 (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 15th November 1897.

READ—

Letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, No. 2660, dated 18th September 1897, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.

The number of departmental observatories was 173, or two fewer than in the previous year. Observations continued to be received from the Seychelles Islands; and daily telegrams, between the 1st December 1896 and the end of March 1897, from the observatories at Astor and Minimurg, which were found of use in forecasting the cold weather storms of the period. Ten non-departmental observatories were established during the year, which work in co-operation with the department. One at Salonah, in Assam, was opened from the 1st September 1896, under the direction of Mr. Wilfred Fleet, a member of the Scottish Meteorological Society and Manager of the Salonah Tea Company. These are the first observations of value which the department has received to throw light upon the meteorological conditions of the central Districts of the Assam Valley, and the Department is indebted to Mr. Fleet for his assistance. In September the Kashmir Durbar sanctioned the opening of two observatories at Skardu and Dras, and weather telegrams are now regularly received from these two stations. The Jodhpore State opened an observatory at the capital on the 10th October 1896, and has since sent daily weather telegrams for incorporation in the Daily Weather Report. Arrangements were also made for the establishment of two other observatories in Rajputana at Udaipur and Kotah Owing to the good offices of Colonel Davidson two observatories were opened at Chitral and Drosh on 7th December 1896 and 18th January 1897 respectively. The observations from these stations are a valuable addition to the system, since they give information from a district the meteorology of which differs very considerably from that of Upper India, and it is anticipated that they will be found of special interest as establishing a link with the meteorology of Central Asia. Another observatory which promises to be of considerable value, as giving information of the approach of cyclonic storms to the Kathiawar Coast, was opened on the 10th December 1896 at Ghadechi near Bhaonagar. Three other observatories were opened at Cooch Behar, Muktesar near Naini Tal, and Sharig in Baluchistan. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to the Chiefs and gentlemen who have thus enabled them to extend their system of meteorological observation. During the year the observatories at Samana (Fort Lockhart), at Chamba, at Kachh on the North-Western Railway, and at Gnatong were closed.

2. Observations were received from Teheran and Ispahan, and temperature and wind observations from eleven stations on the Persian section of the Indo-European Telegraph Line. Telegrams transmitted free from Bushire, Jask, Teheran and Ispahan were most valuable to the department in forecasting the approach of cold weather storms from Persia to Northern India, while the Eastern

Telegraph Company forwards a daily telegram from Aden without charge; and the Department is indebted to the Directors of the Telegraph Lines for these most useful concessions. By the courtesy of the Ceylon Government telegrams are now received from that island in time for incorporation in the Daily Weather Report. The scope of operations of the Department has thus been considerably extended.

3. A considerably larger number of inspections were made by the officers of the Department during the past year than in 1895-96 and the work of the observers was in most instances found to be satisfactory.

4. Very little actinometric work was done during the year in consequence of the large amount of cloud during the cold weather months.

5. Much work was done under the head of Marine Meteorology during the year, the extracts from ships' logs received being 2,157 and the number of barometric comparisons made 10,705. The arrears in the publication of the Daily Weather Charts of the Indian Monsoon area which were noticed in last year's review were worked off, and these reports are now issued with reasonable punctuality and are widely distributed.

6. Fairly complete and satisfactory information of the amount, distribution, and time of occurrence of snowfall in the Himalayan and Afghan mountain areas continued to be received, and was useful in forecasting the character of the South-West monsoon rainfall of 1897. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to the gentlemen who contributed information.

7. The special meteorological observations in the forests of Ajmere were discontinued from the 1st May 1896, as they were not found to be serving any useful purpose.

8. The system of rainfall registration continued without change. Seventeen rain-gauge stations were established and nineteen abolished. The accuracy of the observations has much improved of late years, and the data are now believed to be fairly reliable. The work of inspection was satisfactorily performed in Berar, Bombay, Assam, Burma, and the North-Western Provinces, but imperfectly in Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In the last province the work of six out of the ten observatories which send daily weather telegrams is classed as bad. The Government of India again desire to draw attention to the importance of regular inspection, and they hope that arrangements will in future be made in all provinces for the systematic performance of this work.

9. Seasonal forecasts were made and published as in former years; and a special winter forecast was prepared for Madras which was almost literally fulfilled. The forecasts of the South-West monsoon and of the winter rains were in fair agreement with the events.

10. At the invitation of the International Meteorological Committee, the Meteorological Reporter made arrangements to take part in a scheme for observations of the direction of motion and the heights of clouds throughout the world, and between the years 1895 and 1897 Nephescopes were supplied to six stations. Two hundred and fifty copies of the International Cloud Atlas were also distributed; and it will shortly be sent to all observers, and the new system of cloud observations and nomenclature will be generally introduced from the 1st January 1898. Two photogrammeters have been obtained from Europe, and observations with these instruments will be taken at Calcutta and Allahabad.

11. The important work of storm and flood warnings continued to be carried on as in previous years, and the system was still further extended. Two interesting experiments were made in the shape of weather warnings to indigo-planters in Behar and to tea-planters in Assam; the former with signal success. This is believed to be the first occasion on which meteorological observations have been directly utilised in India in connection with local agriculture, and a beginning has thus been made of what may some day assume dimensions of importance. During the year the Meteorological Reporter made suggestions for the introduction of a uniform system of storm signals for the whole of the Indian Coast (with the exception of the River Hughli), and these have recently been approved.

12. The publications of the Department were issued punctually, and much useful supplementary work was done in connection with the famine for the information of Government. The first two volumes of the Trevandrum Observa-

tions were completed, and the Meteorological Reporter hopes to publish the discussion by the end of the present year.

13. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are again due to the Meteorological Reporter and his Assistants, and to the Provincial Reporters, for the excellence and practical value of their work, and to the many gentlemen who assisted the Department in various ways.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to the Surveyor General of India and to the Meteological Reporter to the Government of India.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

[True extract].

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 9th November, 1897.

No. 3348—105-78-*F*.—With reference to Notification No. 3081—105-68-F., dated 24th September 1897, the services of Lieutenant W. J. P. Preston, 4th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, employed on famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 1631-*G*.—Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to be Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 29th October, 1897, *vice* Mr. D. T. Roberts.

No. 1729-*E.A*.—The services of Captain W. W. Norman, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the appointment of Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 1636-*G*.—Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent for Chageh, has passed in the subjects prescribed under rule II, clause A, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

No. 1639-*G*.—The following promotion and appointment are made in and to the Berar Commission, consequent on augmentation, and with effect from the 7th April, 1897:

Mr. Edulji Jamshedji Sanjana, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. Hyder Ali, an Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class.

No. 1641-*G*.—The services of Mr. A. F. Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 1642-*G*.—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1645-*G*.—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st) class and officiating Political Agent in Kotah, officiated also as Political Agent in Jhalawar, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th August to the 23rd September, 1897, both days inclusive.

No. 4578-*F*.—The services of Mr. R. Donald, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Assistant Political Officer, Tochi Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th September, 1897.

No. 4215-*I.B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeal and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second Appeal No. 11 of 1897.	Soma Siddi Ramiah, merchant, residing in the Regimental Bazar at Secunderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Careem Bee, wife of Hazrat Goolam Shah, residing in the Regimental Bazar at Secunderabad.	Respondent.
(2) Application No. 9 of 1897 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Moonasamy Pillai, pensioned Havildar of Secunderabad.	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Kareem, pensioned Havildar of Secunderabad.	Respondent.

No. 4216-*I.B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Court of

the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second Appeal No. 10 of 1897.	Bee Bee Rasul Khatoom residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Lacheeram Heeranand Marwadi residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad.	Respondent.
(2) Miscellaneous Appeal No. 1 of 1897 under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890.	Radhabai, widow of Anantkishan Rao, residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Saraswathibai, widow of Luchman Rao, and another, both residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad.	Respondent.
Application No. 8 of 1897 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Hargopal, son of Jeetral, residing in the Isamiah Bazar, Hyderabad.	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Azeez Dookandar, residing in the Isamiah Bazar, Hyderabad.	Respondent.

No. 4218-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the F. J. & E. Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause (2) of Part II of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, after the words "Criminal Procedure" the following shall be inserted, namely:

"and also power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years:

"Provided that any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation shall be subject to confirmation by the Court of Sessions."

No. 4220-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders to make better provision for the import, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of liquor and the collection of revenue derived therefrom in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

CHAPTER I

Preliminary.

Short title, extent, commencement, and repeal.

1. (1) These orders may be called the Berar Excise Law, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

(2) This Law extends to such portions of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* direct; and

(3) It shall come into force on the 13th November, 1897.

(4) The orders mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified therein, but all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under any of the said orders and in force on the same day shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Law.

Definitions.

2. In this Law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad;

(*b*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Inspector-General of Excise, if and in so far as he is specially empowered to act in that behalf by the Resident;

(*c*) "Collector" means any revenue officer in independent charge of a district and includes any officer appointed under section 4 to exercise the powers and perform the duties of a Collector under this Law;

(*d*) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate of the first or second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorised in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district;

(*e*) "Tari" means the sap of any kind of palm tree, whether in its fermented or unfermented state;

(*f*) "Liquor" includes spirits of wine, spirits, wine, tari, beer, and all liquid consisting of or containing alcohol;

(*g*) "Country liquor" includes all liquor produced or manufactured in India;

(*h*) "Import" includes removal from a province in British India, or from

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 48.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th November, 1897.

No. 13300-*M*.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will arrive at Calcutta (Sealdah Railway Station), at 1 P.M. (Calcutta time) on Saturday, the 11th December, 1897. His Excellency will be received at the Sealdah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Alipur; and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Honourable Members of His Excellency's Council, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honour of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers and a Guard of Honour of Native Infantry, with Band and Colour, will be drawn up on the platform of the Sealdah Railway Station.

The route taken will be by Circular Road, Dhurrumtollah Street, and Esplanade East, into Government House by the North-East Entrance.

The Governor General's Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse will form His Excellency's Escort.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Presidency Volunteers will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by those entitled to wear uniform, review order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th November, 1897.

No. 20.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared to be, from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 15th day of November, 1897;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION NO. II OF 1897.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law providing for the Registration of Documents in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law providing for the registration of documents in Upper Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Registration Regulation, 1897.

(2) It extends to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. The Upper Burma Registration Regulation, 1887, is repealed.

Definition of "immoveable property."

3. In this Regulation, the expression "immoveable property" includes lands, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops or grass.

Power for Local Government to notify documents which shall be registered.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare, with respect to documents of any class described in the notification, that documents of that class executed on or after a date to be prescribed by the notification, and purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immoveable property situate in any part of Upper Burma specified in the notification, shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power for Local Government to notify documents which may be registered.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare, with respect to documents of any class not required by a notification under the last foregoing section to be registered, that documents of that class executed on or after a date to be prescribed by the notification may be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Effect of not registering document required under section 4 to be registered.

6. A document required by a notification under section 4 to be registered shall not affect any immoveable property comprised therein, or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting that property, unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power for Local Government to establish registration-offices and appoint registering-officers.

7. (1) The Local Government may, for the purposes of this Regulation, by notification in the local official Gazette, establish such registration-offices, and appoint such persons to be registering-officers, as it thinks fit.

(2) A registering-officer appointed under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power for Local Government to make rules.

8. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules to regulate the registration of documents under this Regulation.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, rules under this section may, among other matters,—

(a) define the time, place and mode of presenting documents for registration;

(b) regulate the duties and powers of registering-officers, and specify the cases in which such officers may enforce the appearance of executants and witnesses; and

(c) fix the fees payable for registration, searches and copies, and the time when fees shall be payable.

Power for Local Government to provide for deposit in registration-offices of documents written on parabaik or palm-leaves.

9. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that documents written on parabaik or palm-leaves may, before a certain day to be fixed by the notification, be deposited for safe custody in any registration-office, and may in like manner make rules for regulating, in respect of documents so deposited,—

(a) the time, place and mode of presentation and deposit;

(b) the fees payable for deposit;

(c) the conditions subject to which such documents or certified copies thereof shall be produced by registering-officers in the Courts of law or before a Revenue-officer; and

(d) the manner in which such documents shall be copied into registers and indexed.

Disposal of documents deposited under section 9.

10. When a document has been deposited in pursuance of the provisions of the last foregoing section and any rules thereunder, it shall not be returned by the registering officer to the depositor nor delivered to any other person, and shall not be produced except upon the requisition, duly authenticated, of some Court of law or Revenue-officer.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

11. Every registering-officer appointed under section 7 and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Regulation, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited in pursuance of rules under this Regulation, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, to any person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both. XLV of 1860

Penalty for certain other offences.

12. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both:—

(a) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of rules under this Regulation in any proceeding thereunder;

(b) falsely personates another and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding under this Regulation;

(c) abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, anything made punishable by this or the last foregoing section. XLV of 1860

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1897.

No. 2464.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th November 1897.

No. 912.—The services of Mr. A. F. Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 914.—The services of Mr. R. A. Graham, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MEDICAL.

The 26th November 1897.

No. 1452.—The services of Surgeon-Captain G. Bidie, F.R. C.S., Edin., I.M.S. (Madras) are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 14th August, 1897.

SANITARY.

The 20th November 1897.

No. 2495.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 625, dated the 20th February 1897, it was ordered under the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz should be suspended for the season of 1897.

The Government of India do not think it necessary that the pilgrimage should be altogether suspended for the current season, but as plague is widely prevalent in the Bombay Presidency, they consider it essential, in view of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, and in view of the danger of plague being spread by intending pilgrims from infected to non-infected portions of India, that the pilgrimage should be subjected to careful restrictions.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to cancel the order contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 625, dated the 20th February 1897.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that until further orders no person, resident permanently or temporarily in the Presidency of Bombay, with the exception of Sind, shall be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct as follows :—

(1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, except at the ports of Karachi in Sind and Chittagong in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and unless and until such person has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall be satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has been completely abated; and unless such person is conveyed from the place of observation to the place of embarkation under the orders of an officer appointed for the purpose.

(2) That no passage tickets for the Hedjaz shall be sold, except at the places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation.

(3) That all persons who have entered the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), with the object of proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be placed in a camp of observation until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall satisfy himself that all risk of the occurrence of plague among them has been completely abated. They shall then be sent to their homes.

Although the Government of India have decided that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz may be permitted subject to the safeguards enumerated above, they are nevertheless convinced that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring their purpose until another season, in view specially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

The latest information received by the Government of India shows that the Hedjaz is still in a most disturbed condition, and that the journey to Mecca is fraught with danger to life and property.

The 26th November 1897.

No. 2548.—THE following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in other countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information :—

DECREE OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, DATED THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

We, William, by God's grace, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., hereby decree in the name of the Empire, and with the approval of the Bundesrath as follows :—

On the day of the publication of this Decree, the following regulations are to be substituted for paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Decree of the 8th of February last* regulating imports from Asia :—

In order to prevent the introduction of the pest, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned is until further notice forbidden, when coming by sea from the Red Sea ports, with the exception of the harbours of the Suez Canal, from Persia, from the main land of (Vorder-Indiens) British India, Formosa, Hong-Kong, Makao and China :—

Body linen, old and worn pieces of clothing, used bed linen, rags and scraps of all kinds.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 do not apply to body linen, bed linen and clothes, which travellers bring with them for their own use or which are part of their removal effects. Nevertheless, the permission to introduce them may be made dependent upon their previous disinfection.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

London, the 20th October, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Notice issued by the Bulgarian Government, of which the following is an extract, *viz* :—

Est interdite l'importation en Bulgarie des objets énumerés ci-dessous, provenant des Indes.

Haillons, vieux habits, effets usés, habits, couvertures et draps de lit sales, chiffons, sacs, vieux et usés, papier vieux, usé ou maculé, vieux journaux et toutes espèces de papier imprimé maculé d evant servir d'enveloppe.

* See telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 19th February 1897, published under Home Department Notification No. 758, dated the 26th February 1897, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th November, 1897.

No. 469.—The Reverend J. O'F. Willcocks, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 471.—The Reverend S. L. G. Sandberg, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 473.—The Right Reverend E. R. Johnson, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 19th November 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Darjeeling, the 13th November, 1897.

No. 1008-P. D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, clause (*a*), of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that the enactments described in the schedule hereto annexed are, to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof, actually in force in the estate of Porahat, which, by virtue of sections 2 and 3 of the Porahat Estate Act,

1893 (II of 1893), forms part of the Singhbhum District in the Scheduled District known as the Chutia Nagpur Division :—

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent to which in force.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.	
1806	XI	The Bengal Troops Transport and Travellers Assistance Regulation, 1806.	So much as has not been repealed.
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818 . .	So much as has not been repealed.
1822	XI	For declaring Government not to be liable for any errors or irregularities in the proceedings of the Courts of Justice; and for making further provision for the conduct of the Revenue Officers in certain cases.	Section 38.
1823	VII	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1823.	So much as has not been repealed.
1825	VI	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation, 1825 . .	So much as has not been repealed.
1829	XVII	The Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829	So much as has not been repealed.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1843	V	The Indian Slavery Act, 1843	So much as has not been repealed.
1850	XII	The Public Accountants' Default Act, 1850 . . .	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XVIII	The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 . . .	The whole Act.
"	XXI	The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 . . .	The whole Act.
"	XXXIV	The State Prisoners' Act, 1850	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XXXVII	The Public Servants (Enquiries) Act, 1850 . . .	So much as has not been repealed.
1853	II	The Landholders' Public Charges and Duties Act, 1853 .	The whole Act.
1855	XII	The Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855 . . .	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XIII	The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XXIV	The Penal Servitude Act, 1855	So much as has not been repealed.
1856	XV	The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856 . . .	The whole Act.
1857	XI	The State Offences Act, 1857	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XIII	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XXV	The Forfeiture Act, 1857	So much as has not been repealed.
1858	XXXV	The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XXXVI	The Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858	So much as has not been repealed.
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861	So much as has not been repealed.
1863	XXIII	The Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863	So much as has not been repealed.
1864	III	The Foreigners Act, 1864	So much as has not been repealed.
"	VI	The Whipping Act, 1864	So much as has not been repealed.
1865	III	The Carriers' Act, 1865	So much as has not been repealed.
1866	XXI	The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 .	So much as has not been repealed.
1869	XV	The Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869	So much as has not been repealed.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure	So much as has not been repealed.
		Part III.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
1873	IV	For Registering Births and Deaths	The whole Act.
1876	VII	The Land Registration Act, 1876	So much as has not been repealed.
1879	IX	The Court of Wards' Act, 1879	So much as has not been repealed.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEY.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1897.

No. 2716—37-6.—In continuation of Notification No. 731, dated the 12th April, 1897, Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General, with effect from the 10th November, 1897.

The 26th November, 1897.

No. 2722—133-5—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 2463, dated 20th October, 1897, *for* "15th September 1897" *read* "20th September 1897" as the date on which Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, assumed charge temporarily of the office of Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th November, 1897.

No. 1663-G.—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (*ii*) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th December, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 1669-G.—Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 1670-G.—Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1676-G.—Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st December, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1679-G.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Pryce, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 9th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for employment as Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment.

The 19th November, 1897.

No. 1685-G.—Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1687-G.—Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1689-G.—Mr. A. F. deLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class and Political Agent in Bhopawar, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th November, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

No. 1692-G.—Surgeon-Major R. J. Baker M.D., Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th September, 1897.

The 22nd November, 1897.

No. 1706-G.—With reference to notification No. 543-G., dated the 25th March, 1897, Mr. Augustus Thöle, Consul for Germany at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 28th October, 1897.

No. 4312-I. A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of either of the undermentioned Civil Courts, situate in the territories of His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India:—

(1) The Huzur Court of Rajpipla.
(2) The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish of Rajpipla.

No. 4313-I. A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the said section to apply to the undermentioned Civil Courts, situate in the territories of His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council:—

(1) The Huzur Court of Rajpipla.
(2) The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish of Rajpipla.

The 23rd November, 1897.

No. 1712-G.—Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon at Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel R. Caldecott, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1713-G.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, and Officiating Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to be Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D.

Fort William, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 2-G.—Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, is re-appointed, on return from extraordinary leave, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, with effect from the 5th November, 1897.

No. 4-G.—Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, is re-appointed, on return from extraordinary leave, to be a Political Assistant of 2nd class, with effect from the 6th November, 1897.

Simla, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 6-G.—Notification No. 1434-G., dated the 24th September, 1897, making certain substan-

tive *pro tempore* appointments in the graded list of the Political Department, is hereby cancelled.

The following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are ordered :—

Consequent on the grant of extraordinary leave to Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 14th August, 1897—

Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, as First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, and with effect from the 18th September, 1897—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating) 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

No. 7-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the return from foreign service of Captain J. Manners Smith, Indian Staff Corps, V.C., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 5th October, 1897—

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore* reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. D'A. G Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 6th October, 1897—

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 28th October, 1897—

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and with effect from the 30th October, 1897—

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough, on medical certificate, to Mr. A. F. deLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 4th November, 1897—

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from the extraordinary leave of Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 5th November, 1897—

Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough and extraordinary leave of Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E. Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 6th November, 1897—

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Resident of the 2nd class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 9th November, 1897—

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Fort William, the 25th November, 1897.

No. 8-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 12th December, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th November 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1296.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Gerald Macleay Molloy, Royal Irish Rifles, officiating squadron officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse),—28th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas William Hathway Jones, Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—29th October 1897.

No. 1297.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

John Gilderdale Jennings, attached to the 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—6th October 1897.

William David Reid, officiating wing officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—8th October 1897.

Cecil Gardner Ames, officiating wing officer, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—19th October 1897.

Lionel Francis Jenkins, officiating wing officer, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 22nd October 1897.

Francis William Iles, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—23rd October 1897.

No. 1298.—Lieutenant Robert Thomas Christopher Calvert, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 23rd October 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 1299.—The following alterations are made in the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force published in G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897:—

THE KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.—*For* Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, *read* Captain H. W. C. Colquhoun, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Brigade Transport Officer.—*For* Captain H. W. C. Colquhoun, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *read* Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

No. 1300.—The following appointments are added to the scheme for the Tirah Expeditionary Force published in G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897:—

PESHAWAR COLUMN.

Commandant, British Troops, Base Depôt.—Lieutenant A. Grant-Duff, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders.

Commandant, Native Troops, Base Depôt.—Captain A. Pressey, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1301.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

PESHAWAR COLUMN.

Captain W. Prior, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant, Native Troops, Base Depôt, *vice* Captain A. Pressey, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, resigned.

No. 1302.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, Captain G. H. Bretherton, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is appointed Brigade Commissariat Officer, Peshawar Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant H. H. Jones, and the

following *additional* appointments are made on the staff of that column :—

Brigade Commissariat Officer.—Lieutenant H. H. Jones, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.—Lieutenant H. C. Ricketts, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Brigade Transport Officer.—Captain R. P. Stares, Bedfordshire Regiment.

No. 1303.—The following addition to, and alteration in, the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897 :—

Staff at the Base.

Engineer Field Park.—Captain W. V. Scudamore, R.E.

Line of Communication.

Field Engineer.—Captain W. S. Nathan, R.E., *vice* Captain C. H. Cowie.

TOCHI.

No. 1304.—The following alteration is made in G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897 :—

Major T. Digby, R.E., to be Commanding Royal Engineer on the staff of the General Officer Commanding Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which he joined the Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1305.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 22nd October 1897, pages 5800, 5801 and 5802.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

22nd October 1897.

* * * * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Edward H. Bingham, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 28th August 1897.

* * * * * * * *

India Office, 22nd October 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Kenneth Mackenzie Foss. Dated 3rd July 1897. (The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of the 21st September 1897.)

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 25th August 1897.

Alfred Turner Rowlandson.
Frederic George Lucas.
Asundel Sinclair Begbie.
Francis Frederick Badcock, D.S.O.
Nicholas Albert Lewarne.
Henry William Richard Senior.
Ian Hope Grant.
Richard Harman, D.S.O.
Ernest Stanley Hall.
Frederick William Charles Turner.
Ernest Joseph Macfarlane Wood.
Walter Dickens Daunt.
Henry George Walker.
Edgar Brandreth.
Charles William Herbert Symonds.
Charles Tarrant Swan.
McLeod James Gordon.
Arthur Ross Barwell.
Frederick Charles Livingstone Waller.
William Edward Tomkins (since killed in action).
Frank Lloyd Vincent.
Harry Alexander Moore.
Francis William Hallowes.
Deffis George Peart.
Walter George Hodson.
Frederick Robert Edward Lock.
William Henry Manning.
Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider.
Walter Henry Brown.
Robert Montrésor Lowis.
Harry Torriano Pritchard.
Cyril Edward Wood.
James Saurin Richards.
Lewin Barlow Walton.
Alfred Carnac Watson.
John Joseph O'Brien Sexton.
Theodore Charles MacKenzie Trower Hogg.
Owen Charles Argles.
Wilfred Charlie Farquhar Rawdon Macnamara.
Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, D.S.O.
John Walter Beresford Merewether.
William George Grey.
Robert Clarence Hilliard Chalmers.
Lindsay Maxwell Bell.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Etienne Ronald Partridge Boileau, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 10th October 1895, but to rank from 21st October 1891.

Lieutenant Halhed Brodrick Birdwood, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 26th December 1895, but to rank from 1st January 1893.

Lieutenant Vivian Henry Branson, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 21st Decem-

ber 1895, but to rank from the 25th February 1894.

Lieutenant William Frank Bainbridge, from the Scottish Rifles. Dated 21st May 1895, but to rank from 13th June 1894.

Lieutenant Wynyard Feeling Lang, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 16th November 1895, but to rank from 12th February 1895.

Lieutenant Charles Richard Bradshaw, from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 8th May 1897, but to rank from 8th January 1896.

Lieutenant Ernest Frederick Orton, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 4th June 1897, but to rank from 27th July 1896.

Lieutenant William St. Clair Muscroft, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 19th May 1897, but to rank from 24th October 1896.

Lieutenant James Atkinson Longridge, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 18th May 1897, but to rank from 21st November 1896.

Second Lieutenant Ivan Urmston Battye. Dated 17th July 1897.

Second Lieutenant Francis Adams. Dated 3rd August 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

John Scully. Dated 9th April 1897.

Adam Scott Reid. Dated 1st June 1897.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Preo Nath Mookerjee. Dated 6th July 1897.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Matthew Lorenz Bartholomeusz. Dated 22nd June 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 28th July 1897.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

George Ramsay.
David Waters Sutherland.
William Selby.
Thomas Arthur Granger.
Harold John Kinahan Bamfield.
John Wemyss Grant.
Arthur Henry Moorhead.
William Davey Hayward.
Archibald William Forbes Russell.
William Elmsley Scott-Moncrieff.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Ross Pearce.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Vivian Boase Bennett.
Hugh Myddleton Moore.
Dudley Cater Johnston.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 27th August 1897 :—

INFANTRY.

Ernest Rudolph Foy.
William Peter Sangster.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Colonel George Cumberland Ross, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st October 1897.

Surgeon-Colonel David Erskine Hughes, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 15th September 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, Stephen Chalke, Madras Establishment. Dated 29th April 1897.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, Archibald Mullen, Bombay Establishment. Dated 22nd June 1897.

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ERATTA.

The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieutenant D. A. E. Will is 27th April 1897, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 21st September 1897.

The date of retirement of Colonel H. R. Shelly, Madras Infantry, is 22nd August 1897, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 21st September 1897.

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"London Gazette," dated the 26th October, 1897, page 5870.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
26th October 1897.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

Peter Robert Bairnsfather. Dated 10th March 1897.

Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis. Dated 6th July 1897.

James Loughnan O'Bryen. Dated 12th July 1897.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Seconds in Command, Indian Army :—

Philip John Hantham Aplin. Dated 9th June 1897.

Charles Bellew Judge. Dated 30th June 1897.

Harvey Welman. Dated 20th July 1897.

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ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1306.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, with reference to paragraph 3 of G. G. O. No. 308 of 1894, that up to the 31st March 1898 candidates will be eligible for admission to the Indian Army Reserve of officers up to the age of 35 years.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1307.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant John Lindsay Smith—4th October 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1308.—In G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1897, notifying the promotion to Surgeon-Colonel of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., "retired," *read vice* Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., "tour expired."

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 1309.—Sergeant G. L. Thompson, head clerk, 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, is granted the temporary rank of sub-conductor whilst so employed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 1310.—Sub-Conductor Frank Edward Williams, in charge of the Camp Equipage of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, on probation, seconded, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 3rd June 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1311.—Major Charles Stevens, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and 2nd-in-command, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th November 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 1312.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th September 1897 :—

With gratuity of £5.

SUB...
London Gliam McWalters, Commissariat-
1897.) epartment.

Without gratuity.

Sergeant Alfred Adams, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant-Instructor George James Barrett Lane, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1313.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned sowars :—

No. 231, Sowar Diwan Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, No. 345, Sowar Sukhdeo Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Camp Sadda, Kurram Valley, on the 1st October 1897, in attempting to save Dafadar Pertap Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, but finding he was dead, successfully rescued and brought into camp their two wounded comrades Dafadar Bahadur Singh and Sowar Morar Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, under a heavy fire, and at the same time saved their carbines and ammunition.

No. 1314.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer and soldiers in recognition of their conspicuous gallantry during the rear guard action on the Darband Kotal on the 11th September 1897 :—

Jemadar Harakbir Gurung, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Made strenuous efforts to bring off the body of Rifleman Narpatti, but finding the attempt hopeless, he secured the man's rifle and accoutrements, and thus hampered, under a heavy and galling fire from the enemy, brought Rifleman Kahar Sing Thapa, who was wounded, out of action.

No. 1994, Rifleman Lachman Gurung, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Assisted Jemadar Harakbir Gurung in bringing off a wounded rifleman, by standing his ground practically alone, and preventing by his fire the closer rush of the enemy, who were trying to cut off the retreat of the jemadar and his small party.

No. 2509, Rifleman Dhanbir Sahai, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.—Under the close fire of a large number of the enemy assisted Naick Balbir Burathoki of his regiment when wounded out of action.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 74.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant W. G. Windham, Royal Indian Marine (m.c.), for six months.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 20th and the 26th November 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.	Bandmaster J. Ferry .	31st October 1897.	Shwebo.		
Indian Staff Corps (15th Bengal Infantry).	Captain N. A. Lewarne	16th November 1897.	Maidan Valley, Tirah.		
Indian Staff Corps (2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas).	Lieutenant G. M. Wylie.	16th November 1897.	Maidan Valley, Tirah.		
1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.	Lieutenant R. E. A. Hales.	16th November 1897.	Maidan Valley, Tirah.		
2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment.	Lieutenant G. D. Crooke.	16th November 1897.	Maidan Valley, Tirah.		

Erratum.—In Notification of the death of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. North, Indian Medical Service, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th November 1897, *for* "1st November 1897" *read* "31st October 1897."

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and the 26th November 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William David Gordon. (a)	Captain .	Indian Staff Corps(36th Sikhs).	5th July 1897	Intestate .	1,329 7 9	...	25th January 1898.
William Willoughby Taylor. (b)	Major .	Indian Staff Corps(45th Sikhs).	28th July 1897	Intestate .	1,337 6 3	...	Ditto.
James Frederick Browne.	Captain .	Royal Artillery.	10th June 1897.	Will left .	242 0 0		

(a) *Widow*—Ethel Mary Gordon.
Child—Douglas Hamilton Gordon.
Address—Care of A. W. Stogdon, Esq., C.S., Lahore.

(b) *Widow*—Amy Gertrude Taylor.
Address—Powell's Hotel, Murree.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOCAL FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 5087-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, IX of 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Karachi Port Trust Provident Fund.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 25th November, 1897.

No. 5137-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

October 1897. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In October		To end of October		Whole Year.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Actuals, Preliminary 1896-97.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	30	20	9,12	9,36	26,59	24,84
Opium	30	60	3,06	3,99	5,82	6,41
Salt	64	57	4,80	4,80	8,73	8,42
Stamps	25	29	2,75	2,79	4,84	4,78
Excise	41	44	3,11	3,31	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	10	8	1,53	1,54	3,02	3,56
Customs	37	40	2,34	2,50	4,49	4,49
Assessed Taxes	15	15	1,00	1,05	1,72	1,73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	3	23	26	57	50
Registration	3	3	30	28	44	40
Tributes from Native States	4	4	26	26	90	88
Other Civil Revenue	20	33	1,91	2,13	3,84	3,67
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	2,83	3,16	30,41	32,33	67,23	65,35
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—4	—19	—1,93	—2,04	—3,79	—3,73
Opium	—3	—4	—2,16	—2,28	—2,65	—2,48
Famine Relief	—15	—1	—2,01	—5	—1,49	—60
Other Civil Expenditure	—1,80	—2,11	—14,26	—14,01	—26,77	—25,86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,02	—2,35	—20,36	—18,38	—34,70	—32,67
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—11	—3	—26	+1,36	+56	+59
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+5	+5	+11	+15	+31	+25
Military Receipts	+2	+8	+33	+47	+71	+84
Military Issues	—1,82	—1,42	—10,39	—9,34	—16,41	—16,91
Public Works Department—						
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+18	+12	+1,81	+1,46	+2,08	+2,83
" " Issues	—59	—57	—6,89	—3,91	—9,31	—8,92
State Railways Receipts	+1,07	+1,17	+7,86	+7,32	+15,0[illegible]	+13,12
" " Issues	—69	—88	—6,59	—6,36	—13,04	—11,67
East Indian Railway Receipts	+38	+41	+3,05	+2,89	+4,98	+5,03
" " " Issues	—7	—16	—1,44	—1,16	—2,44	—2,15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+13	+20	+1,44	+1,67	+2,94	+2,91
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	—1	—4	—10	—41	—16	—45
Telegraph Receipts	+6	+6	+44	+41	—1	+70
Do. Issues	—4	—5	—36	—39		—71
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,44	—1,06	—10,99	—5,78	—14,74	—14,48
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+25	—1	+2,75	+3,81	+3,42	+5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+1	—1	—6	...	—12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+31	—92	—1,99	—7,31	—8,62	—9,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	+63	—1,29	—4,37	—9,94	—13,00	—14,97
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—9	—31	—1,22	—1,37	+27	—1,03
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+1,10	—2,52	—4,84	—14,87	—17,93	—20,83
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+47	—2,77	—5,78	—6,70	—14	—2,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	7,62	12,57	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,09	9,80	8,09	9,80	13,32	13,87

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th November, 1897.

No. 5146-*Gl.*—The services of Major G. M. Porter, R.E., Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 23rd November 1897.

No. 5160-*Gl.*—The following reversions and promotions of Officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 2nd October, 1897—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to class IV,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 12th October, 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. N. Ray—

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in class II,

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class III,

Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 29th October, 1897—

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st November, 1897—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to class IV,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class V, and

Messrs. W. H. E. Mellor and C. W. C. Curson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 481.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Clarke, R.E.

No. 482.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Chief and Superintending Engineer classes, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1897.
Benton, J. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	11th October.
Odling, C. W. . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	Chief Engineer, 1st class .	Permanent	9th November.
Richard, H. J. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	Ditto	9th November.
Oliver, E. E. . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Temporary	9th November.
Apjohn, J. H. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	9th November.
Thomson, C. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Ditto . .	Sub. *pro tem.*	9th November.
Joscelyne, D. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto . .	Temporary	9th November.
Selby, Colonel H. O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	9th November.
Simpson, J. T. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto . .	Temporary	9th November.

The 25th November, 1897.

No. 483.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 123, dated 17th March 1897, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, is confirmed in his appointment as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

The 26th November, 1897.

No. 484.—Mr. G. J. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, was permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th October 1897.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3323 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 20th November 1897:—

No. 430 of 1897.—Sorabji M. Rutnagur, journalist, of 27 Meadows street, Bombay, for improvements in ventilators for buildings, factories, etc.

No. 431 of 1897.—Henry Arthur Miller, engineer, of George street, and William George Dauncey, engineer, of Hunter street, both in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for intermediary mechanism for connecting motive power with operating mechanism for the transmission of force.

No. 432 of 1897.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, for an improved method for heating articles by steam under pressure, more particularly applicable to disinfecting bundles of clothing of passengers at stations.

No. 433 of 1897.—Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd engineering company, contractors, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, for a new or improved gauge glass protector for boilers and such like.

No. 434 of 1897.—Milton Franklin Williams, [illegible]ist, of 721 Olive stre[illegible], in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, U. S. A., for improvements in breaking, crushing and pulverizing machines.

No. 435 of 1897.—John Frederick Sargeant, gentleman, of Holly Bank, Bracknell, in the county of Berks, for improvements in or relating to the handle bars of cycles, motor cars, bath chairs and other vehicles.

No. 436 of 1897.—John Poyser, engineer, of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby, for improvements in warp stop-motions for weaving looms.

No. 437 of 1897.—William Ashton-Hockly, manager, Great Eastern Coal Co., Ld., Goluckdihi colliery, Jharia post office, Manbhum district, for an improved draw bar for the hauling of coal tubs, and the like,—to be called "Ashton-Hockly's patent draw bar."

No. 3324 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 364 of 1895.—Léon de Rigaud, chemist, Paris, for improvements in gold-extracting processes and apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 11 November 1897.)

No. 56 of 1897.—James Crofts, surgeon-major, of the Indian Medical Service, of 28 South Terrace, and James Johnson, carriage builder, of Nelson place, both of Cork, Ireland, for improvements in wheels for vehicles particularly adapted for use in hot countries. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 131 of 1897.—Rupert E. C. Malvery, of Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., Apollo street, Bombay, for improvements in openers for aërated water bottles with valves. (Specification filed 27 October 1897.)

No. 149 of 1897.—Simon Lake, engineer, of No. 229 South Chester street, Baltimore, Maryland, for sub-marine vessels. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

No. 168 of 1897.—James Philip Erie, engineer, of 1900 East 5th street, city and county of Los Angeles, and state of California, U. S. A., for improvements in motor vehicles. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 173 of 1897.—Theophil Pfister, manufacturer, of 45 Holborn Viaduct, London, and Emil Barthels, merchant, of Mattapoisette, Bedford Park, London, for improvements in cloisonne, work. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

No. 179 of 1897.—Charles Day Durnford, gentleman, of Elmhurst, Shooter's hill, in the county of Kent, for improvements in gun barrels. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 180 of 1897.—John Armstrong, consulting metallurgist, of Ramlé, Springfield park, Acton, London, for improvements in treating complex ores, mattes and the like, and in furnaces therefor. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

No. 181 of 1897.—Freeman Augustus Taber, photographer, of 121 Post street, city and county of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., for an improved method of producing embossed photographs. (Specification filed 11 November 1897.)

No. 182 of 1897.—Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs, engineer, of 5 East 27th street, New York city, U. S. A., for a compressed air engine. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 198 of 1897.—Alister MacNab, merchant, of Coconada, in the province of Madras, for an apparatus for purifying bay salt. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 207 of 1897.—John Lowther Fletcher, gentleman, of "Ellesmere", French street, Sunbury-on-Thames, in the county of Middlesex, for a method of treating flour and the product obtained by such treatment. (Specification filed 11 November 1897.)

No. 209 of 1897.—Robert William Rutherford, manufacturer, and John Alfred Jackson, cigarette manufacturer, both of 2 Commercial chambers, Manse street, Dunedin, in the colony of New Zealand, for improvements in means for lighting cigars and cigarettes. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 210 of 1897.—Henry William Tickner Doggett, draper, and James McChesney, builder, both of 54 Lambton quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved checking apparatus to prevent horses from running away. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 243 of 1897.—Beda Becker, civil engineer, of Hufengasse 13 Eupen, in the German empire, for improvements in extracting precious metals from minerals containing them, and apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 276 of 1897.—Adolf Schmidt, director of a company, of 49 Kolnische Strasse, Cassel, in the German empire, for improvements in the treatment of animal carcasses, offal and like substances. (Specification filed 8 November 1897.)

No. 355 of 1897.—John Goodfellow, analytical chemist, of 198 High road, Leyton, in the county of Essex, for the manufacture of nutritious products from yeast. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 3325 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 13D of 1897.—Archibald Allan Crawford, engineer, of 21 Esplanade road, Bombay, for casings for electrical conductors.

No. 3326 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 114 of 1889.—Sydney Lawrence's invention for an optician's apparatus for testing defective vision with accuracy by day or by night. (From 29 November 1897 to 29 November 1898.)

No. 260 of 1892.—Albert Legg and Charles Ward Weston's invention for improvements in sewing machines. (From 14 January 1898 to 14 January 1899.)

No. 3327 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 172 of 1893.—Richard Bruzon's invention for improvements in boots and shoes. (Specification filed 17 August 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

No. 142 of 1892.—Henry Parkes and John Cuninghame's invention for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same. (Specification filed 19 August 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office, day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th November, 1897.

No. 13-*A*.—The following reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th October, 1897.
Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	6th October, 1897.
Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10th October, 1897.
Lieutenant R. F. Knox, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13th October, 1897.
Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15th October, 1897.
Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	27th October, 1897.
Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	27th October, 1897.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,

Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st October, 1897	1,07,33,700	2,02,24,300	14,55,85,800	2,84,12,000	1,44,61,900	9,52,500	28,500	20,96,72,100	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,07,44,027
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November, 1897	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November, 1897	2,000	...	35,500	10,000	6,000	...	...	41,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November, 1897	1,800	...	25,000	200	1,000	...	...	27,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000
	1,07,40,500	2,02,24,300	14,56,36,300	2,84,22,200	1,44,69,900	9,52,500	28,500	20,97,40,800	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,08,19,527
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,55,900	4,77,500	67,000	50,500	8,000	...	7,59,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,59,800
Balance on 15th November, 1897	1,07,40,500	2,00,68,400	14,51,58,800	2,83,34,300	1,44,19,400	9,51,000	28,500	20,89,81,000	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,00,59,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1897, to 15th Sept., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,710 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,865 lakhs.
" 16th Sept., 1897, " 30th " " ditto 25 " ditto 19 "
" 1st Oct., " " 15th Oct., " ditto 22 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 12 " ditto 16 "
" 1st Nov., " " 15th Nov., " ditto 1 lakh. ditto 7 "

9,770 lakhs. 8,921 lakhs.
8,921 "

Balance against India 8,[illegible] lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th November, 1897.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve in coin and bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	12,50,000	8,81,64,420	8,94,14,420	3,11,48,422	...	3,11,48,422
Allahabad	...	1,40,81,980	1,40,81,980	1,31,68,950	...	1,31,68,950
Lahore	...	2,00,27,155	2,00,27,155	1,41,70,020	...	1,41,70,020
Bombay	45,18,040	6,96,58,810	7,41,76,850	3,92,51,492	...	3,92,51,492
Karachi	...	96,29,810	96,29,810	47,91,235	...	47,91,235
Madras	19,17,595	2,54,28,385	2,73,45,980	1,11,41,897	...	1,11,41,897
Calicut	...	13,03,530	13,03,530	17,63,953	...	17,63,953
Rangoon	...	1,14,06,800	1,14,06,800	2,76,60,355	...	2,76,60,355
	76,85,635	23,97,00,890	24,73,86,525			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,40,255			
Total			24,72,46,270	14,30,96,324	...	14,30,96,324
Add—Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
Amount in course of remittance						1,59,000
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Total						24,72,46,270

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 34 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
Mrs. C. McCubbins	Chunar	28th October, 1897	The District Judge of Mirzapore, on 10th November, 1897.	Will left. No application.
Mr. E. N. Ryall	Naini Tal	6th November, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, on 12th November, 1897.	Deceased is said to have left a Will No application.
Mr. P. Barroba	Lahore	20th October, 1897	The District Judge of Lahore, on 15th November, 1897.	Deceased was an employé of the North Western Railway. No Will found. No application.
Mr.—McKeon	Calcutta	20th April, 1897	The Officiating District Judge of Chittagong, on 10th November, 1897.	Deceased was a Driver on the Assam Bengal Railway. No Will found. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 26th November, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 86,04,611 12 5	1,27,58,319	12	3
Public Deposits at Branches	41,53,707 15 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,12,50,541	3	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.		3,00,511	0	5
Sundries		24,67,522	1	8
RUPEES		9,47,76,894	1	5

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		60,62,468	0	0
Other authorised Investments		75,31,292	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		1,31,94,092	11	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		2,01,31,722	7	1
Bills discounted and purchased		1,58,98,286	12	10
Balances with other Banks		5,92,010	7	4
Bullion		3,013	15	0
Dead Stock		13,29,120	5	5
Stamps		9,517	7	3
Sundries		11,93,909	3	3
		6,59,45,493	13	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 1,12,92,235 7 5	2,88,31,400	4	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,75,39,164 12 9			
RUPEES		9,47,76,894	1	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th November, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 43·1.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE SHWEBO DISTRICT (UPPER BURMA).				
314	Symbolical coins of Arakan representing the cosmology of Buddhism	Silver	5 0 0	3	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than November, 1898.

CALCUTTA MINT;
The 24th November, 1897.

B. SCOTT, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,
Master of the Mint

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 261.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 1st July 1897, *vice* Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on sick leave :—

Mr. O. D. Smart, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to officiate as Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the same list.

Mr. A. Ewing Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

The 25th November, 1897.

No 262.—The following candidates are appointed probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Mr. Douglas John Hunter	11th	November,	1897.
" Edgar Henry Corridon	12th	"	"
Babu Dhani Rami . .	20th	"	"
Mr. William George Jarbo	17th	"	"
" Harry Renfrew Hunter	11th	"	"
" Bernard Marie Berrill	5th	"	"
Munshi Ikbaluddin .	8th	"	"

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 67.—Mr. G. W. Mungavin, General Service Clerk was appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Superintendent, Class II, Grade II, from 16th March to 14th May 1897, both days inclusive, to fill an existing vacancy.

W. D. McPHERSON,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 18.—Captain G. W. S. Fryer, I.S.C., Military Accountant, 4th class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 20th year commenced 21st August 1897.

W. FAURE FIELD, *Major,*
for *Accountant General.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Mr. A. M. Lindsay has returned from leave and resumed the office of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 24th November, 1897.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 19th November, 1897.

No. 5130-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1599-G., dated the 4th November, 1897, Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Ulwar Agency from Captain L. Impey on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 15th November, 1897.

No. 7396.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1527-G., dated the 21st October, 1897, Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 7398.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1528-G., dated the 21st October, 1897, Captain C. F. Minchin, I.S.C., on return from furlough, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th October, 1897.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 9th November, 1897.

No. 4723.—In supersession of paragraph 2 of Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February last, the following are, with the concurrence of the Mysore Durbar, appointed to be Inspecting Officers for the purposes of the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act prescribed by the Resident, at the stations opposite to their names:—

The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore—at Harihar and Yesvantpur.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon on special plague duty—at Harihar.

The Hospital Assistant on special plague duty—at Harihar.

The Lady Apothecary on special plague duty—at Harihar.

The Assistant Surgeon on special plague duty—at Yesvantpur.

The Hospital Assistant on special plague duty—at Yesvantpur.

The Lady Apothecary on special plague duty—at Yesvantpur.

The 17th November, 1897.

No. 4905.—Under the provisions of section 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint the following to be the Officers to whom notice of appeals should be given:—

(*a*) In appeals to the Resident's Court, the Sessions Judge.

(*b*) In appeals to the Sessions Court, the District Magistrate.

(*c*) In all appeals against convictions for Railway offences, the Agent and Manager of the Railway concerned.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th November, 1897.

No. 4003-S.—Whereas at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Kekri, specially convened in this behalf on the 2nd October, 1897, it was resolved to apply to the Local Government to extend the provisions of the Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880, to that Municipality, and such application has been made accordingly, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 of the said Act, hereby to declare his intention to extend the said Act in the manner proposed, with effect from the 1st February, 1898. Any inhabitant of the said Municipality, who objects to such extension, may within six weeks from the date of the publication of this Notification send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, and the Chief Commissioner will take such objection into consideration in accordance with section 3 of the said Act.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in P. W. D.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 19th November, 1897.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer J. J. Walmsley, for six months.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave in and out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Commander F. M. Barwick, for one year.

The 22nd November, 1897.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Assistant Engineer B. R. M. Brebner, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

J. HEXT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 8356.—Lala Raj Narayen, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. D'Cruz is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Raj Narayen, or until further orders.

No. 8371.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. J. Dease, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, to the Malakand Field Force and North Western Frontier disturbances, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 7th October, 1897.

Munshi Khan Mahomed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 10th October, 1897.

The 25th November, 1897.

No. 8399.—Mr. H. Wooster, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th November, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Khan Ghulam Raza Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. H. C. Roussac, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Roussac.

No. 8403.—Mr. H. Glackan, Postmaster, Jubbulpore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Rambhadra is appointed to act as Postmaster, Jubbulpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Glackan, or until further orders.

No. 8407.—Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Sabaji Ratnaji Sinde is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. J. Lalkaka, or until further orders.

No. 8411.—Babu Zalim Singh, Postmaster, Naini Tal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. Ram Dulare is appointed to act as Postmaster, Naini Tal, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Zalim Singh or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 22nd November, 1897.

Beck Bros. (Gunny Bags Manufacturers).
Bocke, W.
Cleworth, J. L. A.
Dement, Jasper.
Edward, W.
Fuller, G. A.
Greenwald & Co.
Hart, S. P.
Klinger, F. Louis.
La Touche, C. C.
Lazaro & Stiller.
Mc-Donald, D.
Murphy, Mr. Chemist.
Roberts, C. R. P.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Bellingham, Miss.
Benbow, A. J.
Bentzon, Chas.
Blackburn, Mrs.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H., Advance Agent.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Caine, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Clark, Miss Maud.
Colcombet, J.
Creffield, Mrs.
Daly, H.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Geo. J.
Deas, D.
Delataye, R.
Del'Hoste, Colonel.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. F.
Diamant, Mrs. Leo.
Dullot, Miss A.
Duncan, Patrick.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Essa, Leon.
Farrell, Mr.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Geo. L. D'Arce's New Marionetts.
Gibson, Miss.
Haegert, Rev. A.
Hall, Harry.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Hardwick, A. A.
Healy, J.
Heynemann, K. E
Higgins, Mrs.
Hilferding, M. A.
Holt, George.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Honston, Miss, care of Capt. E. Honston, R.E.
Inman, Thos.
James, W., Member of the Philatelic Society of India.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jolliffe, Lady Alice.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kerr, Capt. T.
Kidd, J. A.
Lady, Rayleigh.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Lawrence, Wm.
Levi, S.
Lloyd, F. H.
Lord, Rayleigh.
Lumsden, G
Mathesius, C.
Mathieson, Alexr.
Max Heller.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Milne, Miss Cora.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Moore, J. E.
Mouini, Charles.
Naskidot, M. F.
Newman, J. H.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Pattison, H. A.
Pepin, Preece Percy E. A.
Philben, E.
Preece, Percy.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Radmore, F.
Raines, Mrs.
Ridsdale, H.
Rogers, Arthur.
Ross, Johnny.
Smith, Arnold P.
Soul, C.
Southwell, J.
Spencer, J.
Stavridi, A. G.
Stebbing, Capt. A.E.
Stopford, F. P.
Thadden, F. G.
Thompson, Mrs. I. W.
Thomson, G. W.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Unger, G. E.
Valentin, H.
Venning, A. G.
Vigar, C.
Wall, T. D.
Walter, Mr.
William, H.
Williams, F. F.
Wilns, Mrs. M. H.
Wolle, Mrs. E.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Bellingham, H. G., Miss.
Christian, C. W., Revd.
Dease, P.
Fischer, Morris.
Hilferding, M.
Hirsch, J.
Langer, A.
McKeown, Ada.
Moreschi, A.
Morton, Mrs.
Noskideff, Michel.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Row, J
Wilson, R. A.
Wilson, Turner.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aaron, Clara.
Adler, Jenny.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdul Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Buksh, N.
Bodycut, F.
Baxter, Miss.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham, Graham, Miss.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
Dracott, C. H.
Favell, M.
Fiernsdorf, E. I.
Fritchley, C. P.
Fosse, C. F. De La.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson, S. St.
Johnston, D. C.
King, H.
Kerrigan, F. H.
Langley, F.
Leunn, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Moses, James.
Mohammad Husein.
McDonald, G.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrea.
Roodon, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore, F.
Siva, Marco.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.,
Silverstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarri, Chetoo.
Williams, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd November, 1897.

Clamment, W. S. Miller, A. Robertson, Mrs.
Floyd, A. E. Patterson, A. C.

The 27th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of losing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	2nd Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	1st "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	27th Nov.	*via* Tuticorin and Colombo
Ditto ditto . .	4th Dec.	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	30th Nov.	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Ditto ditto . .	3rd Dec.	Per Steamer *A. Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	2nd "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	29th Nov.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	4th Dec.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	27th Nov.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	4th Dec.	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	27th Nov.	Per Rangoon
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi-Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	4th Dec.	Per Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, so far as can be ascertained, the latest safe date of posting for the next mail steamer, the allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been historically accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not coming up to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, viz.:—

For the Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of 8 annas.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-15 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, etc., for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *via* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

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Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Notes on the Gaowari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchinson, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 096797, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and last endorsed to Babu Bhavani Charan Mukerji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BHAVANI CHARAN MUKERJI,
Goárá, Thana Panduah, District Hooghly.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 086696, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore, and last endorsed to me, named Mani Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MANI RAM,
Mahajan and Contractor,
Goodree Bazar,
Cawnpore.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	20·4	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	20·4	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	16·15	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	18·7	53·55	93·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·6	...	...
Thôngwa	...	72·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	23·8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	15·47	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	23·29	53·72	73·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·37	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	21·25	51	...	...	...	25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	21·25	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	20·91	41·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	400
Dacca	...	56·25	50	...	35	...	...	...	...	51·25	70	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Calcutta	...	55	47·5	...	40	45	55	...	36·25	47·5	45	320
Central—												
Bardwan	...	43·75	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	57·5	310
Pabna	...	43·75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·62	57·5	300
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	58·75	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	50	62·5	320
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	29·06	51·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·78	35·78	352·5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	38·75	36·87	...	30	...	...	20	26·25	43·75	36·56	280
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	45	45	...	35	...	...	...	26·25	45	42·19	290
Muzaffarpur	...	50	44·37	...	30·78	...	...	20	22·19	44·43	57·03	278·28
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	25·26	55·59	43·59	52·08	35·99	...	52·08	...	...	47·92	58·59	309·27
Central—												
Cawnpore	20	40	41·04	47·08	36·21	...	...	...	21·61	44·43	50	276·67
Jhansi	40	50	43·23	50·78	31·35	30·78	...	...	28·54	45·73	42·6	245
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	37·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·23	...	304·74
Agra	...	48·44	41·56	...	26·25	45	...	...	28·59	47·19	55·16	250·25
Submontane—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	40	...	30·78	...	...	...	...	45·73	...	266·25
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·19	47·08	43·54	50	35·16	...	...	...	28·59	48·49	...	280
Northern—												
Fyzabad	25	...	43·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	256·25

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	DISTRICTS.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goâlpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
...	37·5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	40	75	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
											Deltaic—
...	36·87	55 & 65	...	...	1·62(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	36·25	70	...	6·5(*a*)	5·5(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
											Central—
...	35	...	...	...	6(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
..	39·06	70	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
											Northern—
...	40	30	...	·17(*b*)	·17(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
											Orissa—
...	32·5	62·5	...	20(*a*)	3·19(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	36·25	30	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	Patna.
											Bihár, north—
...	37·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	36·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
65·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Benares.
											Central—
55·21	...	80	100	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	Cawnpore.
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Meerut.
46·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	Agra.
											Submontane, west—
...	...	...	100 to 110	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	...	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
											Oudh—
											Southern—
66·56	...	75	...	2·5	...	1·87	...	35	...	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	...	47·66	...	34·53	46·87	43·75	...	47·29	52·03	...	320
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	30·62	75	35·62	40	32·5	32·5	40	...	32·5	44·37	56·25	340
Central—												
Lahore	32·55	60·94	34·43	39·01	25·78	33·33	53·33	...	34·74	39·27	58·18	336·87
South-eastern—												
Delhi	30·78	50	36·35	43·23	27·6	31·98	28·59	...	28·59	42·03	48·65	320
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25	57·86	34·06	37·71	27·6	...	...	...	...	37·19	...	345·94
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	69·58	39·06	43·23	30	34·69	47·03	...	38·12	47·03	63·96	305
Western—												
Multan	22·81	50	40·99	47·13	32·03	28·59	53·33	...	34·79	45·68	...	336·87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	53·75	43·12	...	32·5	26·41	38·75	...	...	47·19	67·5	330
Shikárpur	...	...	38·12	...	...	23·44	...	...	...	43·75	...	307·5
Quetta	...	...	41·87	65	30	35	...	...	75	...	...	380
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	60·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	57·34	...	...	...	46·35	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	40	46	56	...	37	...	...	...	44	52	318
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	45·69	42·12	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	42·12	53·31	245
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	45·5	47	54	...	...	...	...	...	47	61	275
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	58·93	...	...	40·74	66·66	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	80	50	57·12	...	44·37	...	...	...	57·12	61·5	320
Amráoti	...	56·87	56·87	62·5	...	40	80	...	...	50·87	61·56	320
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	21·87	...	...	60	...	456·87
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·72	...	...	...	359·95
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	41·67	...	...	...	53·33	...	380
Cuddapah	27·92	47·03	...	...	...	28·7	21·82	...	...	...	...	366·67
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	...	33·96	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·75	45·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	...	345·62
Tanjore	24·48	47·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	31·77	...	...	...	25·68	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	27·23	45·71	72·49	98·74	...	14·62	...	21·55	...	26·02	72·69	368·75
Bangalore	24·5	60·31	74·48	61·2	...	39·2	...	25·09	...	56·25	56	411·74

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	DISTRICTS.
											Rajputana—
											Eastern—
61·56	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	140	...	80	Ajmere.
											Panjab—
											Southern—
...	...	50	100	2·19	6·77	2·19	...	50	...	75	Ferozpur.
											Central—
...	...	57·13	95·52	10	8·02	6·67	...	100	...	105	Lahore.
											South-eastern—
...	...	80	130·83	3·33	8·91	3·33	...	60	...	125	Delhi.
											Submontane—
...	...	...	...	3·33	5·73	...	...	60	...	...	Amritsar.
											Northern—
...	...	40	94·22	3·33	10	7·97	...	55	...	60	Rawalpindi.
											Western—
...	...	100	100	3·07	6·67	2·34	...	50	...	70	Multan.
											Sind and Baluchistan—
90	...	150	110	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi.
45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	40 to 140	...	...	Quetta.
											Bombay—
											Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
											Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
											Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Nagpur.
											Central—
...	39	80	115	...	...	...	...	40	...	31	Jubbulpore.
											Eastern—
...	43	180	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
											Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim.
...	...	225	76·25	3	...	11	...	60	...	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	300	110	·06(a)	...	...	...	52·5	...	90	Amraoti.
											Madras—
											South, central—
75	...	...	105	...	2·5	...	...	90	90	...	Coimbatore.
...	...	102·76	53·20	...	6·56	...	...	80	80	...	Salem.
											Central—
47·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	110	Bellary.
...	...	...	60·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	100	58·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnool.
											East Coast, central
...	...	...	...	...	5·1	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
											East Coast, south—
57·6	...	131·67	57·6	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
											Southern—
...	...	89·9	...	...	5·36	...	...	...	...	4'	Madura.
											Mysore—
68·56	...	374	109·08	10·71	72·03	3·29	...	100	...	70	Mysore.
68·56	...	308·47	85·69	4·11	13·71	...	...	200	...	100	Bangalore.

(a) Per head load.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 5	11 13	11 5	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 12	10 8	10 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 4	6 4	...	...	8 4	7 8	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 2	11 6	11 5	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	11 5	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 7	12 5	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	9 5	10 11	9 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 3	7 13	11 1	9 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 11	8 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	8 2	8 2	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	12 3	11 2	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 13	8 —	27 —	21 12	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 13	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 —	14 6	19 10	18 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	10 5	9 12	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 10	8 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 6	7 3½	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 10½	6 10	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 6½	5 8	...	...	3 15	4 —	4 —½	4 2	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	7 —	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	7 2 and 9 12	7 — and 9 4	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 14	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 8	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8 to 7 12	9 4 and 11 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 11	7 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	7 4	7 4	6 —	8 —	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 7	8 10	...	...	6 —	5 11	8 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 4	10 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chula, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 8	19 4	19 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	7 10	8 5	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 6	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 5	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	6 2	7 2	28 3	28 3	6 4	6 4	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 1	15 1	7 9	7 9	14 6	14 6	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	11 15	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 7	21 14	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	28 —	27 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 3¼	7 9	...	...	6 2¼	...	9 6	9 6	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 15	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	6 8	6 —	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 4	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 11	6 —	8 4	8 4	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nága Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Mymensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 10	10 10	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	8 14	...	...	...	8 2	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	6 12	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 —	8 —	8 8	...	7 —	7 —	8 8 and 11 —	8 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	6 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	7 14	12 —	12 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 10	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	6 2½	...	...	6 —	4 8	7 2 and 8 4	6 0 to 7 14	8 10	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12 and 9 12	6 — and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 —	5 4	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	7 12	8 —	8 —	5 0½	5 0½	7 3 and 9 0½	6 12½ and 8 1	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 —	7 —	...		7 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	12 —	10 —	7 4	9 —	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	5 — to 7 4	5 8 to 7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Palamau	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 2	11 —	10 6	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	7 8	7 8	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	9 3	8 12½	10 8	9 7½	5 4	5 4	7 9½ to 8 14½	7 5½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 12	8 4	11 4	10 8	6 8	6 4	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Patna	10 8	10 —	13 —	12 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	9 — and 9 4	8 12 and 9 4	9 8	9 —	7 8 and 7 12	7 — and 7 8	9 — and 9 8	8 — and 8 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	11 0	11 0	7 —	7 —	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 8	7 8	...	10 —	6 8	6 8	11 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 4	...	...
Saran	9 8	9 8	9 —	10 8	5 8	6 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...
Champaran	8 8	8 12	11 8	11 12	6 8	6 4	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 6	8 4	10 9	10 2	5 7	5 6	7 14	7 14	8 8	9 —	...	7 12
Benares	9 5	9 1	10 15½	11 6	6 —	5 11½	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 11
Ghazipur	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	5 8	5 4	7 12	7 4	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12
Jaunpur	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 8	5 8	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 —	4 8	5 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	9 —
Central—												
Banda	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	6 4	9 8	8 —	10 8	9 8	...	...
Fatehpur	8 12	9 14	11 —	11 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 0	8 5	11 3	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 6	6 14	9 9	9 8	9 —	8 —
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 12	9 8	13 —	12 12	5 8	5 4	8 12	7 10	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	9 —	8 8	12 8	11 12	6 —	5 8	7 12	7 8	12 12	10 12	11 8	...
Etawah	9 10	9 5	11 7	10 12	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	10 0	10 4	9 12	9 4
Farukhabad	9 9	9 9	12 9	12 9	4 12	4 12	5 7 to 6 12	5 7 to 6 13	...	...	12 4	12 4
Mainpuri	9 15	9 12	12 6	12 4	4 8	4 8	7 8	6 — and 7 8	...	...	12 0	12 4
Etah	10 6	9 14	13 12	13 2	5 4	5 4	9 4	7 2	...	...	13 14	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 12	10 —	...	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	10 0	11 —	...
Agra	9 4	9 8	14 12	13 —	6 8	6 —	7 12	7 8	9 4	9 —	14 12	10 —
Muttra	9 12	9 12	14 14	14 12	4 8	4 —	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	14 4	12 —
Aligarh	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 3 and 13 12	4 8	4 — and 4 8	6 —	6 — and 6 8	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	10 12	10 5	14 8	13 12	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 7	12 12	12 5	12 12	9 13
Submontane, east—												
Balia	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 2	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	5 10	6 11	7 7	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 11	5 6	5 —	10 6	7 3	9 —	9 —	...	...
Basti	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	7 5	7 5	11 8	7 10	11 —	10 —	...	...

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 —	...	11 —	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 12	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 — and 10 8	6 — and 10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 13	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11	...	...	...	9 9½	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 15	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	10 8*	10 8*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 6	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	15 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	14 —	17 —	10 —	...	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
12 —	9 —	...	...	7 — to 7 8	7 — to 7 4	10 —	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	Lohárdaga.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 4	15 12	11 4	11 4	9 —	7 14	Palámau.
15 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	10 —	9 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	9 7½	9 7½	14 7	12 9½	10 8	8 10½	10 8	10 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 8	10 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
12 4	12 —	10 4	11 —	9 —	8 12	15 —	19 —	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 8	Patna.
19 —	17 —	13 —	14 —									
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 — and 9 4	...	11 8	9 8	10 —	10 4	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 5	15 2	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
18 8	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	Darbhanga.
20 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
13 —	13 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Saran.
21 —	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 4	20 —	13 8	10 12	11 —	10 3	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 —	11 8	14 7	15 4	8 —	8 —	11 2	11 15	6 12	6 11	9 10	9 7	Mirzapur.
13 —	...	11 15	...	8 6	8 15	11 11	13 9	6 12	6 12	6 6	11 0	Benares.
10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	8 —	8 4	13 8	10 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	17 —	17 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 4	8 —	10 12	10 12	Banda.
11 8	13 8	11 8	...	8 4	8 —	12 4	...	7 8	7 —	12 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	15 6	15 12	8 12	8 10	11 7	10 —	7 2	7 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 —†	8 8†	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
...	...	16 —	15 —	8 8	8 12	13 —	16 —	9 12	10 4	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
12 —	...	15 —	14 8	8 8	8 12	13 —	10 —	9 2	8 6	11 —	11 4	Jhansi.
16 4	14 2	15 2	13 2	8 —	8 6	14 12	13 —	6 8	6 8	10 12	11 —	Etawah.
...	...	13 —	13 —	8 2	8 2	14 5	13 3	9 9	10 9	11 8	11 8	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 9	15 4	15 1	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
19 8	18 8	...	...	8 6	8 2	15 12	16 2	7 6	6 12	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	13 8	10 8	Meerut.
...	...	16 —	19 —	8 —	8 4	14 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 2	Agra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Mutra.
...	...	12 —	—	8 12	8 12 and 9 —	14 —	13 12 and 14 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8 and 11 12	Aligarh.
...	...	13 —	13 —	9 4	9 4	14 4	13 8	8 4	7 14	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Sub-montane, east—
11 —	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
14 12	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	12 8	14 8	7 1	7 7	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
15 4	13 1	15 4	14 13	8 9	8 12	14 13	17 2	6 13	6 15	10 —	9 9	Gorakhpur.
17 —	17 —	14 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	17 8	10 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unnu-ked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	4 8	4 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	9 15	10 —	12 7	12 8	5 7	5 7	8 2	7 6	11 4	11 14	10 —	9 8
Pilibit	9 7	9 12	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	10 6	9 7	...	...	...	...
Bareli	9 2	8 13	10 9	10 9	4 11	4 11	6 3	6 3	11 12	10 —	9 11	7 10
Moradabad	9 10	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	10 2	9 9	11 4	11 8	6 12	6 12	8 7	7 14	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 14	10 6 & 10 8	12 2	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	7 2	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	11 —	10 9	12 1	12 1	4 13	4 15	8 9	6 8	11 13	11 13	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dún	10 4	10 —	12 4	11 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	...	16 —	6 —	6 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 4	6 —	6 —	9 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 4	5 4	5 4	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 4	9 8	11 8	12 —	6 8	5 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 4	10 —	...
Lucknow	9 6	9 4	11 12	11 8	4 8	4 8	9 4	7 8	10 8	10 6	9 8	9 —
Hardoi	10 4	9 12	13 8	12 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	6 12	6 12	10 12	7 10	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	9 4	10 —	11 8	11 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	7 —	...	6 —
Gonda	9 8	9 6	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 2	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 4	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Kheri	10 —	9 12	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	10 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 10	9 10	...	13 5	4 13	5 8	6 14	7 9	...	13 6	...	...
Banswara	11 14	12 8	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	8 15	11 5	10 15	7 13	7 —	8 3	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 13	7 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —
Erinpura	8 14	9 1½	12 4½	12 3½	5 13	5 8½	6 12½	6 7	11 1½	11 6½	10 9	11 8
Ajmere	8 13½	8 9½	12 10½	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 2½	6 2½	12 —	9 —	10 8	9 4
Abu	8 12 & 9 14	8 14 & 10 6	11 10	11 6	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 4
Kishengarh	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 —	9 12	9 8
Bundi	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	4 4	6 —	4 12	10 —	10 —	...	...
Kotah	8 3	8 10	9 11	10 —	5 11	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 1	9 4	6 13	7 —
Jhalawar	8 13	8 3½	8 3½	8 14½	4 14	4 13	6 —	5 13	11 3½	9 4	...	...
Tonk	6 12	7 2	9 3	8 12	4 —	3 —	5 4	5 —	...	...	10 —	...
Jaipur	9 8	8 12	13 4	11 8	4 4	4 4	5 12	3 12	8 4	8 4	12 —	10 —
Kerauli	8 2	7 8	11 14	9 11	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	8 4	7 8	13 12	8 2
Dholpur	9 2½	9 1½	13 13	13 1	5 10	5 10	7 2	7 1	11 4	11 4	16 10½	13 8
Bhartpur	10 3	10 3	15 2	13 14	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 9	10 8	14 6	10 4
Alwar	10 8	10 1	14 8	13 8	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 —	12 12	11 9
Deoli Cantonment	8 10	8 10	10 10	10 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 4	*	*	9 8	8 8
Balmer	7 5	8 2	...	...	5 9	5 8	7 9	7 8	...	...	15 7	13 —
Anádra	9 1 & 10 7	9 3 & 10 15	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	9 8	9 6	11 8	10 8	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 10	12 —	10 8	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 & 8 4½	7 3 & 7 13	10 15	9 1	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 2	9 6 & 10 5	7 13 & 8 12
Jaisalmer	6 12	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 3	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 3
Bikaner	8 —	7 12	9 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 8	8 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	7 5	11 4	10 12	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	12 8	8 4	9 8	8 12
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	*	*	10 8	9 8
Gwalior	7 15½	8 3½	11 11	10 7½	4 12½	4 8½	5 9½	5 7	9 13½	9 1	9 9	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 8	9 12	14 —	11 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	10 8	15 —	10 —
Ferozpur	10 12	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	4 4	3 8	11 12	11 8	9 12	7 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 6	10 9	15 —	13 10	...	...	7 9	6 10	11 8	11 12	7 4	6 12
Gujránwala	11 4	10 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	11 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	10 8	11 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Jhelam	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 12

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	22 —	16 —	16 —	8 12	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
17 12	13 12	17 12	16 13	8 11	9 —	14 9	12 13	7 10	7 10	10 8	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	14 5	13 —	7 13	7 13	11 —	10 6	Pilibit.
...	...	14 1	14 1	8 3	8 —	14 1	13 3	6 8	7 —	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	15 12	9 15	8 7	8 2	14 11	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 7	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	8 14	{8 8 & 8 10}	...	...	7 11	6 9	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	13 15	11 13	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
11 13	11 13	12 14	12 14	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
8 —	8 —	...	...									*Hills*—
				6 4	7 4	...	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
14 —	13 —	...	...	6 —§	6 —	...	...	5 —‖	5 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
...	...	...	...									**Oudh**—
												Southern—
				8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	Partábgarh.
13 —	13 8	12 8	13 —	9 —	9 4	13 8	11 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
15 —	...	16 —	...	9 —	9 12	13 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
12 —	13 —	15 —	13 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
15 —	...	16 —	15 —	8 8	8 12	16 —	16 —	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
14 8	13 8	17 —	16 —	9 —	9 12	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
...	22 —	20 —	20 —									*Northern*—
				10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 2	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	18 —	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
13 —	14	15 —	17 —	9 8	9 6	19 —	18 —	11 12	11 12	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 12	20 —	12 —	11 —	11 4	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	17 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	...	3 4	10 8	11 —	11 4	Kheri.
20 —	...	12 —	...									**Rajputana**—
												Eastern—
				10 5	11 —	16 8	13 1	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 12	20 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	Bánswára.
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 3	12 8	10 2	6 4	6 1	10 8	10 8	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	8 9	9 6	11 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	8 11½	9 4	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	...	...	8 5½	7 12	11 5½	9 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 5½	8 10	10 6	9 14	{6 — &6 4}	...	11 —	11 —	Abu.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	10 —	9 12	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
*	*	*	*	8 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	8 11	9 —	10 —	...	4 9	4 10	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	...	...	8 7½	8 3½	15 8	11 10	...	...	9 13½	9 14	Jhallawar.
...	...	15 10½	12 15	6 10	6 11	10 —	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Tonk.
...	...	...	...	{8 4 &9 4	8 — & 9 — }	12 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
*	*	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 11	Kerauli.
...	...	15 —	13 12	7 11½	7 11½	...	...	9 13½	10 8½	11 10	11 10½	Dholpur.
...	...	15 6	14 13½	8 15	8 6	13 12	12 4	10 10	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	10 1	9 12	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 6	12 —	11 2	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 11	8 13	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 12	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
*	†	...	...	6 9	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 13	...	...	6 10	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	10 —	...	...	11 14	11 14	Shahpura.
...	...	...	...									*Western*—
				7 8	7 2	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
				8 8	7 —	15 —	9 8	10 —	9 —	10 12	10 4	Indore.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	†	..	..	5 13½	7 7	12 3½	11 11	6 6	8 5½	9 13½	10 1½	Gwalior.
...	...	7 7	7 7									**Panjab**—
												Southern—
				10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	†	†	8 12	8 12	11 12	12 8	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
		15 12	15 8									*Central*—
				9 14	8 10	11 4	11 4	10 12	6 10	12 13	12 13	Lahore.
†	†	*	13 6	8 12	8 14	11 8	9 8	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála.
†	†	12 —	12 —	9 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
†	†	†	†	9 2	9 —	10 —	10 8	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued*.												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 8	10 4	15 4	13 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	12 —	14 8	11 —
Delhi	10 10	9 14	14 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	10 —	13 8	10 8
Rohtak	10 —	9 8	13 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	10 —	13 —	11 —
Karnál	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	7 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 12	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiána	12 —	11 4	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Jalandhar	12 8	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	12 —	11 12	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 8	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	12 —	11 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Amritsar	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	6 14	12 —	11 —	8 —	8 4
Siálkot	11 4	10 4	14 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Kángra	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 4	11 4	8 4	8 4
Hazára	10 14	10 6	15 8	14 12	...	...	6 8	5 10	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pesháwar	9 12	9 4	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 13	6 10	15 —	15 —	9 4	8 13
Kohát	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 6	...	...	8 4	7 10	‡	‡	10 3	9 9
Bannu	10 9	10 8	16 —	14 8	...	...	6 11	6 9	8 —	7 8	14 —	9 11
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —
Jhang	11 —	10 12	15 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	‡	8 —	‡	9 —
Multan	9 8	9 4	14 —	10 8	...	...	7 12	9 —	13 8	12 —	7 4	6 8
Montgomery	11 4	10 4	12 —	*	...	...	7 —	6 —	‡	‡	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	9 11	9 6	11 14	11 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	19 1	12 —	10 —	8 2
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	10 15	13 2	13 2	...	...	8 12	5 15	11 14	11 4	12 8	10 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 8	13 —	12 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	9 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	10 —	15 8	...	...	15 —	13 —
Shikarpur	10 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	16 8	14 —	13 —	...
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	13 8	13 —	10 8
Quetta	9 8	9 8	12 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 2	7 1	9 8	9 8	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	8 11	7 4	9 4	7 13	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 7	9 —	9 14	9 7	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	7 13	11 —	8 9	8 10	7 5
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	7 6	6 7	7 14	7 6	*	*	9 —	7 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	8 2	7 10	9 1	8 2	12 4	10 14	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	6 9	6 1	...	...	8 10	7 8	8 15	7 14	15 9	10 14	9 12	7 13
Satara	6 3	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	7 4	6 8	7 2	6 4
Sholapur	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 5	8 5	10 4	8 8	10 12	7 2
Bijapur	6 3	5 5	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	12 10	8 9	10 9	7 1
Poona	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 1	5 7	7 3	6 10	8 13	8 4	8 10	8 1
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	8 5	8 12	7 5
Násik	6 7	6 7	...	...	6 10	5 14	7 5	6 9	*	*	8 8	7 1
Dhulia	7 14	7 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 1	6 10	10 6	8 3	10 2	7 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 5	7 14	7 6	6 15
Broach	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	7 12	9 —	8 —
Kaira	8 12	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	7 —	...	7 8	10 —	7 8
Baroda Cantonment	5 8	5 12	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	*	*	8 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	7 8	9 8	8 —
Godhra	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 5	6 8	7 14	7 —	...	...	9 —	7 8
Disa Cantonment	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 0	5 8	8 —	7 —	11 —	9 8	12 8	9 8
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	8 11	6 11	8 8	7 15
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 9	8 —	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 —	8 8	*	*	*
Hoshangabad	7 12	7 7	...	...	6 9	6 6	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Betul	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 9	5 8	7 3	6 9	...	8 —	...	...
Chhindwára	8 —	7 10	...	...	6 11	...	...	6 2	6 14	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 11	6 12	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 7	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thuk, gadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued*.
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	9 4	9 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	12 —	9 —	8 12	13 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	9 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	14 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	12 —	12 4	10 —	9 4	14 —	12 8	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	‡	11 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	15 —	13 4	7 —	8 —	12 12	13 —	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	14 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	8 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	8 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	9 12	9 12	8 4	8 8	10 4	10 4	*	*	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	11 —	10 —	8 3	7 11	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	7 5	7 9	‡	10 3	†	†	15 5	15 2	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 14	10 13	11 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
												Sháhpur.
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	9 —	...	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jhang.
12 —	12 —	18 —	16 —	10 —	8 4	‡	8 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Multan.
†	†	11 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	11 —	9 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Montgomery.
‡	‡			10 —	8 8	*	*	*	*	12 8	12 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	†	†	9 11	9 6	10 —	9 1	4 6	5 —	16 —	16 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 4	‡	‡	*	*	12 —	12 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 1	9 1	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 10	11 4	
												Sind and Baluchistan—
												Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	12 —	10 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Quetta.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	5 12	5 12	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
												Karwar.
				6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Ratnágiri.
10 13	10 13	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 11	11 11	Alibág.
9 6	9 6	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 3	10 3	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Tanna.
9 9	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 9	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	
												Deccan—
												Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	8 10	7 4	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 8	10 14	Belgaum.
20 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 1	6 5	10 12	9 8	Satara.
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 10	5 10	10 6	10 6	Sholapur.
...	*	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 —	11 —	Bijápur.
16 14	13 1	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 11	6 4	10 9	10 9	Poona.
11 14	10 14	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 —	*	10 3	9 11	
												Khándesh—
												Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	8 5	6 3	...	...	6 5	5 15	11 11	11 11	Násik.
10 6	9 3	...	...	6 12	6 7	...	...	5 —	5 5	12 1	12 11	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 12	
												Gujarat—
												Surat.
*	*	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Broach.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	Kaira.
10 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Baroda Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Ahmadabad.
...	*	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	13 8	13 8	Godhra.
12 —	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	7 10	6 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	
												Káthiawár—
												Rájkot.
*	*	...	...	7 4	7 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
												Nimar.
				8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Hoshangabad.
*	*	...	...	7 5	7 1	...	...	6 2	6 10	10 —	10 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 9	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 3	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	6 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Wardha.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 11	...	...	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 11	6 —	7 —	6 11	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 8	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 12	9 4	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 —	7 5	...	...	...	...	8 15	6 14	9 8	8 2	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 4	7 —	5 12	5 12
Básim	5 14	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	5 12	6 —	9 12	8 —	...	...
Akola	8 —	6 14	...	...	4 13	4 6	6 —	5 5	10 3	9 —	...	...
Ellichpur	8 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 8	9 —	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 8	6 —	9 8	7 —	5 —	4 8
Wun	6 —	5 4	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 —	5 —	9 8	8 4	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 1	5 1	*	*	4 10½	4 13	5 2½	5 3½	7 13	7 8½	9 —	9 —
Bolaram	5 4	5 4	*	*	4 12	4 12	5 13	5 13	8 6	8 2	...	...
Chadarghát	7 4	5 —	*	*	5 8	5 6	7 —	7 4	9 6	8 6	*	*
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 3	13 14	12 10	14 5	14 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	15 10	14 3	18 8	16 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 10	14 6	9 5	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 14	10 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 0	13 0	18 14	16 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 5	13 —	12 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 14	...	...	17 2	14 14
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 5	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 2	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 13	11 13	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	...	...	20 —	18 8
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	...	...	18 14	18 2
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 10	15 6	14 6	16 8	15 13
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 10	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 11	13 —	13 —	...	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	4 8	...	...	7 2	6 12	8 —	7 8	25 —	12 —	20 —	...
Bangalore	5 4	5 —	4 15	4 12	6 5	6 —	6 13	6 4	9 15	9 8	...	...
Kolar	4 4	...	4 —	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 —	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	...	...	...
Hassan	4 12	6 8	5 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 4	5 4	6 5	5 12	8 6	7 6	10 8	9 7	13 6	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 —	18 —	12 —	16 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	5 —	4 —	3 8	8 —	7 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	8 10	5 10	5 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*cont'd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2
Saugor.	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11
Damoh.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore.	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12
Mandla.	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	6 8	9 —	8 8
Seoni.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —
Bálághát.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —
Bhandára.	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —
Chánda.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 10	6 8	9 —	9 —
Eastern—												
Biláspur.	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 2	6 6	9 2	9 2
Raipur.	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	9 —
Sambalpur.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—												
Buldána.	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 10	...	...	5 10	6 —	9 8	9 8
Básim.	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	7 8	6 12	9 —	9 —
Akola.	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —
Ellichpur.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
Amráoti.	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —
Wun.	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad.	9 4	9 4	*	*	5 13½	6 1	*	*	6 5½	6 1	8 7	8 7
Boláram.	*	...	*	*	7 8	6 7	*	*	...	...	8 12	8 12
Chadarghát.	*	...	*	*	7 12	7 4	*	*	...	...	9 8	8 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 3
S. Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14
South, central—												
Coimbatore.	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5
Nilgiris.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10
Salem.	18 13	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6
Central—												
Bellary.	20 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2
Anantapur.	15 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah.	16 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13
Karnul.	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam.	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —
Vizagapatam.	11 14	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
Godávari.	11 13	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—												
Kistna.	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3
Nellore.	14 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras.	14 6	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8
Chingleput.	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot.	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8
S. Arcot.	19 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
Tanjore.	19 10	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly.	18 5	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13
Madura.	15 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11
Mysore—												
Mysore.	18 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —
Bangalore.	16 6	14 1	...	...	6 5	6 —	...	...	8 9	8 3	10 8	10 —
Kolar.	22 —	18 —	9 8	...	6 4	6 —	11 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur.	20 —	19 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 —	...	10 —	10 —
Hassan.	25 —	21 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	13 —	8 8	9 —
Kadur.	17 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga.	18 14	17 14	...	...	8 2	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 6
Chitaldrug.	25 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —
Coorg—												
Coorg.	16 8	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8
Aden.	*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and We Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratui relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.			For the week endi the 20th November,		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	To
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600	...	1,371	1,371	...	661	
2	Kurnool	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Bellary	...	5,221	5,221	...	2,422	2,422	...	976	976	...	...	
4	Anantapur	2,778	2,224	5,002*	2,024	1,462	3,486*	...	604	604	...	482	
5	Ganjam	...	851	851	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	19	
	TOTAL MADRAS	13,023	(1)23,509	36,532	13,743	(2)9,618	23,361	...	(3)2,977	2,977	...	(4)1,162	1
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794	1,763	197	1,960	1,516	...	
2	Sholapur	35,435	9,470	44,905	29,020	7,940	36,972	25,751	5,965	31,716	17,404	4,703	2
3	Ahmednagar	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,936	13,380	23,316	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Poona	12,821	17,365	30,186	11,504	11,927	23,431	9,361	7,956	17,317	9,026	5,505	1
5	Nasik	371	229	600	...	131	131	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Satara	6,106	2,069	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194	4,608	550	5,158	4,608	...	
7	Khandesh	346	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Belgaum	3,666	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583	1,334	...	1,334	970	...	
9	Dharwar	427	1,101	1,528	346	1,582	1,928	220	989	1,209	...	...	
10	Kolaba	68	1,376	1,444	...	392	392	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL BOMBAY	92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741	43,037	15,657	58,694	33,590	10,208	4
	Bengal.												
1	Khulna	...	529	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Manbhum	9,454	3,036	12,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Hazaribagh	...	151	151	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL BENGAL	9,454	3,716	13,170	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Cawnpur	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Hamirpur	...	1,987	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi	...	3,082	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Jalaun	...	2,906	2,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Lucknow	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	...	8,059	8,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	4,549	29,851	34,400	3,367	28,084	31,451	2,437	22,436	24,873	2,154	18,928	2
2	Damoh	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537	...	13,266	13,266	...	10,791	1
3	Jabalpur	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661	1,405	28,175	29,580	...	20,125	2
4	Mandla	4,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132	768	25,180	25,948	...	23,283	2
5	Seoni	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,289	14,047	26	11,545	11,571	35	10,035	1
6	Narsinghpur	2,416	13,278	15,694	1,393	11,370	12,763	1,577	10,889	12,466	1,456	9,520	1
7	Hoshangabad	3,341	7,861	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,342	...	8,702	8,702	...	8,192	

(1) Includes 14,498 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 5,850 " " " " " "
(3) " 2,242 " " " " " "
(4) " 1,143 " " " " " "
* Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 20th November, 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Central Provinces—contd.												
Amar	...	2,415	2,415	...	2,219	2,219	...	2,310	2,310	...	2,044	20,044
Betul	7,350	16,061	23,411	6,605	12,932	19,537	4,955	11,797	16,752	2,713	10,018	12,731
Chindwara	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	14,617	19,810	3,899	13,135	17,034	521	9,606	10,127
Jubbulpur	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993	...	11,146	11,146	...	11,544	11,544
Mandla	...	9,339	9,339	...	10,741	10,741	...	10,722	10,722	...	9,869	9,869
Nandara	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,947	21,334	29,281	5,687	19,928	25,615	1,021	18,450	19,471
Saugor	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,556	14,571	28,127	9,556	13,268	22,824	7,895	11,798	19,693
Seoni	41,434	37,336	78,770	34,916	33,237	68,153	22,262	26,996	49,258	17,259	17,004	34,263
Raipur	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,802	20,974	54,513	75,487	4,534	39,943	44,477
Sambalpur	801	92	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	960	3,352	4,312	...	2,560	2,560	...	594	594	...	738	738
Total Central Provinces	157,218	352,003	509,221	118,067	326,089	444,156	73,546	284,602	358,148	37,588	231,888	269,476 **
Burma.												
Meiktila	593	86	679	488	72	560	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myingyan	9,391	2,749	14,110	8,368	2,976	11,344	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680
Samethin	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Burma	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680
Berar.												
Akolichpur	...	458	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	108	108	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	438	118	556	320	210	530	...	49	49	...	60	60
Total Berar	438	684	1,122	320	246	566	...	49	49	...	60	60
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	8,799*	5	*8,804	9,301	...	†9,301	5,279‡	...	5,279	...	...	...
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	201	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	§3,007	...	3,007
Bir	..	401	401	...	...	...	...	312	312	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar	...	263	263	...	...	...	...	234	234	...	200	200
Elgandal	...	388	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301	...	9,301	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	5,001	12,711	17,712	4,110	12,031	16,141	3,886	9,934	13,820	3,563	2,790	6,353
Baghelkhand	(not	reported.)		(not	reported.)		...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	18	106	124	...	57	57	...	33	33	...	19	19
Bhopal	91	370	461	...	212	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central India	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853	3,563	2,809	6,322
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	54	54	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	...	99	99	...	87	87	...	38	38	...	28	28
Bhurtpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rajputana	...	154	154	...	110	110	...	38	38	...	28	28
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	296,300	462,382	758,682	218,410	396,289	614,699	135,090	316,399	451,489	83,500	248,283	331,787

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† " " " " " " " and Nalgonda.
‡ Includes Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal.
§ Includes Naldrug and Lingsagar.
** There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, ally show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

F. G. SLY,

Dated 27th November, 1897. *Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH NOVEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 13TH NOVEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 14th November 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 13th November 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	12,20,951	704	1,737	12,62,000	727	1,87,93,301	2,06,14,000	18,20,699	...
Bengal Central (a)	158	125	20,028	160	125	31,600	253	3,99,703	4,58,000	58,297	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,14,568	133	862	1,04,000	121	17,21,206	16,29,000	...	92,206
Indian Midland (b)	133	752	99,743	133	752	1,01,000	134	18,83,759	20,50,000	1,66,241	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	2,474	118	21	2,700	129	47,991	59,700	11,709	...
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	1,385	154	9	1,200	133	29,353	22,600	...	6,753
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	191	1,815	3,43,890	189	1,815	3,71,000	204	61,94,617	62,52,000	57,383	...
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	1,099	65	17	600	35	11,002	9,100	...	1,902
South Indian	101	1,042	1,70,704	164	1,042	1,70,000	163	32,44,906	33,23,000	78,094	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	5,493	102	54	6,600	122	96,956	1,01,000	4,044	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	109	1,165	1,41,912	122	1,165	98,200	84	23,81,586	26,03,000	2,21,414	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	290	34,953	115	290	37,700	127	5,93,948	7,31,000	1,37,052	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	128	756	1,09,401	145	815	1,75,000	215	17,95,387	19,28,000	1,32,613	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	13,405	67	200	15,800	79	2,28,798	2,21,000	...	7,798
Assam-Bengal	57	159	9,947	63	286	30,600	107	1,89,744	2,98,000	1,08,256	...
Burma	145	880	1,37,514	155	888	1,42,000	160	21,80,223	24,50,000	2,75,777	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	24,26,747	245	10,084	25,50,000	253	3,97,92,480	4,27,55,400	29,62,920	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (f)	198	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	6,93,000	240	97,41,867	1,30,48,000	33,06,133	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,54,264	194	875	1,83,000	209	26,43,934	27,34,000	90,066	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,86,314	475	817	3,98,000	487	67,26,985	61,90,000	...	5,36,985
East Coast	89	590	36,544	73	538	44,000	82	8,49,333	11,03,000	2,53,667	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	87	28	1,794	64	25	1,600	64	45,726	33,300	...	12,426
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	...	(g)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,795	11,52,992	240	5,138	13,19,600	257	2,00,07,845	2,31,08,300	31,00,455	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	348	1,490	5,64,113	379	1,491	5,01,000	336	90,44,891	84,19,000	...	6,25,891
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	2,38,043	510	461	2,37,000	514	43,10,240	42,13,000	...	1,03,240
Madras	245	840	2,10,111	250	840	2,07,000	246	40,03,703	42,94,000	2,30,217	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	10,12,267	363	2,792	9,45,000	338	1,74,24,914	1,69,26,000	...	4,98,914
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,480	45,92,006	263	18,014	48,14,000	267	7,72,25,239	8,27,89,700	55,64,461	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	137	160	32,060	200	160	34,400	215	4,82,897	6,25,000	1,42,103	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,189	281	22	7,300	332	1,04,283	1,01,000	...	3,283
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	10,832	164	66	8,200	124	1,68,820	1,76,000	7,180	...
Bengal Dooars	176	30	7,050	190	36	7,900	219	1,27,714	1,24,000	...	3,714
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	13,370	171	78	15,200	195	2,31,027	2,96,000	64,973	...
Ahmedabad Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	1,700	31	...	30,700	30,700	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	16,535	324	51	17,000	333	2,87,784	2,87,000	...	784
TOTAL	174	413	86,036	208	468	91,700	196	14,02,525	16,45,700	2,43,175	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	1,529	21	74	1,400	19	35,964	26,800	...	9,164
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,540	66	114	9,500	83	1,77,089	1,07,000	...	70,089
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,218	36	35	1,700	49	(i)28,489	23,500	...	4,989
The Nizam's guaranteed state	161	333	63,065	189	334	81,200	243	11,12,783	12,87,000	1,74,217	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	935	72	13	800	62	21,650	17,800	...	3,850
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	11,213	104	108	12,200	113	3,03,556	1,97,000	...	1,06,556
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,071	307	10	4,800	480	66,232	79,800	13,568	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	6,301	95	66	4,300	65	1,03,297	1,20,000	16,703	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	5,025	54	93	5,800	62	97,102	98,000	898	...
Kolhapur	74	29	1,949	67	29	1,000	34	40,349	32,000	...	8,349
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,240	45	79	2,200	28	59,149	65,300	6,151	...
Anklesvar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	4,100	4,100	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,331	60	22	1,500	68	21,323	14,600	...	6,723
TOTAL	115	968	1,06,423	110	996	1,26,500	127	20,66,983	20,73,200	6,217	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	30,062	90	334	30,100	90	4,72,340	4,72,000	...	340
Jetalsar-Rajkot	70	40	4,744	103	40	3,400	72	61,618	67,000	5,382	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	81	1,800	35	...	41,400	41,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	61	364	27,851	77	304	15,400	42	3,87,917	3,64,000	...	23,917
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	3,201	54	60	3,300	55	48,658	44,100	...	4,558
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,017	75	94	7,800	83	1,22,574	1,29,000	6,426	...
TOTAL	70	898	72,935	81	949	61,700	65	10,93,107	11,17,500	24,393	...
GRAND TOTAL	223	19,759	48,57,400	246	20,427	50,94,500	249	8,17,87,854	8,76,26,100	58,38,246	...

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 14th November 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th November, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXI OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th November 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th November 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	12,20,951	704	1,737	12,62,000	727	3,16,64,954	3,54,83,000	38,20,046	...
Bengal Central (a)	140	125	20,028	160	125	31,600	253	6,07,790	6,83,000	75,210	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,14,568	133	862	1,04,000	121	32,89,182	32,95,000	5,818	...
Indian Midland (b)	139	752	99,743	133	752	1,01,000	134	32,46,527	36,86,000	4,39,473	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,474	118	21	2,700	129	85,034	94,300	9,266	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,385	154	9	1,200	133	40,146	39,100	...	7,046
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	212	1,815	3,43,890	189	1,815	3,71,000	204	1,19,88,812	1,14,33,000	...	5,55,812
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	1,099	65	17	600	35	31,993	23,200	...	8,793
South Indian	165	1,042	1,70,764	164	1,042	1,70,000	163	56,79,146	57,74,000	94,854	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,493	102	54	6,000	122	1,06,425	1,12,000	5,575	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	116	1,165	1,41,912	122	1,165	98,200	84	44,37,465	47,39,000	3,01,535	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	34,053	115	296	37,700	127	9,97,873	12,40,000	2,42,127	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	756	1,09,461	145	815	1,75,000	215	34,07,613	37,69,000	3,01,387	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	13,465	67	200	15,800	79	4,61,847	4,83,000	21,153	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,947	63	286	30,000	107	3,43,620	5,40,000	1,96,380	...
Burma	175	886	1,37,514	155	888	1,42,000	160	40,41,702	47,00,000	6,58,298	...
TOTAL	232	9,894	24,46,747	245	10,084	25,50,000	253	7,94,96,129	7,91,55,000	56,59,471	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (f)	211	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	6,93,000	240	1,73,55,792	2,62,56,000	29,00,208	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,54,264	194	875	1,83,000	209	49,86,914	51,59,000	1,72,086	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,86,314	475	817	3,98,000	487	96,33,524	90,73,000	...	5,60,524
East Coast	94	500	36,544	73	538	44,000	82	15,10,384	18,00,000	2,89,616	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	1,794	64	25	1,600	64	65,073	59,700	...	5,973
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(h) 5,058	(i) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,795	11,54,992	240	5,138	13,19,000	257	3,35,57,345	3,03,51,900	27,94,555	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	407	1,490	5,64,113	379	1,491	5,01,000	336	1,88,45,329	1,58,82,000	...	29,63,329
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,38,043	510	461	2,37,000	514	93,39,070	88,24,000	...	5,15,070
Madras	253	840	2,10,111	250	840	2,07,000	246	68,89,787	72,96,000	4,06,213	...
TOTAL	397	2,791	10,12,267	363	2,792	9,45,000	338	3,50,74,186	3,20,02,000	...	30,72,186
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,480	45,92,006	263	18,014	48,14,000	267	13,91,27,600	14,45,09,500	53,81,840	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	32,160	200	160	34,400	215	8,13,240	9,72,000	1,58,760	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,189	281	22	7,300	332	1,93,228	1,91,000	...	2,228
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	10,832	164	66	8,200	124	3,13,335	2,85,000	...	28,335
Bengal Dooars	140	36	7,050	196	36	7,900	219	1,84,208	1,83,000	...	1,208
Dibru-Saidiya	108	78	13,370	171	78	15,200	195	3,94,174	5,00,000	1,05,526	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	55	1,700	31	...	(k) 53,100	53,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	16,535	324	51	17,000	333	5,19,745	4,95,000	...	24,745
TOTAL	176	413	86,036	208	468	91,700	196	24,18,290	26,79,100	2,60,810	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,529	21	74	1,400	19	59,719	59,700	...	19
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,546	66	114	9,500	83	2,95,363	2,08,000	...	87,363
Nágda-Ujjain	53	34	1,218	36	35	1,700	49	(l) 28,489	63,400	34,911	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	63,065	189	334	81,200	243	19,39,299	21,32,000	1,92,701	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	935	72	13	800	62	80,699	39,900	...	40,799
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	11,213	104	108	12,200	113	6,39,008	4,19,000	...	2,20,008
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,071	307	10	4,800	480	1,00,700	1,27,000	26,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore, Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	60	6,301	95	66	4,300	65	1,64,815	1,96,000	31,185	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	5,025	54	93	5,800	62	2,73,909	2,06,000	...	67,909
Kolhapur	76	29	1,949	67	29	1,000	34	73,358	63,000	...	10,358
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,240	45	79	2,200	28	1,41,626	1,38,000	...	3,626
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(m) 4,100	4,100	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,331	60	22	1,500	68	39,848	31,900	...	7,938
TOTAL	125	908	1,06,423	110	990	1,20,500	127	38,39,823	39,88,000	...	1,48,823
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	30,062	90	334	30,100	90	10,77,815	10,28,000	...	49,815
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	40	4,744	103	40	3,300	72	1,13,303	1,21,000	7,697	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,800	35	...	(n) 71,400	71,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	27,851	77	304	15,400	42	7,17,693	7,03,000	...	12,693
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,201	54	60	3,300	55	81,920	76,100	...	5,820
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,017	75	94	7,800	83	2,41,607	2,38,000	...	3,607
TOTAL	82	893	72,935	81	949	61,700	65	22,32,338	22,39,500	7,162	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,739	48,57,400	246	20,427	50,94,500	249	14,76,15,111	15,31,16,100	55,00,989	...

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(g) Information not received.
(h) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Mánmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(k) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 13th November 1897.
(l) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 14th November 1896.
(m) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 13th November 1897.
(n) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 13th November 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th November, 1897*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 30th September 1897 compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in September.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	7,166	5,004	6,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,166	5,004	6,332
N.-W. P. & Oudh	23,607	14,097	12,359	19,576	5,047	767	...	...	...	43,183	19,144	13,126
Panjab	2,939	5,460	772	5,145	1,752	305	4,013	11,436	1,184	12,097	18,648	2,261
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	270	2,012	1	...	...	...	270	2,012	1
Bombay	...	...	...	50,489	48,369	4,698	...	...	...	50,489	48,369	4,698
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,427	1,610	5,271	3,427	1,610	5,271
Madras	...	...	...	3,190	14,254	315	...	...	...	3,190	14,254	315
Berar	1,685	946	717	3,592	5,038	1,345	...	...	...	5,277	5,984	2,062
Assam	478	589	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	589	661
Raj. & C. I.	178	1,106	572	7,822	20,002	5,000	...	...	...	8,000	21,108	5,572
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	523	5,967	688	...	...	...	523	5,967	688
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	36,053	27,202	21,413	90,607	102,441	13,119	7,440	13,046	6,455	134,100	142,689	40,987
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	482	1,157	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	482	1,157
Bombay	*	14,930	10,861	*	8	...	*	...	...	*	14,938	10,861
Sind	*	...	...	*	5,225	3,508	*	...	...	*	5,225	3,508
Madras	*	4,320	...	*	563	158	*	...	...	*	4,883	158
Burma	*	457	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	457	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	11,504	3,255	*	...	...	*	11,504	3,255
Foreign countries	*	625	257	*	2,419	2,429	*	...	...	*	3,044	2,686
TOTAL	*	20,814	12,275	*	19,719	9,350	*	...	...	*	40,533	21,625
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	36,053	48,016	33,688	90,607	122,160	22,469	7,440	13,046	6,455	134,100	183,222	62,612
	Imports from January to September.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	58,597	60,409	99,824	...	...	12	...	...	...	58,597	60,409	99,836
N.-W. P. & Oudh	239,237	209,592	269,340	164,286	245,972	242,649	...	1	...	403,523	455,565	511,989
Panjab	56,946	37,310	61,847	66,607	70,813	61,703	125,756	282,283	296,163	249,309	390,406	419,713
Cent. Provs.	5,013	6,794	12,277	88,220	187,493	186,738	...	...	...	93,233	194,287	199,015
Bombay	...	38	5	2,137,374	2,295,312	1,711,700	...	...	...	2,137,374	2,295,350	1,711,705
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	241,149	195,407	183,588	241,149	195,407	183,588
Madras	...	...	...	39,856	79,324	19,657	...	...	...	39,856	79,324	19,657
Berar	16,387	56,629	47,842	622,054	895,190	742,417	...	...	...	638,441	951,819	790,259
Assam	13,224	14,293	16,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,224	14,293	16,143
Raj. & C. I.	28,190	12,817	35,525	673,280	585,142	806,502	...	...	...	701,470	597,959	842,027
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	26,643	32,515	28,089	...	...	...	26,643	32,515	28,089
Mysore	...	...	...	57	200	234	...	...	...	57	200	234
TOTAL	417,594	397,882	542,803	3,818,377	4,391,961	3,799,701	366,905	477,691	479,751	4,602,876	5,267,534	4,822,255
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	10,181	19,476	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	10,181	21,641
Bombay	*	104,673	62,719	*	39,126	38,939	*	...	...	*	163,799	101,658
Sind	*	...	...	*	190,736	110,990	*	...	...	*	190,736	110,990
Madras	*	20,685	1,441	*	6,775	6,781	*	...	...	*	27,460	8,222
Burma	*	9,330	6,620	*	2,559	561	*	...	...	*	11,889	7,181
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	1,112,345	560,136	*	1	...	*	1,112,346	560,136
Foreign countries	*	4,509	1,514	*	67,811	30,851	*	...	...	*	72,320	32,365
TOTAL	*	149,378	91,770	*	1,439,352	750,423	*	1	...	*	1,588,731	842,193
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	417,594	547,260	634,573	3,818,377	5,831,313	4,550,124	366,905	477,692	479,751	4,602,876	6,856,265	5,664,448

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of September 1897, and from esponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

icles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in September.											
WHEAT												
Rail and River—												
ngal	83,674	25,999	10,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,674	25,999	10,869
-W. P. & Oudh	105,902	77,053	166,068	505	2	1,490	...	...	...	106,407	77,055	167,558
njab	24,002	5,733	11,242	2,642	...	3,264	28,123	146,207	154,684	54,767	151,940	169,190
nt. Provs.	1,094	12,618	...	4	2,433	59	...	...	...	1,098	15,051	59
mbay	...	...	...	50,040	108,718	1,156	...	...	...	50,040	108,718	1,156
nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	235,875	79,287	69,087	235,875	79,287	69,087
adras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
erar	...	...	...	494	59	...	...	...	...	494	59	...
sam	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
aj. & C. I.	990	...	...	4,239	12,445	1,631	...	...	...	5,229	12,445	1,631
izam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	215,662	121,403	188,231	57,924	123,657	7,600	263,998	225,494	223,771	537,584	470,554	419,602
Sea—												
engal	●	...	...	●	...	...	●	...	...	●	...	...
ombay	●	...	...	●	...	509	●	39	...	●	39	509
ind	●	...	...	●	182,515	139,342	●	...	...	●	182,515	139,342
adras	●	...	...	●	...	...	●	...	...	●	...	...
urma	●	...	...	●	...	...	●	...	...	●	...	...
on-Br. Ports in India	●	...	...	●	...	879	●	...	...	●	...	879
oreign countries	●	...	...	●	2,320	2,330	●	2,372	...	●	4,692	2,330
Total	●	...	...	●	184,835	143,060	●	2,411	...	●	187,246	143,060
TAL OF IMPORTS	215,662	121,403	188,231	57,924	308,492	150,660	263,998	227,905	223,771	537,584	657,800	562,662
	Imports from January to September.											
WHEAT												
y Rail and River—												
Bengal	615,536	330,590	118,315	...	...	222	...	...	...	615,536	330,590	118,537
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,375,382	770,775	938,730	568,348	8,587	72,678	...	...	...	1,943,730	779,362	1,011,408
Panjab	182,040	99,419	58,742	744,440	15,256	22,833	5,190,123	1,280,797	983,315	6,110,603	1,395,472	1,064,890
Cent. Provs.	20,608	75,597	26,854	697,088	633,470	23,197	...	...	...	717,696	709,067	50,051
Bombay	...	...	...	876,894	1,150,708	181,066	...	...	...	876,894	1,150,708	181,066
Sind	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,867,202	727,922	656,212	1,867,202	727,922	656,212
Madras	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...
Berar	47	5,046	...	51,537	33,689	152	...	...	...	51,584	38,735	152
Assam	2,470	78	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	284
Raj. & C. I.	990	...	278	343,037	574,346	49,946	...	...	...	344,027	574,346	50,224
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27
Mysore	...	...	...	...	4,598	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	...
Total	2,197,073	1,281,505	1,143,203	3,282,672	2,421,686	350,121	7,057,325	2,008,719	1,639,527	12,537,070	5,711,910	3,132,851
By Sea—												
Bengal	●	804	75	●	4,659	9	●	822	...	●	6,285	84
Bombay	●	...	...	●	415,228	5,560	●	1,216	...	●	416,444	5,560
Sind	●	...	...	●	563,411	908,571	●	...	35	●	563,411	908,606
Madras	●	...	...	●	...	86	●	...	...	●	...	86
Burma	●	...	...	●	139,717	...	●	22	...	●	139,739	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	●	2	...	●	38 590	13,083	●	21,230	...	●	59,848	13,083
Foreign countries	●	...	82,254	●	28,870	54,882	●	7,964	1,216	●	36,834	138,352
Total	●	806	82,329	●	1,190,475	982,191	●	31,280	1,251	●	1,222,561	1,065,771
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,197,073	1,282,311	1,225,532	3,282,672	3,612,161	1,332,312	7,057,325	2,039,999	1,640,778	12,537,070	6,934,471	4,198,622

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 30th September 1897 compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in September.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	88,322	200,037	118,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,322	200,037	118,326
N.-W. P. & Oudh	31,558	28,423	44,640	223	3,709	2,754	...	...	...	31,781	32,132	47,394
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	451	160	444	451	160
Cent. Provs.	...	7	...	2,145	10,857	9,337	...	...	...	2,145	10,864	9,337
Bombay	...	...	...	3,615	25,242	4,763	...	...	...	3,615	25,242	4,763
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	...	...	583	...
Berar	...	...	...	4,528	12,350	3,096	...	...	...	4,528	12,350	3,096
Assam	5	1,850	5,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,850	5,991
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	774	2,006	2,665	...	...	...	774	2,006	2,665
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	10	1,244	2,612	...	...	...	10	1,244	2,612
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	157
Total	119,885	230,317	168,957	11,289	53,991	25,384	444	451	160	131,618	286,759	194,501
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	14	*	...	14
Sind	*	...	...	*	...	163	*	...	...	*	...	163
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	1,266	1,669	*	...	...	*	1,266	1,669
Total	*	...	...	*	1,266	1,832	*	...	14	*	1,266	1,846
Total of Imports	119,885	230,317	168,957	11,289	57,257	27,216	444	451	174	131,618	288,025	196,347
	Imports from January to September.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,743,841	1,932,381	1,629,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743,841	1,932,381	1,629,625
N.-W. P. & Oudh	729,669	508,247	606,546	36,194	18,980	39,383	1,710	1,229	...	767,573	528,456	645,929
Panjab	1,180	469	...	3,586	25	...	23,964	11,678	2,546	28,730	12,172	2,546
Cent. Provs.	59,724	84,427	1,439	329,641	314,414	101,797	...	...	...	389,365	398,841	103,236
Bombay	...	194	...	1,135,847	1,408,545	85,090	...	...	...	1,135,847	1,408,739	85,090
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	18	...	215	18
Madras	...	...	...	55,066	97,446	103	...	...	...	55,066	97,446	103
Berar	2,088	63,755	4,229	455,416	688,574	42,457	...	...	...	457,504	752,329	46,686
Assam	9,421	32,164	35,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,421	32,164	35,992
Raj. & C. I.	3,318	...	7	216,897	188,087	93,304	...	...	...	220,215	188,087	93,311
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	371,607	551,274	35,325	...	...	...	371,607	551,274	35,325
Mysore	...	...	...	416	164	157	...	...	...	416	164	157
Total	2,549,241	2,681,637	2,277,838	2,594,670	3,267,509	397,616	25,674	13,122	2,564	5,169,585	5,902,268	2,678,018
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	433	...	*	175	...	*	...	...	*	608	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	1,116	1,641	*	70	30	*	1,186	1,671
Sind	*	...	...	*	2,729	1,087	*	...	...	*	2,729	1,087
Madras	*	208	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	208	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	19,609	5,216	*	...	...	*	19,609	5,216
Foreign countries	*	4	...	*	2,287	7,257	*	...	...	*	2,291	7,257
Total	*	645	...	*	25,916	15,201	*	70	30	*	26,631	15,231
Total of Imports	2,549,241	2,622,282	2,277,838	2,594,670	3,293,425	412,817	25,674	13,192	2,594	5,169,585	5,928,899	2,693,249

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of September 1897, and from responding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

les and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in September.												
INDIGO												
il and River—												
gal	26	32	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	32	87
V. P. & Oudh	21	169	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	24	170	1
ab	...	...	...	3	...	6	751	834	419	754	834	425
. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bay	...	...	...	313	444	85	...	...	...	313	444	85
	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	731	496	430	731	496
ras	...	...	...	19	35	19	...	...	...	19	35	19
r	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
m	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
& C. I.	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	7
m's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	94
ore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	47	201	88	344	480	211	1,181	1,565	915	1,572	2,246	1,214
a—												
gal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	1,317	383	...	...	...	...	1,317	383
ras	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
ma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ign countries	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
TOTAL	...	2	1	...	1,317	396	...	...	...	...	1,319	397
. OF IMPORTS	47	203	89	344	1,797	607	1,181	1,565	915	1,572	3,565	1,611
Imports from January to September.												
INDIGO												
ail and River—												
gal	16,414	13,320	16,498	3	...	...	...	...	...	16,417	13,320	16,498
W. P. & Oudh	5,308	2,678	3,010	21	7	...	...	...	...	5,329	2,685	3,010
jab	1,427	...	308	22	5	76	3,633	5,987	3,116	5,082	5,992	3,500
t. Provs.	9	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	14	...	8
nbay	...	...	...	721	2,431	991	...	...	...	721	2,431	991
d	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,069	6,816	2,848	4,069	6,816	2,848
dras	...	...	...	692	573	103	...	...	...	692	573	103
ar	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
am	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. & C. I.	17	...	...	300	243	194	...	...	...	317	243	194
am's Terr.	...	2	...	10	127	142	...	...	...	10	129	142
sore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23,175	16,000	19,816	1,774	3,406	1,514	7,702	12,803	5,964	32,651	32,209	27,294
ea—												
gal	...	11	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
mbay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	178	...	42	178
d	...	...	...	...	5,850	2,833	...	...	...	...	5,850	2,833
dras	...	3	...	...	20	38	...	...	...	...	23	38
rma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
eign countries	...	2	1	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	255	1
TOTAL	...	16	1	...	6,145	2,871	...	45	178	...	6,206	3,050
AL OF IMPORTS	23,175	16,016	19,817	1,774	9,551	4,385	7,702	12,848	6,142	32,651	38,415	30,344

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Issued the 25th November 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 13th, 1897.

Quiet and fine weather has prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. During the greater part of the week pressure has been high over the north-west and centre and low over the Bay. But the low-pressure area over the Bay at no time assumed any serious proportions, remaining throughout a large shallow depression without any central area of disturbance. During Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th, the barometer fell in the north-west and a small depression appeared over the Indus Valley on the morning of the 12th, but the pressure was in large defect of the normal in the north-west; at this time the weather remained uninterruptedly fine. The depression over the Bay occasioned showery to rainy weather along the north-west coast of the Bay, but the position of the depression was such as to induce westerly and north-westerly winds along the South Madras coast, so that the usual north-east winds and heavy rain which ordinarily prevail at this season over the coast districts of Madras have been as conspicuously absent as they were last week. One result of this absence of rain in Madras has been an excess of temperature. At first the day temperatures were higher and the night temperatures lower than usual, but as the week progressed the minimum temperatures also rose above the normal, and at the close of the week the day temperatures were 4° and the night temperatures 3°·2 above the normal. In most other parts of the country owing to the steady fine weather the mean temperature has also exceeded the average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 7th November.*—Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over Ceylon. The barometer read slightly above the normal except in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, where pressure was in moderate to slight defect. Variable winds and calms prevailed over a large part of North-West and Central India, northerly breezes on the Bay coasts and easterly winds on the west coast. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula and South-West Bengal and higher than usual elsewhere. There had been no rain over India and only a shower or two over Burma and Ceylon.

Monday, 8th November.—Pressure had risen briskly over Ceylon and the South of the Peninsula, and the lowest pressures had been transferred from Ceylon to the centre of the Bay. This was the only change in the general conditions. Abnormal north-westerly winds prevailed along the Madras coast. The mean temperature was low over the central parts of the Peninsula and over Assam and Upper Burma, but was excessive elsewhere—most so over Baluchistan and the western desert. Rain had extended somewhat, and showers were reported from Orissa, Ganjam, and South-West Madras, as well as from Burma and Ceylon. The amounts, however, were small.

Tuesday, 9th November.—The barometer had been steady over Burma and fallen over India. Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over the Bay, the pressure difference being somewhat greater than usual. North-easterly winds prevailed from Bengal right across the central parts of the country to the west coast, while abnormal north-westerly and westerly winds were blowing along the Madras coast, and light variable winds and calms were reported from North-West India. The mean temperature was low over the Bombay Presidency and Central India, over Ganjam and Orissa, and over Assam and Upper Burma. Elsewhere the heat remained excessive. Rain had been received over Orissa and Ganjam, but there had been practically none elsewhere.

Wednesday, 10th November.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the Punjab and had changed only slightly elsewhere. The general conditions of pressure were unaltered. Pressure was highest over Rajputana, lowest over

the Bay, but the pressure difference was less than on the preceding day. The winds were also little changed, but calms were more numerous in the north, and the winds in South Madras were more variable. The mean temperature remained low over Bombay, over North Madras and Orissa, and over Assam and Upper Burma, and excessive elsewhere. Rain had fallen around the north of the Bay as well as at one or two central and southern stations.

Thursday, 11th November.—Pressure had fallen practically everywhere. The fall had been greatest and brisk to rapid in the north-west. A low-pressure area was appearing over the north-west frontier, but in other respects pressure conditions were unchanged. The winds had shifted to south-west and south-east over parts of North-West India, but were otherwise little altered. The temperature conditions were also unaltered. Rain had fallen over Burma, around the north coasts of the Bay and in the extreme south of Madras.

Friday, 12th November.—The low-pressure area which was appearing in the north-west had developed somewhat, and a slight centre was shown over Jacobabad. There had been no other change. The winds were very variable and were generally light or moderate in force. The mean temperature was higher than usual, except over Assam, Upper and Central Burma and the Bombay coast. Showers had occurred over the same regions as on the preceding day.

Saturday, 13th November.—There had been no change of importance in pressure, but such small changes as had occurred had tended to make pressure more uniform throughout the country. Northerly winds prevailed along the west side of the Bay, easterly winds along the west coast, and variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature remained low over Burma and was low over the south of the Central Provinces, Khandesh and the Bombay Deccan. Rain had been received over Upper Burma, Cachar and a few districts in the Peninsula.

Temperature.—Owing to the generally fine weather, the mean temperature of the whole country has been between 1° and 2° above the normal average on each day of the week. In Burma, where rain fell fairly generally towards the close of the week, the mean temperature fell to 2° below the normal on the 13th, but this was the only important deficiency reported during the week.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week :—

Province.	November 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+1·4	+1·1	+0·6	+1·2	−0·1	−0·8	−2·3	+0·2
Bengal and Assam	+0·4	+2·3	+3·0	+1·5	+1·4	+1·4	+1·2	+1·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·0	+3·0	+2·9	+2·7	+2·7	+3·1	+2·9	+2·8
Punjab	+2·2	+2·3	+2·8	+3·6	+4·3	+4·2	+3·9	+3·3
Bombay	−0·7	−0·6	−0·7	−0·1	+0·4	+1·2	+0·5	0
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·7	−0·7	+1·3	+3·3	+3·0	+2·0	0	+1·4
Central India and Gujarat	+0·2	−0·5	−0·3	+0·2	+0·3	+0·5	+2·0	+0·3
Sind and Rajputana	+1·8	+2·2	+1·5	+1·8	+3·2	+4·9	+5·4	+3·0
Madras	−0·3	0	+0·5	+2·0	+3·1	+4·6	+3·6	+1·9
Mean for whole of India	+0·9	+1·0	+1·3	+1·8	+2·0	+2·3	+1·9	+1·6

The provincial variations show a normal temperature over Burma, Bombay, Gujarat and Central India and an excess on all the other provinces. The greatest excess was in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, where on some days the excess was large to very large. The highest maxima were about 96° and were registered in the north of the Bombay Presidency and in South Madras. In the latter region towards the close of the week the normal temperature was very largely exceeded.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review was slightly more extensive over North-East India than it was last week. All the Burma divisions received effective rain, as also did East and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur and North Madras. On the contrary, in the southern half of the Peninsula, the rainfall area has been less extensive, the rain having been confined to the extreme south. Seventeen of the rainfall divisions report effective rain as compared with twelve last week. The amounts range from 2·02″ in Orissa and about 1·90″ in the East Coast, north, to 0·15″ in Central Bengal. Of these seventeen divisions, seven report more rain than usual, *viz.*, Upper Burma, (+0·06″), the Surma division of Assam (+0·32″), Central Bengal (+0·01″), Orissa (+1·63″), Chota-Nagpur (+0·13″) and the north of the east coast (+0·92″ and +0·69″). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been in defect. In Northern and Central India this deficiency is small and unimportant, the anticipated rainfall being small, but in the southern half of the Peninsula the defect is both considerable and, coming after two or three weeks' dry weather, very important. The week's deficiency is as much as 2·31″ in the East Coast, south and over 1″ in Madras (south central), Mysore, the East Coast (central) and Madras (south).

The three concluding columns of the table give rainfall data for the period October 17th to November 13th. The most important features in this statement are the excess of rain in parts of North-East India and of Burma, due to the storms which occurred in the early part of the period and the deficiency over the Peninsula, due to the failure of the so-called north-east monsoon. In the central parts of Madras, in Coorg, in Mysore, and along the coast districts from Cocanada, southward, this deficiency is very large: thus Madras, Central has received 0·35″ instead of 4·15″, the East Coast Central, 1·32″ instead of 7·63″, the East Coast South 1·13″ instead of 9·24″, Madras, South Central 1·67″ instead of 6·36″, Coorg 1·63″ instead of 5·76″ and Mysore 0·41″ instead of 4·52″. Over a large part of North-West India no rain whatever has fallen during the period, but this is of very much less consequence than the deficiency over the Peninsula.

The following are the more important considerable totals recorded during the week under review:—

		Inches.
Orissa	Puri	6·93
	False Point (Cuttack)	4·18
West Coast	Trichur (Malabar)	4·85
	Udamalpet (Coimbatore)	6·33
East Coast	Ichapur (Ganjam)	6·42
	Tindivanam (Cuddalore)	3·20
	Tenkasi (Tinnevelly)	2·51

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 13th November 1897.			Rainfall data from 17th October to 13th November 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 17th Oct. to 13th Nov.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·26	0·62	—0·36	5·73	5·26	+ 9
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·30	1·17	—0·87	3·59	5·45	— 34
	3. Central do.	0·02	0·60	—0·58	4·92	3·16	+ 56
	4. Upper do.	0·34	0·28	+0·06	2·54	3·24	— 22
	5. Arakan	0·84	1·51	—0·67	6·64	6·03	+ 10
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·22	0·30	—0·08	3·16	3·53	— 10
	7. Assam Surma	0·61	0·29	+0·32	2·63	3·01	— 13
	8. Do. Hills	0·22	0·33	—0·11	3·18	3·40	— 6
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·01	0·12	—0·11	2·15	1·95	+ 10
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·13	—0·12	1·81	2·52	— 28
	11. Central do.	0·15	0·14	+0·01	2·28	2·11	+ 8
	12. North do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0·51	2·17	— 76
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·02	—0·02	0·75	2·61	— 71
	14. Orissa	2·02	0·39	+1·63	4·92	4·18	+ 18
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·25	0·12	+0·13	1·89	1·45	+ 30
	16. South Bihar	0	0·11	—0·11	2·41	1·32	+ 83
	17. North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	1·49	1·11	+ 34
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·03	—0·03	3·36	0·82	+ 310
	19. South Oudh	0	0	0	0·17	0·39	— 56
	20. North do.	0	0	0	0·02	0·26	— 92
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0·11	0·19	— 42
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0	0	0	0·04	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·02	—0·02	0·89	0·81	+ 10
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·03	—0·03	0·08	0·13	— 38
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·12	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·32	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·21	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·64	1·45	—0·81	3·33	7·73	— 57
	34. Madras South Central	0·34	1·38	—1·04	1·67	6·36	— 74
	35. Coorg	0	0·65	—0·65	1·63	5·76	— 72
	36. Mysore	0	1·05	—1·05	0·41	4·52	— 91
	37. Konkan	0	0·54	—0·54	0·22	3·20	— 93
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·79	—0·79	0·86	3·39	— 75
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·48	—0·48	0·20	1·98	— 90
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·37	—0·37	0·44	1·69	— 74
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·14	—0·14	0·89	1·13	— 21
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·09	—0·09	0·82	0·92	— 11
	44. Central Provinces East	0·06	0·23	—0·17	2·08	1·15	+ 81
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·57	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·32	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·02	—0·02	0·11	0·26	— 58
	50. Rajputana East Central India West	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·27	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	1·97	1·05	+0·92	4·40	6·41	— 31
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	1·85	1·16	+0·69	3·20	4·34	— 26
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·08	—0·08	1·36	0·95	+ 43
	54. Madras Central	0	0·79	—0·79	0·35	4·15	— 92
	55. East Coast Central	0·20	1·55	—1·35	1·32	7·03	— 85
	56. Do. South	0·28	2·59	—2·31	1·13	9·24	— 88
	57. Madras South	0·37	1·97	—1·60	4·21	6·85	— 39

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 18th November 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Rainfall during the week was practically *nil*, except in the extreme south. The water-supply is generally sufficient under large irrigation systems, but rain is urgently required in areas depending on local rainfall. Agricultural operations are general. Wet crops are generally thriving, but dry crops and wet crops in parts are withering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient but supply of fodder is still short in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are slightly easier in the Circars; fairly steady on west coast; risen slightly in the Deccan and south; and risen smartly in the Carnatic and Central districts. No relief operations are open except in Bhadrachalam where 17 men, 25 women, and 2 children were gratuitously relieved in villages. Prospects are favourable in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and West Coast; not wholly satisfactory in Madura and Tinnevelly; while the failure of the North-East monsoon causes much anxiety for the Deccan, Carnatic and adjoining districts

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—No rain during week. More rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The standing crops are thriving generally, except in four talukas of Poona and in parts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Sholapur where they are affected either by blight or excessive cold or are withering. Locusts caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad; four of Thar and Parkar; one of Broach; slight in one of Khandesh and in parts of Kathiawar. Reaping of early crops and sowings of late crops are in progress generally. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Belgaum, and is healthy elsewhere, except in one Taluka of Panch Mahals and Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi and Shikarpur; stationary in Ahmedabad, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 14⅛, Bijapur 13¾, Sholapur 9¾, Poona 10⅕, Satara 4¾ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works including dependants was—Bijapur 1,335, Sholapur 10,662, Poona 6,611, Belgaum 833, total 19,441, of whom 15,468 are relief workers and 3,973 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,888 including 97 in poor-houses, Poona 5,080, Belgaum 139, total 8,107. Total number on relief 27,548.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—There was rain in parts of the Burdwan Presidency, Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions and also in Manbhum. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, except in the parts of Chittagong which were swept by the late cyclone and tidal wave. The earlier kinds of winter rice are being harvested, and the later kinds are ripening. The spring and poppy crops are still being sown, and those already sown are coming up well. The price of rice continues to fall. There is plenty of fodder in all disticts, and the condition of cattle is reported to be good. Scarcity of drinking water is reported from the sea-coast tracts of Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th November.*—The weather continues seasonable. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost completed. Sowing for spring crops is nearly finished and the seed seems germinating well. Cane-pressing and cotton-picking in progress. Locusts appeared in three districts but did no damage. Slight shocks of

earthquake were felt in Dehra and Moradabad. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rainfall *nil.* The harvesting of autumn crops is finished in Gurgaon and Ferozpore. Cotton-picking continues in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, and Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane is being pressed in Rohtak, Sialkot and Gujranwala. Sowings for spring crops are generally in progress. The prospects of standing crops are good in Rohtak, Jullundur, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan; in Lahore and Gujranwala good to fair on irrigated and poor on unirrigated land. Food stocks are generally sufficient. Crops have been damaged by insects and blight in Lahore and Gujranwala; in Peshawar an insect like a grasshopper is destroying the seed sown for the spring crop. The condition of cattle is fair in Delhi and good elsewhere, except Sialkot where they are losing condition owing to overwork. Fodder is generally sufficient; in Gujranwala alone dry fodder is scarce. Prices are generally high; prices of wheat slightly rising in Rohtak, Mooltan, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar; slightly falling in Gurgaon; unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13, bulrush millet 14 to 20, great millet 14 to 22, barley 13½ to 17, maize 14½ to 20 and gram 10 to 12, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—The weather is somewhat cloudy in Chhattisgarh; elsewhere cold and seasonable. Winter sowings are completed in most districts and are approaching completion elsewhere. Young crops are thriving. Harvesting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other autumn crops and picking of cotton in progress. The outturns are good throughout the provinces. Sugarcane is promising. Locusts have again appeared in the Saugor district but have caused no damage. The injury caused by them is stated to have been very slight in Seoni and to be under enquiry in Damoh. Prices of *juar* and rice continue falling; *juar* is now selling in most districts at 13 to 16 seers per rupee; the price of gram has eased considerably in Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore; wheat remains firm with a slight downward tendency. There was a further fall of 20,000 in the numbers on relief works and of 38,000 in the number of recipients of gratuitous relief. The relief workers shewn against Nagpur are wholly weavers. The numbers on relief works were—Narsinghpur 1,352, Betul 1,852, Nagpur 3,537, Balaghat 3,989, and Raipur 6,190; total 16,920. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,398, Damoh 9,053, Jubbulpore 18,705, Mandla 21,977, Seoni 8,997, Narsinghpur 8,187, Hoshangabad 6,902, Nimar 1,987, Betul 10,030, Chhindwara 8,215, Wardha 899, Nagpur 5,466, Chanda 7,163, Bhandara 15,253, Balaghat 11,528, Raipur 18,633, and Bilaspur 25,083; total 1,94,476. Total number on relief 211,396. There were also 8,078 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers:—men 5,588, women 7,302, and children 4,030. Dependants:—men 105, women 124, and children 1,506, with 470 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 14,967, women 1,706, and children 4,635. Otherwise relieved—men 26,413, women 58,220, and children 63,347, with 36,454 unclassed. Wage prices—Narsinghpur 16, Raipur 10½, Balaghat 10, and Betul 9, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th November.*—In Lower Burma some damage to crops from insects is reported from two townships in Pegu, but otherwise crop prospects are everywhere excellent. In Upper Burma beneficial rain has fallen during the week in several districts, and standing crops are generally in good condition. The reaping of early paddy is in general progress, and the reaping of the main wet-weather paddy crop has commenced in Thayetmyo, Minbu, Myitkyina, and the Ruby Mines districts. The cultivation of inland crops is proceeding. More rain is wanted in the Pakokku township, Myingyan township, Magwe, Myedu township of Shwebo and in the Yamethin township, where the later planted crops are likely to fail. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Shwebo; slightly in Prome, Pakokku, and Mandalay; fallen largely in Yamethin; and considerably in Akyab, Pegu, and Bassein:

elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Myingyan 5,817. On gratuitous relief 1,474. Total number on relief 7,291. Price of rice—Myingyan 10 seers 4 chattaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Weather seasonable. The reaping of late rice continues. Prospects are generally good. The manufacture of tea continues. Sowing of mustard and pulses is in progress. Prospects of sugarcane are good in Cachar and Lakhimpur; elsewhere fair. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sibsagar 11, Sylhet 13, Gauhati 10, Tezpur 9, and Dibrugarh 9½ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—MYSORE: Prospects are fair but crops are withering in parts for want of rain. Prices have risen in three districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur.

COORG: The rice crop is maturing. The picking of cardamoms is drawing to a close. Coffee is being picked in South Coorg; in North Coorg it is ripening very slowly. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—BERAR: Weather cool and clear. Cotton-picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are in progress. The breaking up of land for the winter crop is almost completed. Sowings continue in three districts only. Fodder and water are enough for requirements. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to fall. Occupants of poor-houses—Buldana 36. *Prices—jowar*—Akola 12, Amraoti 11, Basim 13, Buldana 11½, Ellichpur 11, Wun 14 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The harvesting of the rice crop is in progress. Spring sowings are almost completed in all districts. Prices are generally falling but are still high. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11⅞, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition but have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good. Prices are steady in five districts of Gwalior and in some States of Bundelkhand and are falling elsewhere. Prospects of opium are fair. Sowings are in progress in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhand 3,506 persons were employed on famine relief works and 2,626 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief 6,132. Prices—9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th November.*—Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Locusts are damaging crops considerably in parts of Jaisalmere. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling generally, but are rising in Jaisalmere, Bhurtpore; and are steady in Ajmere, Kishengarh, Ulwar. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 28.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings are mostly over. Prices are a little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—No rain. Prices are stationary. Sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Locusts appeared in Basohli and Raise tehsils but did little damage.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Rainfall 0·02. Low land rice has been harvested, outturn about a 10-anna crop. Wheat and barley are still

being sown. A flight of locusts passed over the Nepal Valley but did little damage as there are no crops now. Prices 7¼ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	...	1,162	1,162	...	44	44	— 1,118
Bombay . .	33,458	10,209	43,667	19,441	8,107	27,548	—16,119
Central Provinces	36,800	232,613	269,413	16,920	194,476	211,396	—58,017
Burma . .	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	— 389
Berar . .	...	60	60	...	36	36	— 24
Central India .	3 563	2,809	6,372	3,506	2,626	6,132	— 240
Rajputana . .	...	28	28	...	28	28	...
Total .	79,573	248,809	328,382	45,684	206,791	252,475	—75,907

F. G. SLY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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